This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

UC-NRLF
$B 747 357

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR 1914-15.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

Digitized by Google

With this Volume is published a separate War Atlas, in uniform binding, price 3/6 net.

Digitized by Google

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

VOL. I

1914. 1915.

LONDON:
CONSTABLE & CO. LTD.
1918.

Digitized by Google

H522
.5
G7
v.1

All rights reserved

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

THIS Chronology is divided into three parts. (I.) **Tables** of contemporaneous events (preceded in the first Volume by a short chapter on Events anterior to the outbreak of War), followed by a short Résumé of the year's events; (II.) **Appendices** explaining and enlarging on certain important events; and (III.) a voluminous **Index**, which gives a record as well of a good many minor events which are not found in the Tables, and short abstracts of events in different theatres.

The main basis has been the *Times* newspaper, corrected, checked, and amplified by various histories and records, the chief ones of which are:—

Nelson's "History of the War," by John Buchan. (Valuable.)
Times "History of the War."
Blue Books, White (Germany), Yellow (France), Orange (Russia), Grey (Belgium) and Red (Austria-Hungary) Books and Papers.
Various Diaries of the War in different periodicals, notably in "Whitaker's Almanack," the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," and the "Fortnightly Review."
"The Annual Register."
"Chronologie de la Guerre" (Berger-Levrault, Paris).
"Tablettes Chronologiques" (Larousse).
"Kriegsdepeschen" (official, Boll u. Pickardt, Berlin).
"Kriegschronik" (Münchner Neueste Nachrichten).
"Chronik des deutschen Krieges" (Beck, Munich).

Various newspapers and official records, English and foreign, besides other works.

(For the pre-War part, acknowledgment is also due to Mr. J. W. Headlam and his book "The History of Twelve Days," and to Mr. W. Archer's "The Thirteen Days.")

The Chronology has been compiled with the greatest care from the most reliable authorities—English, French and German—and where these give different dates for the same event every effort has been made to arrive at the right one. At the same time, it cannot be denied that where equally good authorities (even official ones in some cases) differ, it is more than possible that some errors may have crept in.

The Editors do not, however, wish to overburden the text by giving the various authorities for conflicting dates; they must therefore content themselves with appealing to their readers to assist them in discovering any errors, fixing the correct dates, and notifying them for correction in a subsequent issue.

446672

Digitized by Google

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	3
NOTES	5
ABBREVIATIONS. COMPILATION	6
EVENTS PRECEDING THE BRITISH DECLARATION OF WAR	7
TABLES, 1914	12–49
RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1914	50
APPENDICES, 1914	51–56
INDEX, 1914	57–67
TABLES, 1915	68–163
RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1915	164–165
APPENDICES, 1915	166–177
INDEX, 1915	178

Digitized by Google

NOTES.

The date of an event should first be looked out in the Index; additional information is sometimes given in the Tables or Appendices.

In the Pre-War and Tabular Parts, Sundays are marked by the day of the month being in heavy type, thus:—Oct. **24**. The more important events are also given in heavy type.

The figures in brackets in the Tabular Part refer to the Appendices.

Spelling of Place-names: This very thorny subject has been settled by using the 1 : 1,000,000 Map (Roy. Geog. Soc'y and Gen. Staff) as the main authority, whilst spelling the better-known places in the ordinary English way.

Columns:—

"Western Front" ..	Comprises the Franco-German-Belgian front and any military action in Great Britain, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Holland.
"Eastern Front" ..	Comprises the German-Russian, Austro-Russian and Austro-Rumanian fronts.
"Southern Front" ..	Comprises the Austro-Italian and Balkan (including Bulgaro-Rumanian) fronts, and Dardanelles.
"Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres."	Comprises Egypt, Tripoli, the Sudan, Asia Minor (including Transcaucasia), Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, China, India, &c.
"Naval and Overseas Operations."	Comprises operations on the seas* and in Colonial and Overseas theatres, America, etc.
"Political, &c." ..	Comprises political and internal events in all countries, including Notes, speeches, diplomatic, financial, economic and domestic matters. (These include mobilisations, declarations of war and similar semi-military matters. Diplomatic documents or despatches referring to definite active operations come under the column concerned, e.g., a Note on the sinking of the "Lusitania" would come under "Naval," but a Note on submarine warfare in general would come under "Political.")

On all the fronts, unfamiliar localities are generally defined by the name of some well-known district or place being given in brackets alongside; but when this is difficult on the Eastern or Western Fronts, the letters N., C., or S. (Northern, Centre or Southern) are given. On the Western Front the "Centre" includes all ground between lines running East and West through Compiègne and through Nancy (inclusive), and on the Eastern Front through Grodno and through Kolomea (inclusive).

* Except where carried out in combination with troops on land; in this case the event comes under the Front concerned. (E.g., a combined bombardment of the Belgian coast from sea and land would fall under "Western Front.")

Digitized by Google

ABBREVIATIONS

Have sometimes been made use of in order to save space, e.g. :—

Brit.	for	British.	Jul.	for	Julian Front
Fr.	,,	French.	Carn.	,,	Carnic Alps.
Germ.	,,	German, s.	Maced.	,,	Macedonia.
Russ.	,,	Russian, s.	Armen.	,,	Armenia.
Austr.	,,	Austrian, s.	Arg.	,,	Argonne.
Gal.	,,	Galicia.	etc.		etc.
Gall.	,,	Gallipoli.	cr.	,,	cruiser.
Eg.	,,	Egypt.	subm.	,,	submarine.
Transc.	,,	Transcaucasia.	T.B.D.	,,	destroyer.
As. Mr.	,,	Asia Minor.	cav.	,,	cavalry.
Trent.	,,	Trentino.	etc.		etc.

COMPILATION.

* The Chronology was initiated and planned and the work supervised, and mainly edited, by Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, late Director of the Intelligence Bureau,† Department of Information.† His best thanks are due to Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw (of King's College, London University) for his valuable assistance in the early stages as well as for compiling the Tables and Index and the Pre-War portion (up to July 21) of the 1914 part; also to the twelve or more ladies and gentlemen who acted as compilers, and particularly to the Assistant-Editor, Mr. L. C. Jane (of the War Trade Intelligence Department). Mr. H. C. O'Neill (of the Department of Information) also assisted with advice in the early stages.

* Further Volumes are in course of preparation.

† Since April, 1918, absorbed in other Government Departments.

E. G.

28th August, 1918.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

EVENTS PRECEDING THE BRITISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

JUNE 23rd to AUGUST 4th (inclusive), 1914.

(Figures in brackets refer to Appendices.)

1914.

June

23-25 Kiel Canal reopened (owing to its having been deepened) by the Kaiser: Visit of the British Fleet under Sir G. Warrender: Kaiser inspects the Dreadnought H.M.S. "King George V."

28 Assassination at Serajevo of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife the Duchess of Hohenberg (1).

29 Austria-Hungary.—Secretary of the Legation at Belgrade sends despatch to Vienna suggesting Serbian complicity in the crime of Serajevo.

,, Anti-Serb riots in Serajevo and throughout Bosnia generally.

30 Great Britain.—Addresses in Parliament on the murdered Archduke: Lords Crewe and Lansdowne in House of Lords; Messrs. Asquith and Law in Commons.

July

2 Announcement that the Kaiser will not attend the Archduke's funeral.

4 Austria-Hungary.—Funeral of the Archduke at Artstetten (50 m. W. of Vienna).

5 Council at Potsdam.

6 Kaiser leaves Kiel for a cruise in Northern waters.

7 Austria-Hungary.—Council of Ministers, including Ministers for Foreign Affairs and War, Chief of General Staff and Naval Commander-in-Chief: Council lasts from 11.30 a.m. to 6.15 p.m.

8 Count Tisza makes grave statement in Hungarian Chamber concerning the murder of the Archduke.

9 Austria-Hungary.—Emperor receives report of Austro-Hungarian investigation into the Serajevo crime.

,, The *Times* publishes account of Austro-Hungarian press campaign against the Serbians (who are described as "pestilent rats").

,, **Scheme for Provisional Government in Ireland (2).**

10 M. Hartwig, Russian Minister to Serbia, dies suddenly at Austrian Legation in Belgrade.

12 Demonstrations in Ulster suggesting Civil War.

13 Reports of a projected Serbian attack upon the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Belgrade.

,, Grave article in *Times* on "Failure of Recruiting."

,, France.—Revelations in Senate (continued on Tuesday, 14th) of deficiencies in French military equipment (3).

,, Heavy selling of Canadian Pacific Railway shares in Berlin (continued to Thursday, 16th).

14 Government of Ireland Amending Bill passed by House of Lords.

Digitized by Google

1914.
July

15 Count Tisza makes statement in Hungarian Chamber concerning relations with Serbia: they "must be cleared up" (4).

17 Austria-Hungary.—Report that Serbia has called up 70,000 reservists and is preparing for war.

,, President Poincaré leaves Paris on a visit to the Tsar.

18-20 British Fleet at Spithead: reviewed by the King (5).

19 Austria-Hungary.—Press scare concerning alleged "Greater Serbia" conspiracy.

,, The King summons a **Conference to discuss the Home Rule Problem.**

20 President Poincaré reaches Kronstadt and is welcomed by the Tsar. Commencement of the trial of Madame Caillaux for the murder of M. Calmette on March 16 (6).

,, Austria-Hungary.—Preparations on Serbian frontier.

21 Austria-Hungary.—Conferences held at Ischl and Budapest concerning Serbia.

,, Germany.—French Ambassador informs Paris of first steps towards German mobilisation.

,, Russia.—Beginning of great Revolutionary Strike.

23 **Presentation of Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia** at Belgrade at 6 p.m., demanding answer within 48 hours (7). Publication in Vienna shortly afterwards. Bethmann-Hollweg writes circular to German Ambassadors saying "action and demands of Austria-Hungary fully justified." [Moment of presentation well-chosen: following absent from their posts: Serbian Prime Minister (Pashich), Kaiser (Norway), Franz Josef (Ischl), Poincaré and Viviani (Russia), Shebeko (Russian Ambassador in Vienna), Goschen (British Ambassador in Berlin]. German officers' leave stopped.

24 Serbia appeals to Tsar. Russian Cabinet Council meets. Sir E. Grey says:—"... never before seen one State address to another independent State a document of so formidable a character." He at once proposes four-Power (Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy) mediation.

,, Revolutionary movements in St. Petersburg.

,, Failure of Home Rule Conference announced: Irish deadlock.

25 Austria refuses Russian request for extension of time-limit.

,, Germany thinks crisis could be localised, but inclined to fall in with idea of mediation.

,, **Serbia orders mobilisation**; order signed by Crown Prince at 3 p.m.

,, Russia conciliatory, but arranges for mobilisation of 13 corps on Russo-Austrian frontier if latter brings armed pressure to bear on Serbia.

,, **Serbian Government** leaves for Nish. **Hands in most conciliatory** and almost humiliating **answer** 5.58 p.m.(8). **Austrian Minister at Belgrade leaves** for Vienna at 6.30 p.m. Serbian General Putnik (Chief of Staff) arrested near Buda-Pest.

26 Germany thinks Russia will not fight, but threatens mobilisation, i.e., war, if Russia does not stop her preparations, and asks Entente States to keep Russia quiet. Kaiser and German Fleet return from Norway.

,, **Austria begins to mobilise** 8 corps on Russian frontier.

,, Sir E. Grey suggests Conference of Ambassadors in London.

,, Russia declares she will mobilise on Austrian frontier if Austria crosses Serbian frontier. General Putnik released with apologies.

,, **Montenegro orders mobilisation.**

,, Gun-running riot in Dublin: apparent approach of civil war (9).

27 Tsar wires to Belgrade that Russia cannot be indifferent to fate of Serbia: Russia still conciliatory: proposes to Vienna conversations *re* Serbia.

Digitized by Google

1914.
July

27 Germany says she knows nothing of proposed Conference, but has taken mediatory steps. (No record of these.)

,, **Dispersal of British Fleet countermanded** at instance of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. Statement by Sir E. Grey in House of Commons ([10]). Austria says proposals of mediation or Conference too late.

28 **Austria** issues manifesto and **declares war on Serbia** at noon: refuses proposals of mediation or Conference: has no quarrel with Russia.

,, Russia says mobilisation of Southern Corps will be announced to-morrow, but she has no aggressive intentions against Germany.

,, Russian Ambassador at Vienna wires to M. Sazonov that **Austrian general mobilisation order** has been signed.

,, Kaiser wires to Tsar he will use his influence with Austria.

,, Germany conciliatory, but throws responsibility of possible war on Russia.

,, End of Caillaux trial: Madame Caillaux acquitted.

29 Russia says as Austria will not consent to interchange of views, Gt. Britain must take initiative; but she cannot let Austria get ahead of her, and has decided therefore to mobilise Southern Corps on Austrian frontier.

,, Russia officially informed by Germany (but not as a threat) that partial (Russian) mobilisation must be followed by war with Germany. **Russia** therefore **decides on general mobilisation.** (See Appendix ([11]) on "Sukhomlinov Revelations.")

,, Gt. Britain presses Germany again *re* mediation, but warns her that she (Gt. Britain) could not stand aside in all circumstances.

,, Council at Potsdam.

,, Germany makes out that she may not be able to prevent Austria going too far; makes "infamous offer" that if Gt. Britain would remain neutral Germany would annex no French territory ([12]).

,, **Austrians bombard Belgrade** in afternoon.

,, Unsuccessful Austrian attempt to cross Danube between Belgrade and Gradishte (the first of 18 vain efforts prior to August 12).

,, MM. Poincaré and Viviani reach Paris.

,, German patrols cross French frontier. Extensive German and Austrian preparations.

,, Tsar tries to stop general Russian mobilisation 11 p.m.

30 Russia proposes to Germany at 2 a.m. to stop mobilising if Austria would eliminate clauses in ultimatum damaging Serbian sovereignty. Last chance of peace.

,, *Lokal Anzeiger* **announces German mobilisation.** Contradicted officially after time allowed for Russian Ambassador to wire it to St. Petersburg. Germany wires temporisingly to Vienna, but does not forward Russia's "last chance" proposal.

,, Russia learns of general Austrian mobilisation.

,, Prince Henry of Prussia wires to King George asking him to secure neutrality of France and Russia. The King says he is trying to persuade them to cease preparations, if Austria will not go beyond Belgrade. Hopes Kaiser will influence Austria.

,, Austria a little nervous, but refuses to alter the Note.

,, **Russia decides** definitely **on general mobilisation.**

,, German troops close to French frontier: French troops kept 10 km. behind it.

,, Sir E. Grey repudiates Bethmann-Hollweg's "infamous proposal" with scorn, but holds out olive-branch. No notice taken by Germany.

,, Mr. Asquith's speech in House of Commons ([13]).

31 **Russia** still complaisant, but as Austria is not responsive she **announces her general mobilisation.**

Digitized by Google

1914.
July

31 **Austria also announces general mobilisation.**

,, **Germany declares Kriegsgefahrzustand***, and tells Russia (definite threat not delivered till midnight) that she proposes to mobilise unless Russia stops all military measures within 12 hours (14). She also informs France of her intention towards Russia, and **demands to know within 18 hours whether France will remain neutral** (15). (In that case she would have demanded the temporary cession of Toul and Verdun. M. Viviani, however, merely replied that France would act according to her interests.)

,, France notifies her Ambassadors that Germany, whilst protesting peaceful intentions, has throughout by her dilatory or negative attitude caused all attempts at agreement to fail.

,, Sir E. Grey goes to the furthest possible limit in endeavouring to persuade Germany to assist him in squaring matters between Austria and Serbia. Asks France and Germany whether they intend to respect Belgian neutrality; France says," Certainly," Germany refuses to reply. British Cabinet not yet prepared to give France definite pledge of assistance.

,, Financial crisis in London. Stock Exchange closed.

,, **Belgian mobilisation decreed** for following day.

,, M. Jaurès (Socialist leader) assassinated in Paris.

,, **Mobilisation commenced in Turkey.**

August.

1 King George wires to Tsar that Germany recommended British proposals to Austria on 30th, but that Russian mobilisation was reported during Austrian cabinet meeting.

,, Russia does not reply to German ultimatum expiring at noon.

,, **French mobilisation ordered 3.40 p.m.**

,, **Germany, having ostensibly ordered general mobilisation 5 p.m., declares war on Russia** 7.10 p.m.; makes out that Russians had crossed frontier in afternoon and begun war. (Declaration drafted before noon.)

,, Tsar wires to King that he had to mobilise on account of Serbia; but that though he had promised Kaiser he would not move troops during negotiations, Germany had suddenly declared war.

,, Austria at last moment appears accommodating to England.

,, Italy declines to take part in war, as being an aggressive one.

,, Sir E. Grey protests against detention of British ships in Hamburg.

,, Belgium announces her intention of upholding her neutrality (16).

2 **German troops invade Luxemburg** very early. **France entered at four points** (17). Patrols kill French soldiers 10 km. over frontier near Belfort.

,, **Poland invaded by Germans,** who occupy Kalish, Chenstokhov and Bendzin.

,, **East Prussia entered by Russian raiders** near Schwidden.

,, Libau bombarded by German light cruiser " Augsburg."

,, **German Note to Belgium,** 7 p.m., alleging that Germany must violate her soil in order to " anticipate " the French attack in Belgium; demands that latter should remain passive; answer required in 12 hours.

,, England assures France that British fleet will stop German fleet if latter attacks French shipping in Channel.

,, **Moratorium proclaimed in England** (18).

3 **Belgian answer** to German Note, refusing demands, 7 a.m. King of Belgians appeals to King George for diplomatic intervention to safeguard Belgian integrity.

* *i.e.* Imminent-danger-of-war situation.

Digitized by Google

1914.
August

3 Lunéville bombed by German airmen.

,, Skirmish between outposts near Libau.

,, Grand Duke Nicholas proclaimed Generalissimo of Russian forces.

,, German reports—proved untrue—as to French officers in Belgium and French aviators over Karlsruhe, Nürnberg, etc.

,, **Germany declares war on France.**

,, **Order for British Mobilisation.**

,, Sir E. Grey speaks in House of Commons ([19]).

4 **Gt. Britain protests in Berlin** against German violation of Belgian treaty. Germany says French meant to invade Belgian territory, and she must take measures of defence. Violates Belgium at Gemmenich, early morning; burns Visé and attacks Liége. **Germany declares war on Belgium.**

,, Bona and Philippeville (Algeria) bombarded by German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau."

,, Trieux, near Briey (France), taken by Germans. Speech by M. Viviani.

,, Chancellor's speech in Reichstag, acknowledging they are doing wrong ([20]).

,, Sir E. Grey wires to Sir E. Goschen telling him that unless satisfactory German assurances *re* Belgian neutrality are forthcoming, he is to ask for his passports.

,, **British mobilisation orders issued.**

,, Sir John Jellicoe takes command of British Fleet.

,, Sir E. Goschen's interview ("scrap of paper") with Chancellor **in evening** ([21]): **British ultimatum** ([22]) **and state of war at 11 p.m.**

Digitized by Google

1914. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
5	Liége: Fort Fléron silenced.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6	Liége: Forts Barchon, Chaudefontaine and Evêquée silenced. Longwy invested by the Germans.	.. .. ..	Obrenovats (Serbia) vainly attacked by Austrians, who lose guns in the retreat.
7	**Liége: German infantry penetrate** the city. **Alsace invaded by the French. B.E.F. begins to land in France.**	**E. Prussia:** First **Russian Army,** under Rennenkampf, **crosses the frontier** in force (26).	Bosnia entered by the Serbians.
8	Belgium: Main army falls back towards the Dyle. Alsace: French occupy Altkirch and Mülhausen.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
9	Belgium: French cavalry in Belgium.	E. Prussia: Russian First Army advancing.	.. .. ..
10	Liége: the Germans occupy the city. Alsace: French fall back; Mülhausen evacuated. Lorraine: French advance in force under Gen. de Castelnau.	E. Prussia: Russians reach Tilsit. Poland: **Austrian First Army,** under Dankl, **enters Poland** and advances towards Lyublin and Kyeltsi.	.. .. ..
11	Belgium: battles near Tirlemont, St. Trond, and Diest. Lorraine: German counter offensive from Metz; vain attacks at Spincourt and Blamont.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
12	Belgium: Germans seize Huy (Meuse), but are checked at Haelen and Dinant.	.. .. ..	Bosnia: Serbians and Montenegrins vainly attack Vishegrad.
13	Belgium: German check at Eghezee; Neufchâteau occupied by Crown Prince. France: Germans seize La Garde.	.. .. ..	**First Austrian invasion of Serbia begun:** Austrians force passage of the R. Drina.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Aug.
.. .. ..	"Königin Luise," German mine-layer, destroyed. "Goeben" and "Breslau" reach Messina (23).	**Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia. Great Britain mobilises;** Lord Kitchener made War Secretary.	5
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Amphion," British cruiser, sunk by German mine in North Sea. "Goeben" and "Breslau" escape.	Great Britain: Mr. Asquith speaks in Commons on the War; Parliament votes £100,000,000 (24).	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Germany: Kaiser issues proclamation to his people (25). Great Britain: Prince of Wales inaugurates National Relief Fund	7
.. .. ..	Antivari (Montenegro) bombarded by Austrian fleet. Togoland entered by combined French and British force.	Russia: Tsar addresses the Duma. **Switzerland mobilises** and proclaims state of siege. U.S.A. offers its good services.	8
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Birmingham," cruiser, sinks German submarine U15.	Germany, by means of Holland, offers terms of peace to Belgium; they are rejected.	9
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Germans raid Cape Colony (from S.W. Africa), but abandon Swakopmund and Lüderitz Bay.	**France declares war on Austria-Hungary.**	10
.. .. ..	"Goeben" and "Breslau" enter Dardanelles.	Great Britain: The Press Bureau constituted.	11
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Great Britain declares war on Austria - Hungary.** Turkey: Reported purchase of "Goeben" and "Breslau."	12
.. .. ..	E. Africa: British naval forces bombard and raid Dar-es-Salaam.	.. .. ..	13

Digitized by Google

1914. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
14	Belgium: French at Charleroi; French push back Germans in N. Alsace and bomb German airsheds at Metz. Sir John French lands at Boulogne.	Galicia: Russians defeat Austrians at Sokal.	Serbia: Austrians drive Serbians back and occupy Loznitsa.
15	Belgium: Reduction of forts at Liége completed; Germans checked at Dinant by the French. Alsace-Lorraine: Passes of the Vosges in French hands.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16	Belgium: Indecisive action at Wavre. B.E.F. first contingent completes its landing. French successful in N. Alsace (Schirmeck, etc.).	East Prussia: General advance of Russian armies.	Austrians capture Shabatz (N.W. Serbia), but Serbians check Austrian advance between Loznitsa and Shabats.
17	Alsace: Renewed French advance, take Marsal and Château-Salins. Sir John French takes up his headquarters at Le Cateau.	East Prussia: Russians defeat Germans at Stallupönen: Germans fall back on Gumbinnen.	**Battle of the Jadar** (between Shabats and Loznitsa) continued.
18	Belgium: Germans occupy Tirlemont. Lorraine: French advance and cut line between Metz and Strasburg at Saarburg.	**Galicia: Russian invasion** from the East under Brusilov and Russki **begun** (20).	Austrians defeated at Shabats.
19	Belgium: Germans reach Dinant-Neufchâteau line and occupy Louvain; Belgians, defeated at Aerschot, fall back towards Antwerp. Alsace: French re-enter Mülhausen and push on in Lorraine.	Poland: Austrians' advance checked near Kyeltsi.	End of Battle of the Jadar; defeat of Austrians.
20	**Brussels evacuated** by Belgians and **occupied by Germans.** Namur bombarded. Lorraine: Powerful German counter-attack near Saarburg and Morhange drives French back. British concentration Avesnes-Le Cateau completed.	East Prussia: **Battle of Gumbinnen.** Russian victory followed by occupation of the town, Goldap and Lyck.	Serbia: Disorderly flight of Austrians towards the frontier.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Aug.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Russia**: Proclamation **promising** reconstruction and **autonomy of the "Kingdom of Poland."**	14
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Meeting of disaffected Boers: Address by General Delarey (27).	**Japan**: **Ultimatum to Germany** demanding evacuation of Tsing-tau (Kiao-Chau) (28).	15
.. .. ..	Franco-British squadron enters the Adriatic.	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	Adriatic: Austrian cruiser sunk near Antivari.	Belgium: Government transferred from Brussels to Antwerp. Great Britain: Enrolment of Special Constables begins.	17
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Kaiser's alleged order for the destruction of "General French's contemptible little army" (29).	19
.. .. ..	E. Africa: Taveta occupied by the Germans: Uganda Railway attacked.	Rome: **Death of Pope Pius X.**	20

Digitized by Google

1914. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
21	Belgians forced to abandon their trenches at Namur. **Battle of Charleroi**, between Mons and the Meuse, between French and Germans begins. British move towards Mons.	East Prussia: Advance of Second Army under Samsonov; occupation (Aug. 21-23) of Allenstein, Neidenburg, Soldau, Johannisburg, etc.	.. .. ..
22	Belgium: Evacuation of Namur begun; French defeated at Charleroi. Alsace-Lorraine: French defeat, Lunéville lost; General withdrawal,	Poland: Russians evacuate Kyeltsi.	Shabats and Loznitza recovered by Serbians; Austrians defeated on Drina.
23	**Namur falls. Battle of Mons** begins[21]: general German attack on the French from Charleroi to Dinant. French begin to fall back from Sambre and Meuse; also in N. Alsace.	East Prussia: Germans evacuate Insterburg; at the **Battle of Frankenau**, Germans driven back. Galicia: Russians take Brody and Tarnopol.	.. .. ..
24	**General Retreat from the Line of the Sambre and the Meuse**; British fall back from Mons; Germans massacre civilians at Dinant and occupy Tournai, but driven from Malines; French offensive N. of Nancy.	Russians advancing in E. Prussia. Austrians advance in Poland beyond Kyeltsi.	.. .. ..
25	Retreat from Mons; rearguard action at Landrecies; Line of Le Cateau-Esnes occupied. Germans take Sedan; Maubeuge invested; Mülhausen again evacuated by the French. Last Namur fort silenced.	Poland: Austrian First Army defeats Russians at Krasnik and advances towards Lyublin.	Serbia: End of First Austrian invasion; complete defeat of the Austrians with heavy losses.
26	**Battle of Le Cateau** [22]: British forced to retreat: Louvain destroyed by the Germans. End of French attempt to recover Alsace-Lorraine: French fall back in St. Dié region.	East Prussia: Soldau retaken by the Germans: Samsonov's communications cut: beginning of the Russian débâcle known as **Battle of Tannenberg** (25 m. S.W. of Allenstein). Galicia: Beginning of operations against Lemberg.	Novi Bazar evacuated by the Austrians.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Aug.
.. .. ..	South Africa invaded by German troops.	.. .. ..	21
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Brussels: Germans levy £8,000,000.	22
Tsing-tau blockaded and bombarded by the Japanese.	.. .. ..	**Japan declares war on Germany.** Germany: Hindenburg receives command in East Prussia.	23
.. .. ..	Cattaro, Austrian Adriatic port, bombarded by Franco-British fleet.	.. .. ..	24
.. .. ..	Cameroons: Tepe occupied by the Allies.	**Austria-Hungary declares war on Japan.** Lord Kitchener's first speech as Secretary of State for War ([32]).	25
.. .. ..	**Togoland conquered** by the Allies: town of Atakpame occupied.	.. .. ..	26

Digitized by Google

1914. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
27	British fall back from St. Quentin. **Lille and Mézières occupied by the Germans.** Namur: Last of the forts reduced. Ostend occupied by mixed British force (Marines, etc.).	Galicia: Russians capture Halicz and Tarnopol.	.. .. .
28	Germans capture Fort Manonviller (Avricourt). British on line Noyon-Chauny-La Fère: British cavalry successful near latter. **Fall of Longwy.**	Russians beat Austrians at Lützow (Gal.). E. Prussia: **Russians** approach Königsberg in the North: but in the south the Battle of Tannenberg continues against them.	.. .. ..
29	Stiff French rearguard fights. British retire to line Compiègne-Soissons. Germans occupy La Fère, Rethel, Amiens, etc.	E. Prussia: Battle of Tannenberg ends in the rout of Samsonov's Second Army.	.. .. ..
30	Laon occupied by the Germans. Paris bombed for the first time by German airmen.	East Prussia: Rout of Samsonov's army continues: Germans capture many prisoners.	Serbia: **Austrians** recover from repulse of first invasion and prepare for second.
31	Germans reach Givet. French Army holds the line Aisne-La Vesle-Reims-Verdun. **Battle of the Grande Couronne of Nancy** (31st-11th Sept.).	E. Prussia: Samsonov taken prisoner during Russian rout: Rennenkampf forced to begin a retreat to the frontier. Galicia: Austrian line broken near Halicz.	.. .. ..
Sept. 1	Action at Villers-Cotterets: 4th (Guards) Brigade checks German advance. Soissons bombarded and occupied by Germans.	E. Prussia: General Russian withdrawal towards the Bug. Galicia: **Battle of Lemberg** goes against the Austrians.	.. .. ..
2	British forces withdraw to Chantilly-Nanteuil. Malines bombarded by the Germans.	Galicia: Battle of Lemberg ends: rout of Austrians, who lose 130,000 men. Poland: Austrian advance checked at Lyublin.	.. .. ..
3	Germans reach and begin to cross the Marne: they occupy line Ville sur Tourbe-River Suippe-Château Thierry. Germans evacuate Lille.	**Lemberg,** capital of Galicia, **occupied by the Russians,** who capture much booty.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Aug.
.. .. ..	"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" sunk by H.M.S. "Highflyer." "Magdeburg," German cruiser, destroyed in Gulf of Finland.	France: M. Viviani's Ministry reconstructed: entry of MM. Millerand (War) and Delcassé (Foreign Affairs).	27
.. .. ..	**Battle of** Bight of **Heligoland**: the German cruisers "Mainz," "Köln," and "Ariadne" sunk (84).	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	Cameroons: British reverse at Garua. **Samoa**: German portion **occupied by New Zealand troops.**	.. .. ..	29
.. .. ..	Cameroons: British occupy Nsanakong.	.. .. ..	**30**
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	31
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Russia: St. Petersburg renamed "Petrograd."	**Sept.** 1
Tsing-tau: Japanese troops landed for the attack on the fortress.	.. .. ..	France: The Government leaves Paris for Bordeaux.	2
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Speedy" destroyed by a mine.	Rome: Election of Pope Benedict XV. Albania: Prince Wilhelm of Wied leaves.	3

Digitized by Google

1914 Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
4	Advance of German First Army towards Paris diverted in a south-easterly direction. Belgians open dykes and stop a German advance on Antwerp.	Galicia: The Russians organise a government for the conquered regions.	.. .. ..
5	Retirement of British and French forces ceases. **Battle of the Ourcq** (Maunoury's 6th Army) **begins at mid-day.** Reims and Pont-à-Mousson occupied by the Germans.	Poland: Austrians defeated by Russians at Tomashov.	.. .. ..
6	**Battle of the Marne begins** (37). General offensive by French and British. German advance also checked at Beauzec, near Verdun, and at Jezanville, near Pont - à - Mousson. **Germans reach Provins, the most southerly point of their advance.**	Poland: The centre of Dankl's (Austrian) army broken at Krasnostav. Galicia: Beginning of **Battle of Grodek** (S. West of Lemberg) (continued till 12th).	Serbian Invasion of Syrmia* begun: the Save crossed at Novoselo: Obres occupied: failure to take Mitrovitsa.
7	**Battle of the Marne** (cont.) struggle on the Ourcq and Petit-Morin. Maubeuge captured by the Germans with many prisoners and guns. Sir John French's first despatch (published on 9th) (38).	Galicia: Fresh struggle round Grodek: Russian cavalry reach the Carpathians.	Second Austrian invasion of Serbia begins: the Drina crossed in force.
8	**Battle of the Marne** (cont.) Germans forced back over the river. General Foch's decisive move. Nancy vainly attacked. Troyon bombarded.	Galicia: Fierce battle round Rava Russka. Mikolajow (Carpathians) captured by Brusilov's Army.	.. .. ..
9	**Battle of the Marne** (cont.) British cross the river in pursuit of Germans: French carry the Ourcq. Battle of Fère Champenoise.	.. .. ..	Syrmia: Servians occupy Dech. Montenegrins invade Bosnia.
10	**Battle of the Marne** ended. Germans retreat on west and centre. Pont-à-Mousson evacuated by Germans.	Poland: Dankl defeated in second **Battle of Krasnik,** Archduke Joseph defeated at Opole.	Syrmia: Serbians occupy Semlin.

* A district of Austrian Slavoni

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Sept.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Great Britain: Mr. Asquith at Guildhall ([35]) justifies Britain's entry into the war.	4
.. .. ..	E. Africa: Germans attack Abercorn. H.M.S. "Pathfinder" sunk by German submarine. Wilson liner "Runo" blown up by a mine.	**Agreement of London:** Great Britain, France, and Russia pledge themselves to make no separate peace ([36]).	5
.. .. ..	Cameroons: British reverse near Nsanakong.	Great Britain: The Admiralty announce organisation of a Royal Naval Division.	6
.. .. ..	E. Africa: German reverse near Tsavo. Pacific Cable cut between Banfield and Fanning Island by "Nürnberg."	.. .. ..	7
.. .. ..	The "Oceanic" wrecked off north coast of Scotland.	Mr. Lloyd George: Speech on the need for economy ([39]).	8
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Turkey: Announcement of **abolition of the Capitulations** after Oct. 1 ([40]).	9
.. .. ..	E. Africa: Germans occupy Kisi. "**Emden**" makes first appearance in Bay of Bengal ([41]).	.. .. ..	10

to 40 miles N.W. of Belgrade.

Digitized by Google

1914. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
11	Pursuit of the Germans from the Marne: the French recover Epernay, Châlons, etc.	Galicia: Russians close in on Grodek.	Serbia: Fierce battle with Austrian invaders at Krupani.
12	Troyon: Germans compelled to raise siege. Lunéville reoccupied by the French. Belgian sortie from Antwerp threatens German communications.	Galicia: End of Battle of Grodek and Rava Russka: total defeat of Austrians; Grodek captured. Poland: Austrians try to cross the San under heavy fire.	Syrmia: Serbians occupy Jarak.
13	Allies recover Soissons and force the passage of the Aisne there. Amiens recovered by the French. Germans begin to drive the Belgians back into Antwerp: Battles along line Aerschot-Malines.	E. Prussia: Russians turn on their pursuers and defeat them at Srednik near the Niemen.	Serbians and Austrians fighting in both Serbia and Syrmia.
14	**Battle of the Aisne** begins (continued till Sept. 28). Germans halt on the Aisne and N. of Reims. Heavy fighting round Missy and Vailly.	Poland: Russians force the passage of the San in pursuit of Dankl's beaten army	Bosnia: Vishegrad taken by Serbians and Montenegrins.
15	The Aisne: Heavy German counter-attacks: Soissons shelled. The Argonne: Germans begin slow advance, continued to Oct. 21. Arras occupied by Germans.	E. Prussia: Russians prepared to resist German pursuit on the Niemen. Bukovina: Russians occupy Czernowitz.	Serbia: Austrians pushed back across the Drina save at a few points: their second invasion of Serbia suspended.
16	The Aisne: Gen. Joffre abandons frontal attacks and forms plan to turn the German right. Germans enter Valenciennes.	Galicia: Russians advance towards Przemysl.	.. .. ..
17	The Aisne: Heavy fighting round Soissons. Sir John French's second despatch (42) (published Oct. 19).	.. .. ..	Syrmia: Serbians evacuate Semlin.
18	The Aisne: Heavy fighting round Noyon and Reims.	Poland: Russians take Sandomierz.	.. .. ..
19	The Aisne: Strong general German attacks: also on the Meuse forts (Verdun).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Sept.
.. .. ..	Bismarck Archipelago: Australian expedition captures Herbertshöhe.	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	E. Africa: Germans defeated near Kisi.	.. .. ..	12
Tsing-tau: Japanese capture the railway at Kiaochau town.	Solomon Islands: Australian troops capture Bougainville. "Hela," German cruiser, sunk by British submarine E.9.	Germany: Herr v. Bethmann Hollweg's reply to Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech of Sept. 4 published.	13
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Union forces surprise and defeat Germans at Raman's Drift. "Cap Trafalgar" sunk by H.M.S. "Carmania" (E. coast S. America).	.. .. ..	14
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Meeting of rebels at Potchefstroom. Delarey accidentally shot on his way thither with Beyers.	.. .. ..	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	S. Africa: German raid near Nakob. Gen. Beyers dismissed from his command.	.. .. ..	17
.. .. ..	S.W. Africa: British occupy Lüderitz Bay (which Germans had evacuated militarily on Aug. 10).	Great Britain: Parliament prorogued: King George's speech (43). Mr. Asquith's Edinburgh speech.	18
.. .. ..	Admiral Troubridge recalled for enquiry into escape of "Goeben" and "Breslau."	Mr. Lloyd George's speech to Welshmen on German barbarities (44).	19

Digitized by Google

1914. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
20	The Aisne: Bombardment of Reims Cathedral.	E. Prussian Frontier: Russians abandon Augustovo: Germans lay siege to Osovyets.	Quietude in the Balkan theatre of war.
21	The Aisne: French recover Noyon and advance to Lassigny in effort to turn the German right wing. Troyon again attacked.	E. Prussian Frontier: Germans reach the Niemen. Galicia: Russians take Jaroslau.	.. .. ..
22	The Aisne: A day of comparative calm. Düsseldorf: sheds raided by British airmen.	Galicia: Russians approach Przemysl.	.. .. ..
23	The Aisne: The battle extends northward along the R. Oise.	.. .. ..	Bosnia: Serbians and Montenegrins make progress towards Serajevo.
24	The Aisne: The battle tends to stalemate. Péronne occupied by the Germans.	Galicia: Przemysl invested by the Russians	.. .. ..
25	The Aisne: Reims again bombarded. **Battle of Albert** begun by the Germans to prevent encirclement. Noyon and Lassigny taken from the French. Camp-des-Romains and St. Mihiel on the Meuse taken by the Germans.	E. Prussian Frontier: Russians driven across the Niemen, which they proceed to defend.	.. .. ..
26	The Aisne: Local combats only. Battle of Albert: Fierce fight from Oise to Somme. St. Mihiel: Vain German efforts to cross the Meuse at. Siege of Antwerp begun by the Germans. **Indian troops land at Marseilles.**	E. Prussian Frontier: **Battle of the Niemen** (Sept. 26-28): Vain German efforts to cross. Siege of Osovyets: Vain German assaults. Galicia: Russians occupy Rzeszov.	.. .. ..
27	The Aisne: Battle dying down. Battle of Albert: Heavy fighting continued. Malines occupied by the Germans.	Galicia: Russians press on towards Cracow and the Carpathian Passes.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Sept.
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Pegasus" disabled by German cruiser "Königsberg" at Zanzibar.	.. .. ..	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Mr. Winston Churchill's Liverpool speech (48).	21
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Botha assumes command in place of Beyers. "Emden" bombards Madras. "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" bombard Papeete (French Tahiti). H.M.S's. "Aboukir," "Hogue" and "Cressy" sunk by submarine.	.. .. ..	22
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Great Britain: Impending end of Moratorium announced.	23
Tsing-tau: British force arrives at Laoshun to assist the Japanese.	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (New Guinea): Australians occupy town of Friedrich Wilhelm.	.. .. ..	24
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Germany: Hindenburg placed in command of combined Austro-German offensive in Poland and Galicia. Great Britain: Mr. Asquith's Dublin speech: appeal to Volunteers.	25
Tsing-tau: German outposts driven in.	S. Africa: British reverse at Sandfontein.	.. .. ..	26
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27

Digitized by Google

1914. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
28	Battle of the Aisne ends. Battle of Albert continued with great fury. Antwerp: Bombardment of forts Waelhem, Wavre, St. Catherine.	Galicia: **Russians in possession of** Krosno, and also of **Dukla Pass.** Hungary raided by Russian cavalry (46).	.. .. ..
29	Battle of Albert ends in repulse of the Germans. Antwerp: Fort Wavre Ste. Catherine silenced. French lose Lassigny.	E. Prussian Frontier: **Germans withdraw from the Niemen** and raise the siege of Osovyets.	.. .. ..
30	Battle extends northwards round Roye and Arras. New French army concentrated round Amiens and Lens. French occupy Lille. Antwerp: Waterworks destroyed.	Germans entrench S. of Kyeltsi (S.W. Poland).	.. .. ..
Oct. 1	Battle round Roye: Vain German efforts to break French line. St. Mihiel: French destroy bridge made over Meuse. Antwerp: Fort Waelhem silenced. B.E.F. begins to leave the Aisne and move west and then north.	E. Prussian Frontier: Russians recover Augustovo and begin a nine-days' attack (**Battle of Augustovo**) on the retreating Germans.	.. .. ..
2	**Battle round Arras:** French hard pressed. Antwerp: Belgians retire across the Nethe: Germans occupy Termonde.	E. Prussian Frontier: Russians recover Mariampol.	Bosnia: Serbians and Montenegrins renew their advance towards Serajevo.
3	Ypres occupied by the Germans. Antwerp: Fall of outer defences: Legations leaving.	**Beginning of First Austro-German invasion in force for capture of Warsaw.** Germans take over command of Austrians.	.. .. ..
4	**Rapid German advance towards the Coast:** Germans occupy Lens, Comines, Poperinghe, Bailleul, etc. Lille bombarded by Germans.	Poland: Rapid Austro-German advance against Russian centre.	Bosnia: Serbians and Montenegrins driven back from the Serajevo region.
5	Antwerp: Germans force the line of the Nethe at Duffel. 3 British Naval Brigades reach Antwerp.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Sept.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	28
Japanese bombard Tsing-tau.	"Emden": Second haul of captures announced. (See above, Sept. 10.)	Great Britain: East coast ports closed to foreign trawlers.	29
Tsing-tau: German destroyer sunk in the harbour.	.. .. ..	Great Britain: Reply of British theologians to German published.	30
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italy: Protest against Austrian mine-laying. Turkey: Closing of the Dardanelles.	Oct. 1
.. .. ..	E. Africa: British victory at Gazi. H.M.S. "Cumberland" captures 9 German liners, etc. in Cameroon River.	Great Britain: Mr. Asquith's speech at Cardiff disclosing German proposals to Britain in 1912.	2
.. .. ..	North Sea: British Admiralty notifies the laying down of a defensive mine-field.	.. .. ..	3
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	German Professors' manifesto issued.	4
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Albania: Essad Pasha nominated head of a Provisional Government.	5

Digitized by Google

1914. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
6	Arras heavily bombarded by the Germans. British troops disembark at Ostend and Zeebrugge. Antwerp: Germans capture Lierre.	Poland and Galicia: **Russians fall back along the whole front** in face of German advance.	.. .. ..
7	**Antwerp: Evacuation begun:** Germans force the passage of the Scheldt and threaten the retreat of the Allies.	Galicia: Russians forced back to the San. Hungary: Withdrawal of Russian raiders ([45]).	.. .. ..
8	General Foch takes supreme command of the Allied armies defending the Coast. Fighting at Roye. Antwerp: The city bombarded: Belgians and Naval Brigades leave (being cut off and losing 2,000 interned in Holland). Sir John French's third despatch ([47]) (published Oct. 19).	East Prussia: Russians take Lyck.	.. .. ..
9	**Antwerp occupied by Germans.** Düsseldorf: Zeppelin sheds raided by Allied airmen.	East Prussia: End of **Battle of Augustovo:** Germans defeated. Poland: Austro-Germans approach Ivangorod: beginning of a twenty-days' struggle.	.. .. ..
10	Antwerp: the last forts surrender. Belgians check German pursuit at Melle. Lille again bombarded by the Germans.	Poland: Germans occupy Lodz. Hungary again raided by Russians ([48])	.. .. ..
11	**Battle of Flanders** begins, a desperate struggle for the coast lasting for some six weeks and including (a) Battle of the Yser, Oct. 16, *seq*, (b) Battle of Ypres, Oct. 19, *seq*. Paris heavily bombed. Cavalry fighting near Hazebrouck.	Poland: Germans take Sochaczew. Galicia: Russians forced to raise the siege of Przemysl, which is reprovisioned from Cracow. Austrians recover Jaroslau.	.. .. ..
12	**Ostend** and Zeebrugge **evacuated** by the Allies. Reims evacuated by Germans (*circa*).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Oct.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6
.. .. ..	Marshall Islands in Pacific Ocean occupied by Japanese.	Belgium: Seat of Government moved from Antwerp to Ostend.	7
Tsing-tau: Japanese capture "Prince Heinrich" hill.	British Submarine E.9 sinks German destroyer S.126 at mouth of Ems.	.. .. ..	8
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italy: Cabinet crisis: resignation of General Grandi, Minister for War.	9
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Rumania: Death of King Carel.** Succeeded by his nephew Ferdinand.	10
.. .. ..	Russian cruiser "Pallada" sunk by German submarine in Baltic.	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Martial law proclaimed throughout the Union.	.. .. ..	12

Digitized by Google

1914. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
13	Ypres occupied by the Allies, who attempt an offensive. **Lille** and Ghent **occupied by the Germans.** Heavy fighting between Bethune and La Bassée.	E. Prussia: Germans recover Lyck.	.. .. ..
14	Bailleul occupied by the Allies. Bruges occupied by the Germans.	E. Prussian Front: Germans take Mlava. Poland: Germans announce occupation of all the country up to the line of the Vistula.	.. .. ..
15	Ostend and Zeebrugge occupied by the Germans. The Allied lines extended to the Coast.	Poland: **First Battle for Warsaw** begins along all the line of the Vistula (till 23rd).	.. .. ..
16	Aubers, Armentières, Neuve Chapelle and Warneton occupied by the Allies. Fighting round Lille. Belgians driven out of Forest of Houthulst. **Battle of the Yser** begins with German attack on Dixmude.	Poland: Germans within seven miles of Warsaw, which the Russians prepare to evacuate.	.. .. ..
17	Herlies captured by the Allies: **End of the offensive of the Allies.** Heavy German counter-attacks impose a strenuous defensive for a period extending to Nov. 17.	Poland: Crisis of Battle of Warsaw: Russian reinforcements reach the city and save it from capture.	.. .. ..
18	The Yser held by the Belgians against the Germans: struggle from Lombartzyde to Keyem. Roulers occupied by the Germans after fierce 3-days' battle.	Galicia: Beginning of a desperate but vain effort of the Austrians to cross the San.	.. .. ..
19	The Yser: German attacks on Lombartzyde repulsed. B.E.F.: Transfer from Aisne to Flanders completed. **First Battle of Ypres** begins: Sir H. Rawlinson unable to occupy Menin. Sir John French's despatches of Sept. 17 and Oct. 8 published.	Poland: Germans cross the Vistula at Josefov, etc.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Oct.
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Open rebellion of Lt.-Col. Maritz.	Belgium: the Government established at Havre in France. Antwerp mulcted of £20,000,000.	13
.. .. ..	... .	.. .. ..	14
Tsing-tau: The beginning of the end. Non-combatants allowed to leave.	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Ratedraai. North Sea: H.M.S. "Hawke" sunk by German submarine.	.. .. ..	15
Tsing-tau: General attack begins (48)	H.M.S. "Yarmouth" sinks the "Emden's" collier, "Markomannia." Cattaro bombarded by the Allied fleets.	Italy: Death of Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Canadian troops arrive in England	16
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Undaunted" with accompanying destroyers sink four German destroyers off Dutch coast.	.. .. ..	17
.. .. ..	Belgian Coast: British monitors under Adm. Hood aid the Belgians in the Battle of the Yser. Loss of Brit. Submarine E.3 announced by German wireless.	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	New Naval Decoration, the Distinguished Service Medal, established.	19

Digitized by Google

1914. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
20	Battle round Arras: fierce German attack repulsed. Poelcapelle captured by the Germans. Indian Exped. Force (Cavalry, Meerut and Lahore Division) reaches the front. Heavy fighting near La Bassée.	Poland: German attacks in front of Warsaw weakening: Russians begin to take the offensive.	.. .. ..
21	The Yser: Critical day: Dixmude heavily bombarded and assaulted. Arras also heavily bombarded and attacked. The Argonne: French recovery begins.	Poland: **Germans begin retreat from Warsaw**: Battle of Kasimiryev: Russki annihilates the Germans who had crossed the Vistula.	.. .. ..
22	The Yser: Struggle for Dixmude continued. Battle of Ypres: Germans capture Langemarck. **Battle round La Bassée:** Beginning of a severe 10-days' effort of the Germans to break through.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
23	The Yser: Germans take Lombartzyde, but are again repulsed from Dixmude. Allies lose ground near La Bassée. Battle of Ypres: Furious attacks near Langemarck.	Poland: Germans abandon siege of Ivangorod: Russians everywhere advance and harass the retreat. They retake Jaroslau.	.. .. ..
24	The Yser: The French recover Lombartzyde. Indian troops arrive near Bethune. Battle of Ypres: Germans occupy Polygon Wood, but fail at Gheluvelt. Battle round Arras at its height.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
25	Vain German efforts to break through the Allied lines at Dixmude, Ypres, La Bassée and Arras. Vermelles re-occupied by the Germans.	Germans in full retreat in Poland.	.. .. ..
26	Yser: German progress stopped: attack on Pervyse repulsed. Heavy fighting round Ypres, La Bassée, and Arras.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Oct.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Germans report 149,000 French, 107,000 Russian, 32,000 Belgian, and 9,000 British prisoners. British losses to date 57,000, including sick.	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Russia: State sale of alcohol abolished. Great Britain: Reply to manifesto of German professors published.	21
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Keimoes. "Emden's" third list of captures announced.	.. .. ..	22
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	23
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Overt rebellion of Beyers and De Wet.	Great Britain: Importation of sugar prohibited.	24
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Calvinia. Destruction of German submarine by H.M.S. "Badger" announced.	Great Britain: Death of Sir Charles Douglas, Chief of Gen. Staff. Germany: Gen. von Moltke, C.G.G.S., "unwell," his duties undertaken by Gen. von Falkenhayn.	25
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Maritz driven into German territory. Cameroons: Allies occupy Duala.	.. .. ..	26

Digitized by Google

1914. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
27	Yser: Belgians, with French aid, maintain unbroken the front Nieuport-Dixmude. Neuve-Chapelle taken by the Germans. Germans pushed back E. of Nancy.	Poland: **Russian victory** along the line Petrokov-Radom.	.. .. ..
28	Yser: Germans retake Lombartzyde. Neuve-Chapelle retaken by the British.	Poland: Russians recover Lodz. Galicia: Austrians defeated at Sambor.	.. .. ..
29	Yser: Germans take Ramscapelle. The Belgians open the sluices of the canal. Heavy fighting round Festubert (La Bassée).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
30	Yser: Germans forced by floods to retreat. Ypres closely pressed by the Germans. Germans press back French along the Aisne.	Poland: Russians defeat Germans at Bakalaryevo.	.. .. ..
31	Yser: French recover Ramscapelle. **Ypres: Crisis of the great battle.** Germans take Gheluvelt and break the British line. The Worcesters save the situation and recover Gheluvelt.	**Bukovina**: Russians reoccupy Czernowitz.	.. .. ..
Nov. 1	Battle of Ypres continued with great violence: Germans capture Messines, Hollebeke and Wytschaete.	Poland: German retreat continued.	.. .. ..
2	Germans withdraw from nearly the whole of the left bank of the Yser, and concentrate for attack on Ypres. British lines pierced at Neuve Chapelle, which the Germans reoccupy.	**East Prussia re-entered by Russian forces.**	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Oct.
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Beyers defeated by Botha at Commissie Drift, near Rustenburg. H.M.S. "Audacious" sunk by mine off the N. Irish Coast. French liner "Amiral Ganteaume" sunk. "Emden" captures Japanese ship "Kamasaka Maru."	Portugal: Naval Reserves called up.	27
.. .. ..	"Emden" appears at Penang and destroys Russian cruiser "Zhemchug," etc.	Great Britain: Resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg from office of First Sea Lord (49). Trial of Archduke's murderers at Serajevo.	28
Egypt: Beduin tribes raid the frontier.	Turkish Fleet attacks Odessa, Novorossisk, and Theodosia, and sinks Russian destroyer, etc.	Great Britain: Lord Fisher appointed First Sea Lord. Turkey enters the war on the German side (50).	29
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Schuit Drift. "Königsberg" discovered hiding in Rufiji River (E. Africa).	Great Britain: Trial of the German spy Karl Lody begins. Turkey: Allies' Ambassadors ask for passports.	30
Tsing-tau: Final intense bombardment begins.	H. M. S. "Hermes" (cruiser) sunk in Straits of Dover.	Italy: Resignation of Salandra Cabinet. Occupation of Saseno (Albania).	31
Tsing-tau: The "Bismarck" forts silenced, H.M.S. "Triumph" assisting the Japanese.	**Battle of Coronel** (Pacific): H.M.Ss. "Monmouth" and "Good Hope" lost in fight with Von Spee's German squadron (51).	Turkey: British Ambassador leaves Constantinople.	Nov 1
.. .. ..	North Sea proclaimed by the British Admiralty to be wholly a military area as from Nov. 5.	Turkey: Russian and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Great Britain publishes an account of Turkish provocations.	2

Digitized by Google

1914. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
3	Allies occupy positions on the Yser, abandoned by the Germans. Fighting on the Aisne (Vailly, Chavonne, etc.).	Poland: Russians defeat Austro-Germans at Kyeltsi, which they recover.	Dardanelles Forts bombarded by British and French fleets. Cattaro bombarded by Montenegrins.
4	Lombartzyde recovered by the Allies. Battle of Ypres continues.	Galicia: Austrians defeated at Jaroslau; loss of 19,000 prisoners and 40 guns in 12 days.	.. .. ..
5	Germans repulsed at Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre (Roye).	Poland: Germans in retreat move their headquarters back to Chenstokhov.	Montenegro: Invasion by Albanians checked.
6	Ypres: Fierce German attacks repelled: heavy fighting round Klein-Zillebeke.	Galicia: Line of the San once more in Russian hands: Austrians in retreat towards Cracow.	.. .. ..
7	Lombartzyde again captured by Germans. Heavy German attacks on the Allies at Givenchy (La Bassée) and Arras. German attacks near Roye and Vimy repulsed.	.. .. ..	Russians bombard Turkish ports in the Black Sea.
8	Battle along line Dixmude-Ypres-La Bassée-Arras continued: German attacks repulsed. French continue to advance in the Argonne, and occupy Vregny (Aisne).	E. Prussia: Russians reenter Eydtkuhnen and Stallupönen: they advance into the Imperial forest of Rominten.	**Serbia: Third Austrian invasion begun:** advances on three lines, viz., towards (i) Nish, (ii) Shabats, (iii) Valyevo.
9	Ypres: Violent German attacks: British position again in danger.	Poland: Germans evacuate Kalish and Chenstokhov, etc. Silesia entered by Russian cavalry, Rail cut at Pleschen.	.. .. ..
10	Yser: Germans take Dixmude. Ypres: Germans take St. Eloi.	E. Prussia: Russians reenter Goldap.	.. .. ..
11	Ypres: Some British trenches penetrated by the Prussian Guard, but recovered	.. .. ..	Serbia: The Serbians in retreat; their headquarters moved from Valyevo to Kraguyevats

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Nov.
Armenia: Bayazid occupied by Russians. Arabia: Akaba on Red Sea bombarded and occupied by British.	**Yarmouth bombarded** by German cruisers. British submarine D.5 sunk by a mine in fight with cruisers.	**Serbia breaks off relations tions with Turkey.** Bulgaria declares intention to remain neutral.	3
Armenia: Russian advance from Caucasus; Diadin occupied.	E. Africa: **British reverse at Tanga** (52). German cruiser "Yorck" destroyed by a mine near Wilhelmshaven.	Persia refuses to join Turkey in war against the Entente.	4
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Great Britain declares war on Turkey and annexes Cyprus.** Kaiser removed from Navy List. Italy: Salandra Cabinet reconstructed (53).	5
Tsing-tau: Central fort stormed and 200 prisoners taken.	.. .. ..	Great Britain: The spy Lody shot at the Tower.	6
Capture of Tsing-tau: Japanese take 2,300 prisoners. **Mesopotamia: British force lands** in Persian Gulf.	S. Africa: Union troops defeated by De Wet at Doornberg.	.. .. ..	7
Mesopotamia: Fao on Persian Gulf occupied by British.	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Sandfontein. Russians sink 4 Turkish transports in Black Sea.	.. .. ..	8
Armenia: Battle of Koprukeui.	**"Emden" destroyed** at Cocos Island by H.M.A.S. "Sydney" (54). "Geier," German cruiser interned by U.S.A. at Honolulu.	Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech setting forth the aims of the Allies: "We shall never sheathe the sword," etc.	9
.. .. ..	"Königsberg" blocked up in Rufiji River.	.. .. ..	10
Mesopotamia: British outposts attacked at Saniya.	H.M.S. "Niger" sunk by German submarine.	Great Britain: Parliament opened; the King's Speech.	11

Digitized by Google

1914. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
12	Ypres again fiercely attacked by the Germans; latter take Lombartzyde.	Galicia: Przemysl again invested by the Russians. Miechow, near Cracow, occupied. E. Prussia: Russians again enter Johannisburg.	Montenegrins defeated at Grahovo (Bosnian frontier).
13	The French recover Tracy-le-Val.	E. Prussia: Russian advance threatens Thorn. Galicia: Russians occupy line of Dunayetz and threaten Cracow.	.. .. ..
14	The Battles round the Yser and Ypres dying down.	E. Prussia: Russian advance checked. **Poland: Beginning of a new** and powerful **German invasion** along the Vistula from Thorn as base.	.. .. ..
15	Battle of Ypres: Last serious attack of the Germans (made by the Prussian Guards) beaten off.	Poland: Russians retreating before the strong German advance from Thorn, take up the line Gombin-Lodz.	Serbia: Austrians continue to advance: the Serbians fall back south-eastwards.
16	Rains and floods put a term to the struggles on the Yser: Fighting dying down round Ypres. Germans fail to cross the Aisne at Vailly.	Poland: Russian rear-guards defeated at Vlotslavek and Kutno.	.. .. ..
17	**End of the first Battle of Ypres; stationary warfare now the rule.**	Poland: Violent conflicts round Plotsk. Galicia: Russians begin to recover Carpathian Passes.	.. .. ..
18	Fighting limited to artillery duels and local skirmishes.	E. Prussia: Russians defeated at Soldau. Poland: Russians in retreat towards Lovich. Galicia: Austro-German offensive from Cracow.	.. .. ..
19	.. .. ..	Poland: Mackensen captures Piontek and opens the way to Lodz.	Serbia: Austrians take Valyevo: Serbians retreat.
20	Sir John French's 4th despatch published dealing with Battle of Ypres (57).	Poland: German attacks on Russian line from Lovich to Skiernievitse.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Nov.
.. .. ..	S. Africa: De Wet defeated at Mushroom Valley.	**Turkey: Formal declaration of war against the Triple Entente.**	12
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels routed at Bultfontein.	**Death of F.M. Earl Roberts** in France.	14
Mesopotamia: Skirmish between Turks and British at Sahain.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15
.. .. ..	"Berlin," German auxiliary cruiser, interned at Trondhjem.	Turkey: Sultan, at German instigation, proclaims the "Holy War" (55). Great Britain: Mr. Asquith moves War Credit for £225,000,000.	16
Mesopotamia: Turks decisively routed at Sahil.	.. .. ..	Great Britain: Mr. Lloyd George introduces his first War Budget (56).	17
Armenia: Turkish offensive compels Russians to **retreat.**	Libau on Baltic shelled by German squadron. "Goeben" and "Breslau" engaged by a Russian squadron in Black Sea; the "Goeben" damaged.	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	19
Egypt: The Bikanir Camel Corps beats off the Turks on the coast towards Port Said.	Admiralty announces extension of mine-field in North Sea.	.. .. ..	20

Digitized by Google

1914. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
21	British airmen raid Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen (L. of Constance).	Poland: Germans attack Russians at Lovich.	.. .. ..
22	Trench warfare established along the whole front; artillery duels and, later, local raids.	Poland: Germans approach Lodz; heavy fighting begins. Galicia: Russians defeat Austrians (6,000 prisoners) on front Cracow-Chenstokhov.	Serbia: Austrians pressing on from Valyevo; Serbians in retreat towards south-east.
23	Ypres heavily bombarded by the Germans, much damage done to the Cathedral and Cloth Hall. British trenches near Festubert attacked; some lost, but recovered.	Poland: Russian line shattered by Mackensen between Rzgov and Kolyushki, S.E. of Lodz: critical situation.	.. .. ..
24	.. .. ..	Poland: Arrival of Russian reinforcements saves situation; heavy fighting round Strykov and Lodz.	.. .. ..
25	Arras bombarded by the Germans.	Poland: Three German divisions nearly encircled at Lodz, escape through delay of Rennenkampf. Hungary raided by Russian cavalry.	.. .. ..
26	German attacks on Missy-sur-Aisne and along the Yser Canal repulsed.	Bukovina: Austrians again evacuate Czernowitz.	.. .. ..
27	Reims town and cathedral again bombarded.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
28	Germans concentrate large forces for attacks on Arras.	Poland: Germans severely defeated near Brzezany. Galicia: Russians once more secure Carpathian Passes.	Serbia: Battle between Austrians and Serbians at Lazarevats.
29	Ypres: Strong German attack repulsed. Argonne: French complete recovery of nearly all territory taken by the Germans Sept. 15–Oct. 21.	Poland: Germans bombard Lodz.	Serbia: Evacuation of Belgrade by the Serbians begins.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Nov.
Egypt: Skirmish at Katiya, near Suez Canal. Mesopotamia: **Basra occupied by British** forces from India.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	21
Armenia: Russians occupy Koprukeui.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	22
Mesopotamia: British troops make formal entry into Basra.	Zeebrugge bombarded by British squadron. German submarine U.18 rammed and sunk; its crew saved.	Portugal: Congress authorises the Government to intervene on side of Allies when and how it deems proper.	23
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Great Britain: Royal Warrant increasing pay of subordinate Army officers.	24
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Poland: Polish National Council issues in Warsaw a manifesto emphasising necessity of a thorough defeat of the Germans.	25
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Bulwark" blown up in the Medway (foul play suspected—loss of 800).	.. .. ..	26
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	U.S.A.: President Wilson condemns bombardment of unfortified towns.	27
Egypt: Turkish advance in force towards Suez Canal announced.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	German submarines appear about Havre, etc.	The King leaves England on a visit to the Army in France.	29

Digitized by Google

1914. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
30	King George visits British Front. Artillery duels round Dixmude, Ypres, and Arras.	**Battle of Lodz** increasing in intensity.	.. .. ..
Dec. 1	**Vermelles**, near Bethune, recovered by the French. King George visits Indian troops; confers G.C.B. on Gen. Joffre.	Fierce fighting in the suburbs of Lodz.	.. .. ..
2	Germans try to cross Yser on rafts, south of Dixmude; decisively repulsed. French occupy **Lesménils** (Moselle) and **Burnhaupt** (Alsace).	**Hungary**: **Russians occupy Bartfeld.**	Serbia: Austrians occupy Belgrade; Serbians begin counter-offensive in Suvobor region.
3	French progress towards Altkirch (Alsace).	.. .. ..	Serbia: **Battle of the Ridges** (Rudnik Malyen) begins.
4	French strengthen hold on Vermelles, and capture Langemarck in Belgium.	Galicia: Russians, advancing once more on Cracow, occupy Vieliczka.	.. .. ..
5	Reims once again bombarded. French airmen bomb air sheds at Freiburg-in-Breisgau.	.. .. ..	Serbia: Austrians defeated on the Ridges with loss of 15,000 prisoners and 19 guns.
6	Long-distance (22 miles ?) bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans.	Poland: Russians evacuate Lodz and withdraw towards the Bzura-Ravka lines.	Serbia: Austrians in disorderly flight from the Ridges towards the frontier.
7	Vain German efforts to cross the Yser near Pervyse. Indian Exped. Force completed by arrival of Sirhind Brigade from Egypt.	**Second Battle for Warsaw** begun by the Germans. Russian attacks in E. Prussia. Galicia: Northern sector of the forts of Cracow bombarded by the Russians.	.. .. ..
8	Long-distance bombardment of Furnes by the Germans.	.. .. ..	Serbia: Austrians completely defeated south of Belgrade (**Battle of Rudnik Ridges**).
9	.. .. ..	Battle for Warsaw; heavy fighting round Mlava and Petrokov.	Serbians reoccupy Valyevo.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Nov.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	France: The "Yellow Book" published. Pacific statements by Crown Prince.	30
Armenia: Russians capture Sarai and Bashkal.	S. Africa: Surrender of De Wet.	.. .. ..	Dec. 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Speech by Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg in Reichstag blaming Britain for the war. Ireland: Seditious paper seized in Dublin.	2
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italy: Prime Minister defines attitude towards the war.	3
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels heavily defeated near Reitz by Botha.	Belgium: King George visits Belgian headquarters and confers K.G. on King Albert.	4
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Rebels offer to negotiate; Botha demands unconditional surrender.	.. .. ..	5
.. .. ..	Damaged German submarine U.16 enters Esbjerg Harbour (Denmark).	The Pope tries to bring about a Christmas truce.	6
Mesopotamia: British success at Mezera. Turks driven back S. of Batoum (Transcauc.).	S. Africa: Rebel General Beyers defeated at Bothaville and drowned on his flight in the Vaal River.	French Bourse re-opens.	7
.. .. ..	**S. Africa: Collapse of rebellion**; 1,200 rebels surrender. **Battle of Falkland Islands,** Adm. Sturdee sinks most of German squadron (88).	Great Britain: Trial of Ahlers for high-treason commenced.	8
Mesopotamia: Turks evacuate Kurna.	.. .. ..	Ahlers convicted.	9

Digitized by Google

1914. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
10	Ypres once again attacked fiercely, but vainly, by Germans.	Austrians defeated near Cracow with loss of 4,000 prisoners.	.. .. ..
11	.. .. ..	Poland: Russians repel German attacks north of Lovich.	.. .. ..
12	.. .. ..	Galicia: Austro-German counter-offensive from Hungary begins; the Dukla Pass carried and the Russians at Cracow threatened.	Serbia: Austrians utterly defeated, re-cross the Drina. Bosnia: Vishegrad taken by Montenegrins.
13	Germans withdraw from the Yser Canal.	Battle for Warsaw raging. Galicia: Battle for Cracow ending owing to Austro-German offensive from Hungary.	Serbia: **Rout of the Austrians completed.**
14	Ypres again attacked by Germans.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	Allies cross Yser Canal and advance from Nieuport towards Lombartzyde.	Poland: Heavy fighting round Sokhachev.	Serbia: Austrians evacuate Belgrade, recross Save, and bring their third invasion to an end, after loss of 28,000 prisoners, 70 guns, etc.
16	.. .. ..	Russians end their retreat and make stand on Bzura-Ravka-Pilitza line (30 miles S.W. of Warsaw).	.. .. ..
17	Armentières bombarded by Germans.	Poland: The Germans occupy Petrokov.	.. .. ..
18	Indian troops begin an attack on the Germans round Givenchy (La Bassée); a five days' battle commenced. French pressure towards Péronne.	Galicia: Austrians recover the Lupkow Pass over the Carpathians.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Dec.
.. .. ..	German submarines attack Dover. "Nürnberg" sunk by Sturdee's squadron.	France: Government returns to Paris from Bordeaux. Germany: v. Falkenhayn definitely supersedes v. Moltke.	10
.. .. ..	"Goeben" having been repaired after damage of Nov. 18, bombards Batoum.	Rumania forbids export of metals and textile material.	11
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12
.. .. ..	British subm. B11 enters the Dardanelles and sinks Turkish battleship "Messudiya."	.. .. ..	13
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Publication of Mr. Bonar Law's letter to Mr. Asquith on Aug. 2 (59).	14
Syria: Alexandretta bombarded by H.M.S. "Doris."	Westeinde bombarded by British fleet. Result of enquiry into loss of H.M.S. "Bulwark" (60).	.. .. ..	15
.. .. ..	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded by German warships (61).	.. .. ..	16
Armenia: The Turks recover Koprukeui and begin to force the Russians back.	.. .. ..	Egypt: British Protectorate proclaimed. Italy: Prince Bülow reaches Rome as German ambassador extraordinary.	17
.. .. ..	German cruiser "Friedrich Karl" reported lost in Baltic.	Egypt: Hussein I. proclaimed Sultan (62). Meeting of three Scandinavian Kings at Malmö. Great Britain: Conviction of Ahlers quashed (63).	18

Digitized by Google

1914. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
19	Allied airmen bomb German airsheds at Brussels. Germans counter-attack at Givenchy and Festubert.	Galicia: Desperate sortie by Austrian garrison of Przemysl repelled by Russians.	.. .. ..
20	**Battle of Givenchy** continued. Furious German attacks on Indian troops.	Poland: Russians holding the Bzura against heavy German assaults. Galicia: Russians begin to counter-attack and to recover the Carpathian Passes.	.. .. ..
21	British troops aid the Indians at Givenchy to repel the Germans.	Poland: Vain German efforts to cross the Bzura.	.. .. ..
22	Battle of Givenchy begins to die down; British positions held. French make progress towards Noyon.	Fresh sortie from Przemysl repulsed by Russians.	.. .. ..
23	Belgians cross the Yser and establish themselves on R. bank South of Dixmude.	Poland: Germans succeed in crossing the Bzura at two points. Galicia: Russians compelled to raise the siege of Cracow.	.. .. ..
24	British bomb German airsheds at Brussels. Dover bombed by German aeroplane. French successes at Perthes-les-Hurlus (Champ.) and Consenvoye (Meuse).	Reported rising of Rumanians in Transylvania.	.. .. ..
25	.. .. ..	Poland: Germans driven back beyond the Bzura. Galicia: Austrians defeated at Tarnow; the Austro-German offensive at an end.	Italy: Valona in Albania occupied.
26	French airmen bomb German airsheds at Frescati, near Metz. French progress in Alsace, above Cernay.	Poland: Germans abandon attempt to capture Warsaw by direct attack across the Bzura.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Dec.
.. .. ..	S. Africa: Capt. Fourie and Lieut. Fourie condemned for high treason.	.. .. ..	19
Armenia: Russians defeat the Turks near Lake Van.	S. Africa: Capt. Fourie shot; his brother's sentence commuted.	.. .. ..	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	21
.. .. ..	Raid by rebels under Maritz: loyal Boers defeated.	France: Meeting of the Chambers; M. Viviani makes statement concerning the war. Great Britain: Adm. Sir G. A. Callaghan appointed to the Nore.	22
Egypt: Arrival of Australian and New Zealand troops at Cairo.	.. .. ..	Germany: Captain of the "Yorck" sentenced to two years' detention for loss of ship.	23
.. .. ..	Portuguese Colony of Angola (S.W. Africa) invaded by Germans.	**Marocco: Great Britain recognises French Protectorate.** 134,000 German and 225,000 Austrian prisoners claimed by Russia to date.	24
Armenia: **Battle of Sarikamish**: Turkish counter invasion against the Caucasus reaches its limit.	German warships off Cuxhaven bombed by British naval airmen supported by H.M.Ss. "Arethusa" and "Undaunted."	.. .. ..	25
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	26

Digitized by Google

1914. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
27	Germans bombard St. Dié (N. Vosges), Belgians take German trenches and prisoners E. of Lombartzyde.	Poland: Germans defeated by Russians at Skiernevitse. Russians occupy Carpathian passes again.	.. .. ..
28	Village of St. Georges, near Nieuport, recovered by the Belgians and French.	Poland: Germans in retreat; entrench W. of Bzura.	Montenegrins repel Austrians at Grahovo.
29	French beat off German attempts to recover St. Georges. Success at Apremont (Arg.).	Galicia: Austrians in retreat; hard pressed by Russians.	Albanians, incited by Austrians, attack Montenegrin posts and are repulsed.
30	Dunkirk attacked by German aeroplanes.	Poland: Germans fight violent rearguard actions at Bolimov and Inovlodz.	.. .. ..
31	Artillery duels on the whole front; especially round St. Georges, La Bassée, Roye and Verdun. French recover part of Steinbach (Als.).	Poland and Galicia; Austro-German retreat. Hungary: Once more raided over the Passes.	Serbia: Preparations to meet new Austrian invasion.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1914. Dec.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27
Armenia: Turks repulsed from Sarikamish; they begin a disastrous retreat.	North Sea: Drifting German mines destroy eight vessels.	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	British squadron active on Belgian coast.	U.S.A.: Note presented to Great Britain concerning treatment of American commerce (64).	29
British Consul at Hodeida (Red Sea) not yet released by Turks.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	30
Egypt: Preparations to meet expected Turkish attack complete.	.. .. ..	Prussian losses to date, 753,000.	31

Digitized by Google

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1914.

June	28	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
July	23	Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and answer July 25.
,,	28	Austria declares war on Serbia.
Aug.	1	Germany declares war on Russia.
,,	2	German troops invade Luxemburg and France.
,,	3	Germany declares war on France.
,,	4	Germany violates and declares war on Belgium; Gt. Britain declares war on Germany.
,,	4 to 20	Germany strikes at Belgium (captures Liége, 7.**8**, and Brussels 20.**8**).
,,	5	Austria declares war on Russia.
,,	7 to Sept. 1	Russian invasion of Prussia (R. beat Germans at Gumbinnen, 20.**8**, and Frankenau, 23.**8**; are beaten at Tannenberg, 26-29.**8**).
,,	10 to Sept. 20	Austrian invasion of Poland (A. beat Russians at Krasnik, 25.**8**; are beaten at Tomashov, 5.**9**; Krasnostav, 6.**9**; and Krasnik, 10.**9**).
,,	10 and 12	France and Gt. Britain declare war on Austria-Hungary.
,,	13 to 25	First Austrian invasion of Serbia (A. beaten at Jadar, 17-19.**8**).
,,	18 to Sept. 28	Russian invasion of Galicia (R. beat Austrians at Lemberg, 1-3.**9**, and invest Przemysl).
,,	20 to Sept. 5	German thrust at Paris (G. beat French at Charleroi, 21.**8**, and Namur, 23.**8**; and British at Mons, 23.**8**, and Le Cateau, 26.**8**).
,,	23	Japan declares war on Germany.
,,	28	Battle of the Bight of Heligoland.
Sept.	6 to Oct. 17	Franco-British offensive (beat Germans on the Marne, 6-10.**9**; Aisne, 14-28.**9**; Albert, 25-29.**9**; Arras, 1-2.**10**; and Battle of Flanders).
,,	7 to 17	Second Austrian invasion of Serbia (A. beaten on Drina, 15.**9**).
,,	13 to 25	Russians fall back to the Niemen.
,,	26 to Oct. 9	Russians repulse Germans on the Niemen and press them at Augustovo, 1-9.**10**.
Oct.	3 to Nov. 1	Austro-German invasion of Poland and thrust at Warsaw (Russians fall back and raise siege of Przemysl, 6-11.**10**; First battle for Warsaw, 15-20.**10**; Germans retreat, pursued by R. in Poland and Galicia).
,,	4 to 15	Germans advance towards the Franco-Belgian coast.
,,	9	Fall of Antwerp.
,,	11 to Nov. 20	Battle of Flanders (La Bassée, 12.**10**–8.**11**; Yser, 16.**10**–14.**11**; Ypres, 19.**10**–20.**11**).
,,	29	Turkey enters the War.
Nov.	1	Battle of Coronel (off Chile).
,,	2 to 13	Second Russian invasion of Prussia.
,,	3 and *sqq.*	Russian campaign in Armenia begins (R. beat Turks at Sarikamish, 25.**12**).
,,	5	Gt. Britain declares war on Turkey.
,,	7	Capture of Tsingtau.
,,	8 to Dec. 15	Third Austrian invasion of Serbia (A. occupy Belgrade, 2.**12**; routed at Rudnik, 3-8.**12**).
,,	14 to Dec. 31	German invasion of Poland from Thorn; second thrust for Warsaw (second battle for Warsaw, 7-26.**12**); Austro-German retreat.
,,	21	British occupy Basra.
,,	22 to Dec. 13	Russian successes in Galicia; Przemysl reinvested.
Dec.	8	Battle of Falkland Islands.
,,	17	British Protectorate over Egypt; Prince Hussein Kamel appointed Sultan.

Digitized by Google

APPENDICES, 1914.

(1) *June* 28.—Heir to Austro-Hungarian throne, together with his wife, murdered whilst driving in the streets of Serajevo, by Princip, a young Bosnian member of the Greater Serbian Party, who shot them with a Browning pistol: the bombs for an immediately previous attempt by one Chabrinovich on the same day (resulting only in wounding an officer) were identical with some from the Serbian arsenal at Kraguyevats.

(2) *July* 9.—The House of Lords completed the recasting of the Amendment Bill (Ireland). Among the Amendments adopted was one excluding the Unionists of the West and South (as well as Ulster) from the jurisdiction of the judiciary appointed by the Home Rule Government; and another withdrawing the administration of the Land Purchase Acts from the control of the Irish Parliament.

(3) *July* 13.—M. Humbert's indictment of Army Administration in the Senate; debate continued the following day revealing serious deficiency in guns, matériel, etc. Army Committee formed to report in October.

(4) *July* 15.—Tisza, Count: Extreme caution and reserve employed. Foreshadowing of the War. Relations with Serbia "must be cleared up," though manner not indicated. Police régime at fault in Bosnia. Regarding "Greater Serbia" propaganda, complete solidarity between himself and the Ban of Croatia. Agitation to be combated, though avoiding unnecessary panic and alarm.

(5) *July* 18.—The King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, arrived at Portsmouth for the Naval Review. Great display of naval power; over 200 ships assembled, also seaplanes, aeroplanes and dirigibles. Visit curtailed by political crisis. Next day the King made a tour of the lines, and paid informal visits to some ships. On the Monday, great Naval Review: 22 miles of warships passed in procession before Royal Yacht. Evolutions by naval aircraft, Royal inspection of patrol flotillas and tactical exercises between 1st and 2nd Fleets.

(6) *July* 20.—Trial of Madame Caillaux, wife of former Minister of Finance, for murder of M. Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, perpetrated in order to prevent the publication in the *Figaro* of certain documents written by M. Caillaux.

(7) *July* 23.—Austrian Note demanded formal declaration from Serbian Government condemning anti-Austrian propaganda and promising rigorous punishment of all officials and officers participating in it; the suppression of all societies and propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary and the elimination of all teachers and methods of education tending to produce anti-Austrian feeling; the dismissal of all officers and officials reported to be connected with such propaganda, evidence to be furnished by Austria; Austrian representatives to assist Serbia in repressing the anti-Austrian movement and to take part in the judicial proceedings (on Serbian territory) against all persons connected with the Serajevo tragedy. The Serbian reply to be made by 6 o'clock on July 25.

(8) *July* 25.—Reply to Austro-Hungarian Ultimatum delivered shortly before 6 p.m. by Premier, M. Pashich, to Austro-Hungarian Minister. Serbian Government denies responsibility for articles in Press and emphasises peaceful work of Societies. Agrees to hand over all and sundry, regardless of rank and situation, proved guilty of complicity in Serajevo tragedy. Will issue any order on the subject. Of the eleven chief points in Ultimatum, eight are accepted, one accepted subject to proof, one rejected conditionally, and one accepted conditionally. If the reply is deemed unsatisfactory, arbitration and mediation is proposed.

(9) *July* 26.—Dublin: Grave encounter between 2nd K.O.S.B.'s and civilians owing to stoning of former by mob. Four civilians killed—one a woman. Sequel to gun-running by Nationalist Volunteers, Hill of Howth. Lord Mayor demands authority on which troops fired.

(10) *July* 27.—Sir E. Grey makes statement in Parliament, July 27, announcing attempt to induce the Great Powers not immediately concerned in the Austro-Serbian conflict (Germany, France, Italy, Britain) to meet in conference at London. Russia and Austria to be asked to suspend military operations while the four Powers endeavour to arrange a settlement.

Digitized by Google

(11) *The Russian mobilisation of July 29th and 30th as evidenced by the "Sukhomlinov Revelations"* (*Sept.*, 1917)*.—The action of the German Government who, whilst they supported Austria in her attack on Serbia, refused the right to Russia to make any military preparations, inevitably drove Russia to mobilise against Germany as well as against Austria.

July 29.—Russian mobilisation against Austria (*i.e.*, in four Southern districts only) definitely determined on in the morning, and German Ambassador informed between 12 noon and 1 p.m. Order signed by the Tsar and confirmed later by countersignatures of three Ministers at evening Council. Bombardment of Belgrade became known at St. Petersburg during late afternoon. Pourtalès, German Ambassador, announced at 7 p.m. that Germany must mobilise if Russia does not stop all military preparations. About the same time the Tsar received a telegram from the Kaiser pressing him not to allow things to go as far as war. The Tsar, annoyed at contradictory messages, consulted Council, and they ordered complete mobilisation, *i.e.*, German frontier (three Northern Districts) as well. Another telegram from Kaiser received by Tsar at Tsarskoe Seloe at 10 p.m., more conciliatory: Kaiser gives his word of honour that Germany would take no steps if Russian mobilisation cancelled. Thereupon Tsar telephoned to Sukhomlinov (Minister of War) to cancel the mobilisation in the three Northern districts. Sukhomlinov said he was sorry, but it was a physical impossibility, and pooh-poohed the Kaiser's telegram. Tsar thereupon telephoned to Yanushkevich (Chief of General Staff) at 11 p.m. Latter said he could not stop mobilisation, especially as 400,000 Russian reservists had already been called up. The Tsar, only half convinced, gave absolute order for *partial* mobilisation only. Yanushkevich went to Sazonov (Foreign Affairs) and showed him the impossibility of stopping it. Sazonov settled to speak to Tsar in the morning. Then Yanushkevich rang up Sukhomlinov 11.30 p.m. Sukhomlinov agreed it was too late to stop mobilisation, and told him to do nothing.

July 30.—Partial mobilisation (*i.e.*, four Southern districts) announced; but mobilisation was really also proceeding in Northern districts. (This the Tsar did not know.) Sukhomlinov went with Sazonov to the Tsar and told him an untruth, *i.e.*, that only partial mobilisation was taking place. Sazonov had very early this morning made a fresh and final proposal to Germany for a formula on which negotiations could be based, but Germany rejected it without even referring it to Austria. Sverbeyev (Russian Ambassador at Berlin) had also telegraphed, on the strength of the false declaration in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, that German mobilisation had been ordered (announcement probably put in by the War Party in Berlin in order to force the hands of their own Government). Consequently, at a Council held at St. Petersburg at 4.30 p.m., general mobilisation was at once (in ten minutes) definitely settled on. Tsar grateful to Sukhomlinov for his determination. Latter much relieved.

It is very clear that responsibility for general Russian mobilisation rested entirely with Germany, who had throughout acted so as to force this course of action on Russia.

(12) *July* 29.—British Government was offered assurances by Germany that, provided British neutrality was certain, no territorial acquisitions would be taken from France (in the event of a victorious war), but no undertaking could be given with regard to the French Colonies. Dutch neutrality to be recognised, Belgian to be conditional on military necessity, but after the war, if Belgium did not side against Germany, her integrity would be respected.

(13) *July* 30.—Prime Minister moves postponement of the consideration of the second reading of the Amendment Bill (Government of Ireland). At the moment when the "issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance it is in the interests of the whole world" that Great Britain "should present a united front and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation."

(14) *July* 31.—German ultimatum to Russia (midnight, July 31-August 1) that if within 12 hours she did not demobilise, Germany would mobilise. No answer being received, Germany declared war ("accepts the challenge") at 5 p.m., August 1.

(15) *July* 31.—German ultimatum to France (July 31) demanding to know within 18 hours her attitude in the event of a Russo-German War.

(16) *Aug.* 1.—Note presented to the various European Governments stating that Belgium proposed to carry out strictly her obligations under the Treaty of London, and had mobilised her army to defend her neutrality and her international obligations.

---

* Acknowledgments to Mr. J. W. Headlam's articles in *Westminster Gazette*, October 2, 3, and 5, 1917.

Digitized by Google

(17) *Aug.* 2.—French frontier crossed by German troops at four points (Cirey, Longlaville, Petite-Croix, etc.), regardless of fact that war had not been declared nor had the German Ambassador left Paris. French orders given not to fire on German scouting parties, unless they attacked.

(18) *Aug.* 2.—Proclamation in *London Gazette* of partial moratorium (postponement for one month of payment on bills of exchange, other than cheques).

(19) *Aug.* 3.—Sir E. Grey announces in Parliament the attitude which the Government had adopted towards the European crisis and the active steps taken. Assurance had been given to France of the protection of our Fleet should the German Fleet attack the French Coast or the French shipping; no engagement had as yet been made to send an expeditionary force out of the country. Germany was prepared if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality to agree that her fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. "This is too narrow an engagement for us; we cannot issue a declaration of unconditional neutrality."

(20) *Aug.* 4.—" . . . A French inroad on our flank on the Lower Rhine would have been fatal to us. So we were forced to set aside the just protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong that we now do we will try to make good again as soon as our military ends have been reached. When one is threatened as we are, and all is at stake, one can only think of how one can hack one's way out . . . "

(21) *Aug.* 4.—Sir E. Goschen's final interview with German Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, after the British ultimatum with regard to Belgium had been rejected. Chancellor deprecated going to war for the sake of "neutrality," for "a scrap of paper." Had British Government considered price at which compact would have been kept?

(22) *Aug.* 4.—Great Britain presents ultimatum to Germany. Ultimatum required that Germany should give unequivocal assurances that she would respect the neutral territory of Belgium guaranteed by her in 1839 and endorsed by her (in writing) in 1870. Failing this assurance, Great Britain would "take all steps" to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of the treaty.

(23) *Aug.* 5.—"Breslau" chased into Messina harbour by British cruisers. Owing to misunderstanding she escapes with "Goeben," August 6.

(24) *Aug.* 5.—Speech in House of Commons outlining "infamous proposal" (*v.* Appendix (12)) made by Germany with regard to Belgium, and defining our object: (1) To fulfil solemn international obligations, (2) to vindicate the rights of small nationalities against the aggression of larger Powers.

(25) *Aug.* 7.—General Rennenkampf's main army crosses the frontier at Suwalki, and commences the invasion of East Prussia.

(26) *Aug.* 7.—Kaiser issues proclamation to the German people stating that since the foundation of the Empire he and his ancestors had laboured for peace, but "in the midst of perfect peace, enemies surprise us." "We shall resist to the last breath of man and horse."

(27) *Aug.* 15.—Meeting at Treuerfontein (Western Transvaal) of Dutch Burghers, convened at instigation of rebel and German plotters. Address by General Delarey, who possessed unrivalled influence in Western Transvaal, to about 800 burghers. Situation in Europe explained and exhortation to keep cool and await events.

(28) *Aug.* 15.—Ultimatum regarding the evacuation of Tsing-tau (the naval port of Kiao-chau, the German Protectorate in China) presented to Germany by Japan.

(29) *Aug.* 18.—Southern Russian army enters Galicia in three columns, following three separate railways converging on Lemberg. Second Russian Army (General Russky) crossing frontier 14.8.14 captures town of Sokal. Third Russian Army (General Brusilov) moving westward menaces Second Austrian Army by way of Tarnopol and valley of Sereth.

(30) *Aug.* 19.—Extract from Order reported issued by Emperor, 19.8.14, H.Q., Aix-la-Chapelle:—"It is my Royal and Imperial Command that you concentrate your energies, etc., etc. . . . to exterminate first the treacherous English, and to walk over General French's contemptible little army."

(31) *Aug.* 23.—*Mons, Battle of.*—The British Force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Corps (1st and 2nd, 3rd and 5th Divisions) and Cavalry Division (four Brigades) holding a front of over twenty miles along the line Binche-Mons-Pommeroeul, violently attacked by von Kluck's Army of at least four Corps besides cavalry. The Force was isolated through the 5th French Army (Lanrezac) on the right falling back during the afternoon, and its left flank was being threatened by the German 2nd Corps from the

Digitized by Google

N.W. Consequently, after heavy losses had been inflicted on the enemy, a retirement was ordered for the next day and was successfully carried out by alternate Corps, the Germans being kept off by severe rearguard actions.

(32) *Aug.* 25.—*Kitchener, Lord: First Speech as War Minister.*—Troops for past 36 hours in contact with superior German forces, maintained all traditions of British soldiery. Estimated casualties so far over 2,000. 69 Territorial Battalions volunteer for service abroad. 100,000 recruits practically secured. Principle to observe, maximum forces of enemy Empires constantly diminish, our reinforcements steadily increase, army worthy of British Empire results. New Field Army in six or seven months may total 30 divisions continually maintained in field. If war prolonged and future adverse, greater sacrifices required from Empire and nation.

(33) *Aug.* 26.—*Le Cateau, Battle of.*—The close pursuit by von Kluck's 1st Army caused the British 2nd Corps (3rd and 5th Divisions) to halt in its retirement from Mons and give battle on the high ground west of Le Cateau. Strengthened by most of the 4th Division on its left and 19th Brigade on its right, the 2nd Corps (Sir H. Smith-Dorrien) withstood terrific artillery fire and violent attacks by the enemy till about 3 p.m., when, its right being penetrated and rolled up, it continued the retirement on St. Quentin in good spirits, the Germans being too exhausted by their losses to pursue in force. Sordet's French Cavalry Corps came up during the battle and assisted on the left.

(34) *Aug.* 28.—*Bight of Heligoland, Battle in.*—1st Battle-cruiser Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Beatty, 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, under Commodore Goodenough, and a strong force of destroyers sink 3 German cruisers and 2 destroyers, and damage many others.

(35) *Sept.* 4.—Patriotic appeal to the citizens of London, emphasising the efforts made to preserve peace and paying tribute to the splendid response of the British Empire to the call to arms.

(36) *Sept.* 5.—*No Separate Peace.*—Agreement signed on behalf of England, France and Russia by Sir E. Grey, M. Cambon, and Count Benckendorff respectively. All parties mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during present war, and when peace terms are discussed, no one of the Allies will demand peace without previous agreement of each of the other two.

(37) *Sept.* 6.—*The Marne, Battle of.*—On September 5, Joffre decided on counter-offensive, and on following day retirement turned into advance. Order of battle from East to West:—

Allies: Army of Lorraine and 2nd Army (Castelnau and Dubail) beyond the Meuse; 3rd Army (Sarrail); 4th Army (Langle de Cary); Cavalry; 9th Army (Foch); 5th Army (Fauchet de l'Espérey); Conneau's Cavalry Corps; British Force (French); 6th Army (Maunoury). Total (W. of Meuse) about 47 infantry and 9 cavalry divisions.

Germans: 6th Army (Cr. Prince Rupprecht) and 7th Army (v. Heeringen) beyond the Meuse; 5th Army (Crown Prince); 4th Army (Duke A. of Württemberg); 3rd Army (v. Hausen); 2nd Army (v. Bülow); 1st Army (v. Kluck). Total (W. of Meuse) about 46 infantry and 7 cavalry divisions.

The German right was swung back along the Ourcq, and the French 6th Army, which conformed, attacked, as well as some of the Allied Forces, on the 5th Sept. Kluck's plan was to disregard British (who were believed disorganised), to move across their front and attack the left of the 5th Army; but being, during the next two days, tackled on his extreme right by the 6th Army, and the British unexpectedly attacking his forces moving against de l'Espérey's left, he found his right centre driven in, and began to fall back by the 8th. The German retreat was also largely caused by the 5th and 9th French Armies, after magnificent fighting (especially on the part of the latter at Fère Champenoise), penetrating the German centre on the 9th and 10th September. Further east desperate fighting took place, where violent attacks by the 4th and 5th German Armies were repulsed with some difficulty by the French. (East of the Meuse, Castelnau before Nancy, and Dubail, after severe fighting, drove the enemy out of Lunéville and St. Dié.) By September 12, the Germans (W. of the Meuse) had fallen back, pursued by the Allies, to the strongly fortified line of the Aisne.

(38) *Sept.* 7.—Sir J. French's first despatch covers the period since the landing of British troops (1st Corps, 1st and 2nd Divisions; 2nd Corps, 3rd and 5th Divisions and 1st Cavalry Division) in France up to their retirement to the Oise (August 28) on the line Noyon-Chaulny-La Fère. It describes the battles of Mons (23rd), Landrecies (25th), Le Cateau (26th), together with the arrival of the 4th Division on the 25th,

Digitized by Google

and the general retreat necessitated by the overwhelming German forces, and the movements of the French troops who assisted in this theatre. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien and the R.F.C. specially singled out for distinction.

(39) *Sept.* 8.—" Silver Bullet " speech at Local Government Board to Deputation from the Association of Municipal Corporations. Points out necessity for curtailing expenditure and foretells heavy outgoings.

(40) *Sept.* 9.—The Capitulations were treaties which conferred on the nation concerned the privilege of governing its own subjects within the Ottoman Empire. This led to endless complications and troubles, especially in Egypt. In the case of England and France the capitulations dated from the 16th century. See *Times*, September 12, 1914. *Enc. Brit.*, ed. 1910, s.v.

(41) *Sept.* 10.—The " Emden " appears in the Bay of Bengal (after having been " lost " since the outbreak of war) and captures six British vessels—5 sunk and the 6th sent into Calcutta with the crews.

(42) *Sept.* 17.—Sir J. French's second despatch of September 17 covers the period from August 28 to September 10. It describes the continuation of the retreat, change of base from Havre to St. Nazaire, arrival on line south of the Marne, Joffre's determination to counter-advance, movements of French and British armies, and their advance on September 6, and the battle of the Marne (September 6 to 10), and mentions the beginning of the battle of the Aisne (September 12).

(43) *Sept.* 18.—The King's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament roused remarkable enthusiasm, members rising in their places and singing the National Anthem. " We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."

(44) *Sept.* 19.—Historic recruiting speech to the London Welsh at the Queen's Hall. " Scrap of paper " theory of treaties; " treaties are the currency of international statesmanship."

(45) *Sept.* 21.—Confident recruiting speech at Liverpool. German Navy to be dug out " like rats in a hole."

(46) *Sept.* 28.—Dukla and Uzsok Passes seized by Russians and raids by cavalry ensued. These movements not only of strategic but of economic and political importance; Germans drew on horse supplies of Hungary to recoup their losses, and this trade would be affected by hostile incursions. Politically, hopes were based on the hatred of the Slav mountaineers and Hungarian plainsmen being aroused against Germany on account of troops being used for German purposes and country left defenceless.

(47) *Oct.* 8.—Sir J. French's third despatch of October 8 covers the period from September 11 to the end of September. It describes the crossing of the Ourcq, arrival at the Aisne and crossing of this river by most of our forces, together with the severe fighting involved; arrival of the 6th Division on the 16th; necessity for more and heavier guns; German counter-attacks perpetually defeated up to the 28th, when they died away. Our total losses during this period 561 officers and 12,980 men.

(48) *Oct.* 16.—General bombardment of Tsing-tau from the sea by combined British and Japanese forces, assisted by aeroplanes. " Iltis " and " Kaiser " Forts considerably damaged. Casualties to Allied forces, 3 only, all British.

(49) *Oct.* 28.—Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, owing to totally unfounded suspicions regarding his nationality and loyalty, resigns office as First Sea Lord, and is succeeded by Lord Fisher.

(50) *Oct.* 29.—Turkey enters war on the side of Central Empires. Telegram from Petrograd states that German-Turkish warships " Breslau " and " Hamidia " bombarded simultaneously and unexpectedly unfortified seaside towns of Theodosia (Crimea) and Novorossisk respectively.

(51) *Nov.* 1.—Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron, consisting of " Good Hope " (flag) 14,100 t., " Monmouth " 9,800 t., and " Glasgow " 4,800 t., engaged by " Gneisenau " 11,400 t., " Scharnhorst " 11,400 t., " Dresden " 3,540 t., " Leipzig " 3,200 t., " Nürnberg " 3,350 t., under Admiral Count von Spee off Coronel (the coast of Chili); " Good Hope " and " Monmouth " sunk.

(52) *Nov.* 4.—Tanga, German port on the Moschi Railway, (E. Africa), attacked unsuccessfully by an Indian Expeditionary Force with one British battalion. 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., 101st Grenadiers, I.A., and 1st Kashmir Rifles suffered heavily during the engagement in the town, and forced to retreat to coast and re-embark. Casualties nearly 800, including 141 British officers and men. Germans displayed great cunning in defence of town, also employing native *ruses de guerre*.

Digitized by Google

(53) *Nov.* 5.—Baron Sonnino made Minister of Foreign Affairs. General approval. Hopes entertained Minister will bring about reconstruction of Balkan League for protection of Italian interests. Salandra, Premier; Carcano, Treasury; Daneo, Public Works.

(54) *Nov.* 9.—German cruiser "Emden" (4.1 in. guns, Capt. von Müller) run down and forced to fight by H.M.A.S. "Sydney" (6 in. guns, Capt. J. C. T. Glossop, R.N.) at Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Indian Ocean, where former ship had landed armed party to destroy wireless and cut cable. German ship driven ashore and burnt—230 casualties. "Sydney" losses totalled 18. Damage caused to British commerce by "Emden" estimated at £2,211,000.

(55) *Nov.* 16.—"Jehad" proclaimed with much pomp at Constantinople by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, under German influence. Kaiser represented as convert to Islam. Moslem subjects of France, Russia and England alleged to be ripe for revolt.

(56) *Nov.* 17.—First War Budget.—Chief points: War Loan of 350 millions at 3½ per cent., issued at 95, redeemable at par from 10-14 years. Income Tax and Super-tax doubled (2s. 6d. earned, 1s. 6d. unearned), a third extra only charged this year. Beer to cost consumer ½d. per half-pint extra; Tea tax raised 3d. per lb., making it 8d.; Reduction of licence duty for publicans according to curtailment of business hours.

(57) *Nov.* 20.—Sir J. French's despatch (fourth) of November 20, covers the period from the beginning of October to November 19 (12th the last date mentioned), including the Givenchy-Armentières-Wytschaete fighting, and the first battle of Ypres. It describes the transfer of the British army from the Aisne to the North-west, and its swing round to the East, arrival of the 4th Corps (7th and 8th Divisions) and 2nd Cavalry Division in Flanders, fighting of the 2nd Corps near La Bassée, 3rd Corps near Armentières, and 1st and 4th Corps, etc., round Ypres.

(58) *Dec.* 8.—"Leipzig," "Nürnberg," "Scharnhorst," and "Gneisenau" sunk by Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sturdee's squadron "Invincible," "Irresistible," "Kent," "Cornwall," "Glasgow," off the Falkland Islands.

"Invincible" ...	17,250 t.	"Gneisenau" ...	11,400 t.
"Irresistible" ...	17,250 t.	"Scharnhorst" ...	11,400 t.
"Kent"	9,800 t.	"Dresden" (sunk later)	3,540 t.
"Cornwall" ...	9,800 t.	"Leipzig" ...	3,200 t.
"Glasgow" ...	4,800 t.	"Nürnberg" ...	3,350 t.

(59) *Dec.* 14.—At informal meeting of Unionist Chairman and Parliamentary Agents, contents of letter sent by him and Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Asquith, Sunday 2.8.14, divulged. In their opinion and that of colleagues consulted, security and honour of United Kingdom jeopardised if Government hesitated to support France and Russia. Offer support of Opposition to any measure deemed necessary for that object.

(60) *Dec.* 15.—Report of enquiry shows that the explosion which caused the loss of the ship was due to the accidental ignition of ammunition on board. No evidence to support suggestion that explosion was due to treachery.

(61) *Dec.* 16.—Scarborough: enemy cruisers attacked town about 8 a.m. Entered S. Bay under cover of dawn and mist. Bombardment lasted half-hour, 18 people killed, 100 wounded. Whitby: bombarded same day about 9 a.m. for half-hour. Abbey and private property slightly damaged. No damage of military importance.

(62) *Dec.* 18.—British Protectorate declared in Egypt; abolition of Turkish suzerainty. Deposition of Khedive Abbas Hilmi owing to anti-British intrigues; Khediviate with title of Sultan of Egypt offered to, and accepted by, his uncle, Prince Hussein Kamel, second son of Ismail Pasha.

(63) *Dec.* 18.—Adolf Ahlers, naturalised British subject and lately German Consul at Sunderland, had been sentenced to death for high treason for having incited and assisted German reservists to return to Germany.

(64) *Dec.* 29.—U.S.A. protests against detention of ships and unwarrantable interference with U.S. foreign trade; objects to British treatment of conditional contraband. Friendly, but rather sharply worded.

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month: *e.g.*, 4.1 = 4th Jan.; 24.11, 24th Nov.; etc.

N.B.—In the following index a number of items are included which, by reason of their uncertainty or for some other cause, it has not been found easy or convenient to place in the Chronological Tables. Dates which can at present be only approximately given are indicated thus:—"*c.* 25.8."

ABERCORN (Rhodesia).
Attacked by Germans, 5.9.
"ABOUKIR," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 22.9.
ADRIATIC.
Franco-British squadron enters, 16.8.
AERSCHOT (Belgium).
Belgian defeats, 19.8 and 13.9.
AFRICA.
(See East Africa, South Africa.)
AHLERS, ADOLF (German Consul at Sunderland).
Tried, 8.12; Condemned, 9.12; Conviction quashed, 18.12.
AISNE, RIVER.
Passage forced by Allies, 13.9; Battle of the Aisne begins; Germans stop advance, 14.9; German counter-attacks, 15.9, *sqq*; Battle dies down: the Allies abandon frontal attack for turning movement, 28.9.
ALBANIA.
Departure of William of Wied, 3.9; Provisional Government, 5.10.
ALBERT, KING OF BELGIANS.
Invested with the Garter, 4.12.
ALBERT (France).
Battle of, 25-29.9.
ALEXANDRETTA (Aleppo).
Bombarded by H.M.S. "Doris," 15.12.
ALLENSTEIN (East Prussia).
Occupied by Russians, 21.8.
ALSACE.
French cross frontier, 7.8; General withdrawal, 21-25.8.
ALTKIRCH (Alsace).
Occupied by the French, 8.8.
AMIENS.
Occupied by Germans, 29.8; Recovered by French, 13.9.
"AMIRAL GANTEAUME" (French liner).
Wrecked, 27.10.
"AMPHION," H.M.S. (Cruiser).
Sunk by mine, 6.8.
ANGOLA (Portuguese Africa, W. Coast).
Invaded by Germans, 24.12.
ANTIVARI (Montenegro).
Bombarded by Austrian Fleet, 8.8.
ANTWERP.
Belgian Government removes to, 17.8; Belgians open dykes, 4.9; Successful sortie from, 12.9; Germans begin siege, 26.9; Bombardment of outer forts, 28.9; Fort Wavre S. Cath. silenced, 29.9; Water works destroyed, 30.9; Fort Waelhem silenced, 1.10; Belgians retire behind Nethe, 2.10; Neutral Legations leaving, 3.10; Germans cross Nethe, 5.10; British naval brigade arrives, 5-6.10; Evacuation begun, 7.10; Germans cross the Scheldt, 7.10; British naval brigade leaves, 8.10; Bombardment of the city, 8-9.10; Fall of the city, 9.10; Surrender of last forts, 10.10; Germans levy £20,000,000, 13.10.
ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.
Assassinated at Serajevo, 28.6; Buried at Artstetten, 4.7.
ARGONNE, THE.
German advance, 15.9—21.10; French recovery, 21.10—29.11.
"ARIADNE" (German cruiser).
Sunk, 28.8.
ARMENTIÈRES (France).
Occupied by the Allies, 16.10; Bombarded by Germans, 17.12.
ARRAS (France).
Occupied by Germans, 15.9; Evacuated, 30.9; French reverse near, 2.10; Bombarded by Germans, 6-8.10; German efforts to take, 20-26.10; Bombarded by Germ. 25.11; Centre of Germ. efforts, 28.11.
ASQUITH, RIGHT HON. H. H.
Speech in House of Commons, 30.7; Speech in House of Commons, 6.8; Letter to Lord Mayor, 28.8; Guildhall speech, 4.9; Speech at Edinburgh, 18.9; Speech at Dublin, 25.9; Speech at Cardiff, 2.10; Guildhall speech, 9.11.
ATAKPAME (Togoland).
Occupied by British, 26.8.
AUBERS (nr. Neuve Chapelle).
Occupied by the Allies, 16.10.

Digitized by Google

"AUDACIOUS," H.M.S. (battleship).
Sunk by a mine, 27.**10**.
AUGUSTOVO (N. Poland).
Abandoned by Russians, 20.**9**; Recovered, 1.**10**; Battle near, 1-9.**10**.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Councils regarding Serbia, 7.**7**, 21.**7**; Ultimatum to Serbia, 23.**7**; Minister leaves Belgrade, 25.**7**; Partial mobilisation, 26.**7**; Declaration of war on Serbia, 28.**7**; General mobilisation, 1.**8**; Declaration of War on Russia, 5.**8**; Declaration of War on Japan, 25.**8**.

"BADGER," H.M.S.
Destroys German submarine, 25.**10**.
BAILLEUL (France).
Occupied by British, 14.**10**.
BAKALARYEVO (N. Poland).
Russian victory at, 30.**10**.
BARTFELD (Hungary).
Occupied by Russians, 2.**12**.
BASRA (Mesopotamia).
Evacuated by Turks, 21.**11**; Occupied by British, 21-23.**11**.
BATOUM (Black Sea).
Bombarded by "Goeben," 11.**12**.
BATTENBERG, PRINCE LOUIS OF (now Marquis of Milford Haven).
Resigned office of First Sea Lord, 28.**10**.
BAYAZID (Armenia).
Occupied by Russians, 3.**11**; Evacuated by Russians, *c.*17.**11**.
BEAUZEC (near Verdun, France).
German advance checked at, 6.**9**.
BELGIUM
Decides to defend neutrality, 1.**8**; Receives German ultimatum, 2.**8**; Appeals to Britain for aid, 3.**8**; Invaded by Germans, 4.**8**; Receives offer of German peace, 9.**8**; Declines offer of German peace, 12.**8**; Government moved to Antwerp, 17.**8**; Government moved to Ostend, 7.**10**; Government moved to Havre, 13.**10**.
BELGRADE (Serbia).
Bombarded by Austrians, 28.**7**. *sq.*; Evacuated by Serbians, 29.**11**; Entered by Austr., 2.**12**; Austr. expelled, 15.**12**.
"BERLIN" (German armed Cruiser).
Interned at Trondhjem, 16.**11**.
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, HERR V. (German Chancellor).
Interview with Sir E. Goschen, 4.**8**; Speech in Reichstag, 4.**8**; Reply to Mr. Asquith, 13.**9**; Speech in Reichstag, 2.**12**.
BEYERS, GENERAL (South Africa).
Dismissed from his command, 17.**9**; Revolted, *c.*24.**10**; Drowned in Vaal River, 7.**12**.
"BIRMINGHAM," H.M.S.
Sinks German submarine, 9.**8**.
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.
Occupied by Australian troops, 11.**9**
BLAMONT (Lorraine).
Attacked by Germans, 11.**8**.
BONA (Algeria).
Bombarded by "Goeben" and "Breslau," 4.**8**.
BOTHA, GENERAL (South Africa).
Assumes command of Union forces, 22.**9**; Crushes the rebellion by 8.**12**.
BOTHAVILLE (South Africa).
Beyers defeated, 7.**12**.
BOUGAINVILLE (Solomon Islands).
Captured by Australian troops, 13.**9**.
"BRESLAU" (German cruiser).
Bombards Bona and Philippeville, 4.**8**; At Messina, 5-6.**8**; Enters Dardanelles, 11.**8**; Reported purchase by Turkey, 12.**8**; Engaged with Russian squadron, 18.**11**.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
(See East Africa).
BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
Begins to land in France, 7.**8**; landing completed, 16.**8**; Concentration effected, 21.**8**; Removal from the Aisne begun, 3.**10** Established in Flanders complete, 19.**10**.
BRODY (East Galicia).
Taken by Russians, 23.**8**.
BRUGES (Belgium).
Occupied by Germans, 14.**10**.
BRUSSELS.
Occupied by Germans, 20.**8**; Levy of £8,000,000 demanded, 22.**8**; German airsheds bombed, 19 and 24.**12**.
BRZEZANY (E. Galicia).
German advance upon, 19.**11**; Heavy German defeat near, *c.*28.**11**.
BUDGET (British).
First introduced during the war, 17.**11**.
BULGARIA.
Proclaims neutrality, 3.**11**.
BÜLOW, PRINCE (German Ambassador).
Reaches Rome on special mission, 17.**12**
BULTFONTEIN (South Africa).
Rebels routed at, 14.**11**.
"BULWARK," H.M.S.
Blown up in Medway, 26.**11**; Report of enquiry issued, 15.**12**.
BZURA, RIVER (Poland).
Russ. retreat to, 16.**12**; Germ. try to cross, 21.**12**; Germ. cross, 23.**12**; Germ. driven back, 25.**12**; Germ. abandon, 26.**12**.
CAILLAUX, MADAME (France).
Trial of, begun, 20.**7**; Trial of, ended, 28.**7**.
CALLAGHAN, ADMIRAL SIR G. A.
Resigns command to Jellicoe, 4.**8**; Appointed to the Nore, 22.**12**.
CALVINIA (South Africa).
Rebels routed at, 25.**10**.

Digitized by Google

CAMEROONS (German West Africa).
Tepe occupied by Allies, 25.8; British reverse at Garua, 29.8; Archibourg occupied, 29.8; Nsanakong occupied, 30.8; Brit. reverse, 6.9; Duala occupied, 26.10.
CAMP-DES-ROMAINS (St. Mihiel).
Taken by the Germans, 25.9.
CANADA.
Troops begin to reach England, 16.10.
"CAP TRAFALGAR" (German Auxiliary).
Sunk in battle by "Carmania," 14.9.
"CARMANIA," H.M.S. (Auxiliary).
Sinks "Cap Trafalgar," 14.9.
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.
Russian cavalry reach, 7.9; Russians capture passes, *c.*28.11; Austrians recover, 12-18.12; Russ. again capture, 20-25.12.
CATTARO (Austrian port on Adriatic).
Bombarded by the Allies, 24.8, 16.10 and 3.11.
CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.
Russian advance from, 4.11 *sq.*; Advance checked, 18.11 *sq.*; Russian advance renewed, 28.12 *sq.*
CAUDRY-LE CATEAU LINE.
Occupied by Allies, 25.8; Abandoned by Allies, 26.8.
CHÂLONS (France).
Occupied by the Germans, 4.9; Recovered by the French, 11.9.
CHARLEROI (Belgium).
Occupied by the French, 14.8; Battle with Germans at, 21.8; Occupied by the Germans, 22.8.
CHENSTOKHOV (Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 2.8; Evacuated by Germans, *c.*9.11.
CHURCHILL, RIGHT HON. WINSTON.
Speech about "rats in a hole," 21.9.
CIREY (French frontier, W. of Strassburg).
Entered by Germans, 2.8
COMMISSIE DRIFT (South Africa).
Rebels defeated at, 27.10.
COMPIÈGNE (France).
British Guards engaged near, 1.9.
CORONEL (Naval Battle off Chile).
Cradock defeated by Von Spee, 1.11.
COULOMMIERS (28 m. E. of Paris).
Occupied by the British, 7.9.
CRACOW (Galicia).
Threatened by Russ. advance, 28.9 and 13.11; Bombarded by Russ., 7.12; Aust. defeated near, 10.12; Russ. forced to raise siege, 23.12.
"CRESSY," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 22.9.
"CUMBERLAND," H.M.S.
Captures much German shipping, 2.10.
CUXHAVEN (Hamburg).
German warships attacked near, 25.12.
CYPRUS.
Annexed by Britain, 5.11.
CZERNOWITZ (Bukovina).
Occupied by Russians, 15.9, 31.10 and 26.11.
DARDANELLES.
Closed by Turks, 1.10; Forts bombarded by Allies, 3.11.
DAR-ES-SALAAM (East Africa).
Bombarded by British Fleet, 13.8.
DELCASSÉ, M.
Enters M. Viviani's Cabinet, 27.8.
DELAREY (South Africa).
Speech to Boers, 15.8; Accidentally shot, 15.9.
DE WET (South African rebel).
Revolts, *c.*24.10; Surrenders, 1.12.
DIEST (Belgium).
Battle between Belgians and Germans, 11.8.
DINANT (Belgium).
Belgians repulse Germans, 12.8; French repulse Germans, 15.8; Germans occupy and massacre at, 24.8.
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.
Established for the Navy, 19.10.
DIXMUDE (on Yser, Belgium).
Violent attacks by Germans, 16.10 *sq.* Captured by Germans, 10.11.
DOORNBERG (South Africa).
Victory of rebels under De Wet, 7.11.
DOUGLAS, GENERAL, SIR C.
Death of, 25.10.
DOVER.
Attacked by German submarines, 10.12; Attacked by Germ. airmen, 24.12.
DRINA (Serbian frontier river).
Aust. cross, 13.8; defeated 22.8; Aust. recross, 25.8; Austrians cross, 7.9; Austrians driven back to, 15.9.
DUALA (Cameroons).
Occupied by the Allies, 26.10.
DUKLA PASS (Carpathians).
Russ. in possession, 28.9; Russ. abandon, *c.*7.10; Russ. re-occupy, *c.*28.11; Russ. abandon, 12.12; Russ. recover, 20.12.
DUNAYETZ, RIVER (Galicia).
Russians established on, 13.11.
DUNKIRK (France).
Allies lines extended to, *c.*3.10.; Long distance bombardment of, 6.12; Attacked by German airmen, 30.12.
DÜSSELDORF (Germany).
Zeppelin sheds raided by airmen, 22.9 and 9.10.
EAST AFRICA.
Dar-es-Salaam attacked by British, 13.8; Taveta occupied by Germans, 20.8; Abercorn attacked by Germans, 5.9, German reverse near Tsavo, 7.9; Kisi occupied by Germans, 10.9; German defeat near Kisi, 12.9; British victory at Gazi, 2.10; British defeat at Tanga, 4.11.

Digitized by Google

EAST PRUSSIA.
Entered by Russ., 2.8 and 7.8; General Russ. advance, 16.8; Evacuated by Russ., 16.9; Re-entered by Russ., 2.11; Advance by Russ. checked, 14.11.

EGHEZEE (Belgium).
Belgian success at, 13.8.

EGYPT.
Violation of frontier by Beduins, 31.10; Skirmish near Port Said, 20.11; British Protectorate proclaimed, 17.12; Sultan Hussein I. proclaimed, 18.12; Australian and New Zealand troops arrive at Cairo, 23.12.

"EMDEN" (German commerce raider).
First appearance, Bay of Bengal, 10.9; Bombards Madras, 22.9; Lists of captures announced, 29.9 and 22.10; Sinks "Kamasaka Maru," 27.10; Sinks "Zhemchug," 28.10; Destroyed by H.M.A.S. "Sydney," 9.11.

ÉPERNAY (Reims).
Occupied by the Germans 4.9; Recovered by the French, 11.9.

EYDTKUHNEN (East Prussia).
Russ. victory announced, 19.8; Germ. recover, *c.*16.9; Russ. re-enter, 8.11.

FALKENHAYN (German General).
Becomes Acting Chief-of-Staff, 25.10; Definitely supersedes Moltke, 10.12.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (Naval Battle of).
Admiral Sturdee defeats Admiral Count Spee, 8.12.

FAO (Persian Gulf).
Occupied by the British, 8.11.

FÈRE CHAMPENOISE (Battle of) (*v.* La Fère).

FESTUBERT (Bethune).
Battles at, 13.10; 29.10; 23.11; 19.12.

FISHER, LORD.
Becomes First Sea Lord, 29.10.

FLANDERS (Battle of).
(Including battles of Yser and Ypres) 11.10 to 20.11.

FOCH (French General).
Brilliant move at the Marne, 8.9; Takes command of the Allies in view of the impending Flanders battle, 8.10.

FOURIE (Capt. and Lieut.) (South Africa).
Trial and condemnation, 19-20.12.

FRANCE:
Revelation of military unreadiness, 13-14.7; Order for mobilisation, 1.8; Entered by German troops, 2.8; Declares war on Austria, 10.8; Government moved to Bordeaux, 2.9; "Yellow Book" published, 30.11; Government returns to Paris, 10.12.

FRANKENAU (East Prussia).
Germans defeated at, 23-24.8.

FRANZ FERDINAND (*v.* Archduke).

FREIBURG-IN-BREISGAU (Baden).
Airsheds bombed by Fr. airmen, 5.12.

FRENCH, SIR JOHN (now Viscount).
Lands at Boulogne, 14.8; Visits the President and General Joffre, 15.8; Takes up Headquarters at Le Cateau, 17.8; Sends first despatch, 7.9; Sends second despatch, 17.9; Sends third despatch, 8.10; Sends fourth despatch, 20.11; Invested with O.M., 3.12.

FRESCATI (W. of Metz).
Airsheds bombed by French airmen, 26.12.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (Württemberg).
Zeppelin factory raided by airmen, 21.11.

GALICIA (Austria).
Russian invasion begins, 18.8; Eastern portion conquered, 16.9; Western portion nearly conquered, 28.9; Austrian recovery begins, 3.10; Russians check Austrians, 18.10; New Austro-German advance, 18.11.

"GEIER" (German cruiser).
Interned at Honolulu, 9.11.

GEORGE V., KING.
Calls conference *re* Home Rule, 19.7; "King's Speech" *re* the war, 18.9 & 11.11; Visit to Army in France, 29.11 and 5.12.

GEORGE, RT. HON. D. LLOYD.
Speech at Local Government Board, 8.9; Speech at Queen's Hall, 19.9; Introduces first War Budget, 17.11.

GERMANY.
News of preparation for mobilisation, 21.7; "Infamous Offer" to Britain, 29.7; "State of War" proclaimed, 31.7; Ultimatum to Russia and France, 31.7; General mobilisation announced, 1.8; Declaration of War on Russia, 1.8; Ultimatum to Belgium, 2.8; Declaration of War on France, 3.8; Declaration of War on Belgium, 4.8.

GHELUVELT (near Ypres, Belgium).
Heavy German attacks, 24-31.10.

GHENT (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, 13.10.

GIVENCHY (Bethune).
Heavy German attacks, 13.10; 7.11 and 18-23.12.

"GNEISENAU" (German cruiser).
Bombards Papeete, 22.9; In battle of Coronel, 1.11; Sunk off Falkland Is. 8.12.

"GOEBEN" (German cruiser).
Bombards Bona and Philippeville, 4.8; At Messina, 5-6.8; Enters Dardanelles, 11.8; Reported purchase by Turkey, 12.8; Damaged in Black Sea fight, 18.11; Bombards Batoum, 11.12.

"GOOD HOPE," H.M.S.
Sunk in Battle of Coronel, 1.11.

Digitized by Google

GOSCHEN, SIR E. (British Ambassador at Berlin).
"Scrap of paper" interview with German Chancellor, 4.**8**.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Review of Fleet at Spithead, 18-20.**7**; Fleet ordered not to disperse, 26.**7**; Naval reserves called up, 3.**8**; Ultimatum to Germany, 4.**8**; Army mobilised, 4.**8**; State of War with Germany, 4.**8**; War Credit of £100,000,000, 6.**8**; Declaration of War with Austria, 12.**8**; Parliament prorogued, 18.**9**; Declaration of War with Turkey, 5.**11**; Parliament re-opened, 11.**11**.
GREY, SIR E. (now Viscount).
Proposes Conference *re* Serbia, 26.**7**; Speech in Parliament *re* the Crisis, 27.**7**; Warns German Ambassador, 29.**7**; Seeks guarantees *re* Belgium, 31.**7**; Protests against detention of ships, 1.**8**; Gives France assurances, 2.**8**; Makes statement in Parliament, 3.**8**.
GRODEK (Galicia).
Battle of 6-12.**9**; Captured by Russ., 12.**9**.
GUISE (St. Quentin)
German defeat at, 29.**8**.
GUMBINNEN (East Prussia).
Russian victory at, 20.**8**.

HAELEN (Belgium).
Belgians repulse Germans at, 12.**8**.
HALICZ (Galicia).
Captured by the Russians, 27.**8**.
HAMILTON, GEN. SIR HUBERT.
Killed in action, 14.**10**.
HARTLEPOOL.
Bombarded by German cruisers, 16.**12**.
HARTWIG, M. (Russian Minister to Serbia).
Sudden death at Belgrade, 10.**7**.
"HAWKE," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 15.**10**.
"HELA" (German cruiser).
Sunk by British submarine, 13.**9**.
HELIGOLAND.
Battle in the Bight of, 28.**8**.
HERBERTSHÖHE (Bismarck Archipelago).
Occupied by British, 11.**9**.
HERLIES (Neuve Chapelle).
Captured by the Allies, 17.**10**.
"HERMES," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 31.**10**.
HINDENBURG, General von (German).
Takes command in East Prussia, 23.**8**; Takes command in Poland, 25.**9**.
"HOGUE," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 22.**9**.
HOLLEBEKE (Ypres).
Taken by the Germans, 1.**11**.
HOLY WAR.
Declared 16.**11**.
HOUTHULST FOREST (Belgium).
Germans capture, 16.**10**.
HUNGARY.
Raided by Russ., 28.**9**; 7.**10**; 10.**10**; 25.**11**.
HUY (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, 12.**8**.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
Despatch of 70,000 troops announced, 9.**9**; Lands in France, 26.**9**; Arrives at the Front, 20.**10**; Concentration complete, 7.**12**; Heavily engaged round Givenchy, 18-23.**12**.
INSTERBURG (East Prussia).
Occupied by Russians, 23.**8**; Evacuated, 11.**9**.
IRELAND.
Scheme for Provisional Government, 9.**7**; Ulster demonstrations, 12.**7**; Amending Bill passed by Lords, 14.**7**; Conference called by King, 1-24.**7**; Riots in Dublin, 26.**7**; Seditious paper seized, 2.**12**.
ITALY.
Decides for neutrality, 1.**8**; Protests against Austrian mine-laying, 1.**10**; Resignation of General Grandi, 9.**10**; Death of Marquis di San Giuliano, 16.**10**; Occupation of Saseno, 31.**10**; Salandra cabinet resigns, 31.**10**; Salandra cabinet reconstructed, 5.**11**; Speech of Prime Minister, 3.**12**; Prince Bülow visits Rome, 17.**12**.
IVANGOROD (Poland).
Besieged by Austro-Germans, 9.**10**; The siege abandoned, 23.**10**.

JADAR (Serbian river).
Battle of the : struggle round Loznitza and Shabats, 16-19.**8**.
JAPAN.
Ultimatum to Germany, 15.**8**; Declaration of War on Germany, 23.**8**; Occupation of Marshall Islands, 7.**10**.
JAROSLAU (Galicia).
Taken by Russ., 21.**9**; Recovered by Austr., *c.*11.**10**; Retaken by Russ., *c.*23.**10**; Austrians defeated near, 4.**11**.
JAURÈS, M.
Assassinated in Paris, 31.**7**.
JELLICOE, ADMIRAL, SIR JOHN.
Takes command of Grand Fleet, 4.**8**.
JEZANVILLE (France).
German check at, 6.**9**.
JOHANNISBURG (East Prussia).
Occupied by Russians, 21.**8**; Evacuated by Russians, *c.*31.**8**; Re-occupied by Russians, 12.**11**.
JOSEFOV (Poland).
Germans cross Vistula at, 19.**10**.

KAISER (WILLIAM II.).
Leaves Kiel for Northern cruise, 6.**7**; Returns from cruise, 26.**7**; Issues pro-

Digitized by Google

clamation, 7.8; Alleged message re Brit. army, 19.8; Adorns himself with Iron Cross, 1.11; Removed from Brit. Navy List, 5.11.

"KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE."
Sunk by H.M.S. "Highflyer," 27.8.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND.
Occupied by Australian troops, 24.9.

KALISH (Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 2.8; Evacuated by Germans, *c.*9.11.

KASIMIRYEV (Poland).
German defeat at, 21.10.

KATIYA (near Suez Canal).
Skirmish with Turks, 21.11.

KEIMOES (South Africa).
Rebels routed at, 22.10.

KIAO-CHAU.
(See Tsing-Tau).

KIEL CANAL (re-opening of).
British naval visit, 23-25.6.

KISI (British East Africa).
Occupied by Germans, 10.9; German reverse near, 12.9.

KITCHENER, LORD.
Appointed Secretary of State for War, 5.8; First speech in Parliament, 25.8.

KLEIN ZILLEBEKE (near Ypres, Belgium).
Battle of, Germans repulsed, 6.11.

"KÖLN" (German cruiser).
Sunk in Battle of the Bight, 28.8.

"KÖNIGIN LUISE" (German mine-layer).
Destroyed by British scouts, 5.8.

"KÖNIGSBERG" (German cruiser).
Disables H.M.S. "Pegasus," 20.9; Discovered in Rufiji River, 30.10; blockaded, 10.11.

KOPRUKEUI (Armenia).
Battle at, 9.11; Occupied by Russians, 22.11; Recovered by Turks, 17.12.

KRASNIK (S. Poland).
Austrians defeat Russians, 25.8; Russians defeat Austrians, 10.9.

KRASNOSTAV (S. Poland).
Austrians defeated, 6.9.

KROSNO (Galicia).
In possession of the Russians, 28.9.

KRUPANI (Serbia).
Austrian advance checked, 11.9.

KRZESZOV (Galicia).
Russians seize bridge over San, 14.9.

KURNA (Mesopotamia).
Evacuated by the Turks, 9.12.

KUTNO (Poland).
Russians defeated by Germans, 16.11.

KYELTSI (Poland).
Evacuated by the Russians, 22.8; Re-occupied by the Russians, *c.*6.9; Again evacuated by the Russians, *c.*6.10; Again recovered by the Russians, 3.11; Austrians defeated near, 20.11.

LA BASSÉE (Bethune).
Severe fighting round, 13.10, *sq.*; Critical battle near, 22.10 and 2.11.

LA FÈRE (W. of Laon).
Victory of British cavalry near, 28.8; Occupied by the Germans, 29.8.

LA GARDE (France).
Occupied by the Germans, 13.8.

LANDRECIES (La Cateau).
Battle of, 25.8.

LANGEMARCK (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, 22.10; Recovered by the French, 4.12.

LAON (France).
Occupied by the Germans, 30.8.

LASSIGNY (Noyon).
Allies lines extended to, 21.9; captured by the Germans, 25.9.

LAW, RT. HON. BONAR.
Letter of 2.8 to Mr. Asquith published, 14.12.

LAZAREVATS (Serbia).
Battle of, 28.11.

LE CATEAU.
G.H.Q. at, 17.8; Lines occupied by the British, 25.8; Battle of, 26.8.

"LEIPZIG" (German cruiser).
Sunk in Battle of Falkland Islands, 8.12.

LEMBERG (Lvov) (Galicia).
Battle of, 1.9-2.9; Occupied by Russians, 4.9.

LENS (France).
Occupied by Germans, 3.10.

LE QUESNOY-EN-SANTERRE (Chaulnes).
Germans defeated at, 5.11.

LIBAU (Baltic Provinces).
Shelled by German ships, 2.8 and 18.11; Skirmish near, 3.8.

LIÉGE (Belgium).
Attacked by Germans, 4.8; Fort Fléron silenced, 5.8; Three other forts silenced, 6.8; The city occupied, 10.8; Last forts reduced, 15.8.

LIERRE (Belgium).
Taken by the Germans, 6.10.

LILLE (France).
Surrendered to Germans, *c.*27.8; Evacuated by Germans, *c.*3.9; occupied by French troops, 30.9; Bombarded by Germ., 4-10.10; Occupied by Germ., 13.10.

LODY, KARL HANS (German spy).
Trial commenced, 30.10; Execution, 6.11.

LODZ (Poland).
Evacuated by Russians, 10.10; Recovered by Russians, 28.10; Fierce battle for, 22.11, *sq.*; Germans re-occupy, 6.12.

LOMBARTZYDE (Belgium).
Captured by Germans, 23.10; Recovered by French, 24.10; Re-captured by Germans, 28.10; Retaken by French, 4.11; Finally secured by Germans, 7.11.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.
"No separate Peace" Agreement, 5.**9**.
LONGWY (Luxemburg border).
Invested by the Germans, 6.**8**.; Captured by the Germans, 28.**8**.
LORRAINE.
French invasion of, 10-25.**8**.
LOUVAIN (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, 19.**8**; Destroyed by the Germans, 26.**8**.
LOVICH (Poland).
Battles round, 21.**11** and 11.**12**.
LOZNITSA (Serbia).
Serbians driven from, 14.**8**; Recovered by Serbians, *c*.22.**8**.
LÜDERITZ BAY (Germ. S.W. Africa).
Abandoned by Germans, 10.**8**; Occupied by British, 18.**9**.
LUNÉVILLE (France).
Bombed by Germ., 3.**8**; Occupied by Germ., 22.**8**; Recovered by Fr., 12.**9**.
LUPKOW PASS (Carpathians).
Captured by Russians, *c*.28.**11**; Recovered by Austrians, 18.**12**; Recaptured by Russians, *c*.25.**12**.
"**LUXEMBOURG**" (Belgian steamer).
Assists in operating in Cameroons, Oct. '14.
LUXEMBURG (Duchy of).
Invaded by Germans, 2.**8**.
LYCK (East Prussia).
Taken by Russians, 8.**10**; Retaken by Germans, 13.**10**.
LYUBLIN (Poland).
Austrian defeat near, 2.**9**.

MADRAS.
Bombarded by the "Emden," 22.**9**.
"**MAGDEBURG**" (German cruiser).
Destroyed in Gulf of Finland, 27.**8**.
"**MAINZ**" (German cruiser).
Sunk in Battle of the Bight, 28.**8**.
MALINES (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, *c*.20.**8**; Recovered by the Belgians, 24.**8**; Re-occupied by the Germans, 27.**9**.
MANONVILLER (Lunéville).
Taken by the Germans, 28.**8**.
MARIAMPÓL (Poland).
Occupied by the Germans, *c*.12.**9**; Recovered by Russians, 2.**10**.
MARITZ, LIEUT-COL. (South Africa).
Raises rebellion, 13.**10**; Defeated and driven out, 26.**10**; Again attacks, 22.**12**.
"**MARKOMANNIA**" (collier to "Emden").
Sunk by H.M.S. "Yarmouth," 16.**10**.
MARNE, RIVER (France).
Germans reach and begin to cross, 3.**9**; Battle of the Marne, 6-10.**9**.
MAROCCO.
Brit. recognises Fr. protectorate, 24.**12**.
MARSHALL ISLANDS (Pacific).
Occupied by the Japanese, 7.**10**.
MAUBEUGE (France).
Invested by the Germans, 25.**8**; Captured by the Germans, 7.**9**.
MELLE (near Ghent, Belgium).
Belgians check German advance, 10 **10**.
MENIN (Flanders).
British fail to secure, 19.**10**.
MESOPOTAMIA.
British troops land, 7.**11**; Fao occupied, 8.**11**; British attacked at Saniya, 11.**11**; Skirmish at Sahain, 15.**11**; Turks routed at Sahil, 17.**11**; Basra evacuated by Turks, 21.**11**; British make formal entry into Basra, 23.**11**; Turks defeated at Mezera, 7.**12**; Kurna evacuated by Turks, 9.**12**.
MESSINES (Flanders).
Occupied by the Germans, 1.**11**.
"**MESSUDIYA**" (Turkish battleship).
Torpedoed by British submarine, 13.**12**.
METEREN (Bailleul).
Captured by the British, 13.**10**.
METZ (Germany).
Airsheds bombed by Fr. airmen, 14.**8**.
MEZERA (Mesopotamia).
British success at, 7.**12**.
MEZIÈRES (France).
Occupied by Germans, 27.**8**.
MIECHOW (South Poland).
Occupied by Russians, 12.**11**.
MIKOLAJOW (Carpathians).
Captured by Russians, 8.**9**
MILLERAND, M. (French statesman).
Enters M. Viviani's cabinet, 27.**8**.
MINE-FIELDS IN NORTH SEA.
Announcement by Admiralty, 3.**10** and 20.**11**.
MISSY-SUR-AISNE.
Fighting at, 14.**9**; German attacks repulsed, 26.**11**.
MITROVITSA (Syrmia).
Serbians repulsed from, 6.**9**.
MLAVA (Poland).
Taken by Germans, 14.**10**.
MOLTKE, GENERAL H. VON (German C.G.G.S.).
Illness announced, 25.**10**; Supersession announced, 10.**12**.
"**MONMOUTH,**" **H.M.S.**
Sunk in Battle of Coronel, 1.**11**.
MONS (Battle of), 23, 24.**8**.
MONTENEGRO.
Mobilisation ordered, 26.**7**; Invasion of Bosnia, 9.**9**; Defeat of Albanians, 5.**11**.
MONTMIRAIL (S.W. of Epernay).
Carried by the French, 8.**9**.
MORATORIUM.
Proclaimed in Great Britain, 2.**8**; impending end announced, 23.**9**.
MORHANGE (Lorraine).
Heavy French defeat, 20.**8**.
MULHAUSEN (Alsace).
Occupied by the Fr., 8.**8**; Evacuated

Digitized by Google

by the Fr., 10.8; Recovered by the Fr., 19.8; Again evacuated by the Fr., 25.8.

MUSHROOM VALLEY (South Africa).
Defeat of De Wet, 12.11.

NAMUR (Belgian Fortress).
Bombarded by the Germans, 20.8; Trenches evacuated by Belgians, 21.8, *sq.*; Evacuation of the city begins, 22.8; Germans capture the city, 23.8; Last of the forts reduced, 27.8.

NANCY (France).
Violent German efforts to take the place defeated on 25.8; 8.9 and 27.10. Battle of Grande Couronne, 31.8-11.9.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.
Inaugurated by Prince of Wales, 7.8.

NEUVE CHAPELLE (France).
Occupied by the British, 16.10; taken by the Germans, 27.10; Recovered by the Brit., 28.10; Retaken by the Germ., 2.11.

NEW GUINEA (German).
Town of Friedrich Wilhelm occupied, 24.9.

NICHOLAS, GRAND DUKE (Russia).
Placed in command of Russian armies, 3.8; Issues Proclamation to Poles, 14.8.

NIEMEN, RIVER (East Prussian frontier).
Russians driven to, 15.9; Vain German efforts to cross, 26-28.9; Germans retire from, 29.9.

NIEUPORT (Belgium).
Violent German attacks repelled, 27.10; Allies advance from, 15.12.

"NIGER," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 11.11.

"NO SEPARATE PEACE."
Agreement signed in London, 5.9.

NORTH SEA.
Proclaimed a military area, 2.11; (see also s.v. Mine-Fields).

NOVI BAZAR (Serbia).
Evacuated by the Austrians, 26.8.

NOVOROSSISK (on Black Sea).
Bombarded by Turkish fleet, 29.10.

NOYON (13 m. N.E. of Compiègne).
Occupied by the French, 21.9; captured by the Germans, 25.9.

NSANAKONG (Cameroons).
Occupied by Brit., 30.8; Brit. reverse near, 6.9.

"NÜRNBERG" (German cruiser).
Sunk off Falkland Islands, 10.12.

NYASSALAND (South Africa).
Repulse of Ger. invasion announced, 10.9.

OBRENOVATS (Serbia).
Vainly attacked by the Austrians, 6.8.

OBRES (Syrmia).
Occupied by the Serbians, 6.9; evacuated by the Serbians, 12.9.

"OCEANIC," H.M.S. (auxiliary cruiser).
Wrecked, 8.9.

ODESSA (South Russia).
Bombarded by Turkish warships, 29.10

OPOLE (Poland).
Battle of, 10.9

OSOVYETS (Poland-Russian frontier fort).
Attacked by Germans, 20.9; Siege abandoned by Germans, 29.9.

OSTEND (Belgium).
Occupied by British force, 27.8; Belg. Govt. removes to, 7.10; Evacuated by Allies, 12.10; Occupied by the Germans, 15.10.

OSTERODE (Battle of).
s.v. Battle of Tannenberg.

OURCQ, RIVER.
Battle of, 6, 7.9; French repulse Germ., 9.9; Brit. cross in pursuit, 11.9.

PACIFIC CABLE.
Cut by German Cruiser "Nürnberg," 7.9.

"PALLADA" (Russian cruiser).
Sunk in Baltic by submarine, 11.10.

PAPEETE (Tahiti).
Bombarded by "Scharnhorst," etc., 22.9.

PARIS.
Bombed by Ger. airmen, 30.8 and 11.10.

"PATHFINDER," H.M.S.
Sunk by German submarine, 5.9.

"PEGASUS," H.M.S.
Destroyed by "Königsberg," 20.9.

PÉRONNE (France).
Temporarily occupied by Germ., 26.8; Permanently occupied by Germ., 24.9.

PERSIA.
Declines to join Turkey in war, 4.11.

PERSIAN GULF.
s.v. Mesopotamia.

PERVYSE (Belgium).
German attacks repulsed, 26.10, 7.11.

PETIT-MORIN, RIVER (France).
Combat on line of, 7.9; Allies force passage of, 8.9.

PETROKOV (Poland).
Russian victory at, 27.10; Occupied by Germans, 17.12.

PHILIPPEVILLE (Algeria).
Bombarded by the "Goeben" etc., 4.8.

PIONTEK (Poland).
Captured by the Germans, 19.11.

PLESCHEN (Silesia).
Russians cut railway at, 9.11.

POELCAPELLE (Belgium).
Germans secure possession of, 20.10.

POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT (France).
Leaves Paris on visit to Tsar, 17.7; Reaches Kronstadt, 20.7; Returns to Paris, arrives, 29.7.

POLAND.
Russia's promise of autonomy, 14.8; Proclamation by National Council, 25.11.

Digitized by Google

POLYGON WOOD (near Ypres, Belgium)
Occupied by the Germans, 24.10.
PONT-À-MOUSSON (France).
Taken by the Germans, 5.9; Recovered by the French, 10.9.
POPE.
Pius X. dies, 20.8; Benedict XV. elected, 3.9; Benedict XV. proposes truce, 6.12.
PORTUGAL.
Naval Reserves called up, 27.10; Congress respecting the War, 23.11.
POTCHEFSTROOM (S. Africa).
Meeting of Boer rebels, 15.9.
PRESS BUREAU.
Constituted, 11.8.
PRINCE OF WALES.
Inaugurates National Relief Fund, 7.8; Joins staff of Sir John French, 16.11.
PROVINS (46 m. S.E. of Paris).
Limit of German advance, 6.9.
PRZEMYSL (Galicia).
Invested by the Russians, 24.9; Siege raised, 11.10; Second investment, 12.11; Sortie of garrison repelled, 19.12.

RADOM (Poland).
Russian victory at, 27.10.
RAMAN'S DRIFT (S.W. Africa).
Union forces defeat Germans, 14.9.
RAMSCAPELLE (Belgium).
Captured by Germans, 29.10; Recovered by the French, 31.10.
RATEDRAAI (S. Africa).
Rebels routed at, 15.10.
RAVA RUSSKA (Galicia).
Battle of, 8.9.
REIMS (France).
Occupied by the Germans, 5.9; Evacuated by the Germans, c. 12.9; Cathedral bombarded, 17, 18, 20 and 25.9, and 27.11.
REITZ (S. Africa).
Defeat of the rebels by Botha, 4.12.
RETHEL (France).
Captured and burnt by the Germ., 28.8.
RIDGES, Battle of the (Serbia).
Defeat of Austria, 3 and 8.12.
ROBERTS, LORD.
Death in France, 14.11.
ROULERS (Belgium).
Occupied by the Germans, 15.10; Recovered by the French, 17.10; Re-occupied by the Germans, 18.10.
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Organisation of, announced, 6.9.
ROYE (Noyon).
Becomes centre of fighting, 30.9; German effort to break through, 1.10.
RUDNIK MALYEN (Serbia).
v. Ridges.
RUMANIA.
Death of King Carel and accession of his nephew Ferdinand, 10.10.
"RUNO" (Wilson Liner).
Blown up by mine, 5.9.
RUSSIA.
Beginning of great strike, 21.7; Labour riots, 24.7; Cabinet Council *re* Serbia, 24.7; Begs Vienna for more time, 25.7; Warns Germany of danger, 26.7; Proposes direct conversations, 27.7; Partial mobilisation, 29.7; General mobilisation, 31.7; St. Petersburg named "Petrograd," 1.9; State sale of alcohol abolished, 12.10.
RUSTENBURG (S. Africa).
Rebels routed near, 27.10.

SAARBURG (Lorraine).
Metz-Strassburg railway cut at, 18.8; Severe French defeat near, 20.8.
SAHAIN (Mesopotamia).
Skirmish with Turks, 15.11.
SAHIL (Mesopotamia).
Turks routed near, 17.11.
ST. DIÉ (Vosges).
Bombarded by Germans, 27.8 and 27.12.
ST. ÉLOI (Flanders).
Taken by the Germans, 10.11.
ST. GEORGES (Flanders).
Taken by the French, 28.12.
ST. MIHIEL (France, on Meuse).
Taken by the Germans, 25.9; Vain efforts to cross Meuse at, 26.9 and 1.10.
ST. PETERSBURG
Re-christened Petrograd, 1.9.
ST. QUENTIN (France).
British reverse at, 27.8.
ST. TROND (Belgium).
Battle between Belgians and Germans, 11.8.
SAMBOR (Galicia).
Austrians defeated by Russians, 28.10.
SAMOA, ISLAND OF.
German portion occupied by New Zealanders, 29.8.
SAMSONOV, GENERAL (Russia).
Defeated in rout of Tannenberg, 31.8.
SAN, RIVER (Frontier of Poland-Galicia).
Crossed by Austrians, 10.8; Re-crossed by Austrians in flight, 12.11; Crossed by pursuing Russians, 14.9; Russians forced back to, 7.10; Vain Austrian efforts to cross, 18.10, *sqq.*; Russians again advance from, 6.11.
SANDFONTEIN (S. Africa).
British reverse near, 26.9; Rebels routed near, 8.11.
SANDOMIERZ (Poland).
Secured by the Russians, 18.9.
SANIYA (Mesopotamia).
British attacked at, 11.11.
SARIKAMISH (Armenia).
Held by Russians against Turks, 25-28.12.

Digitized by Google

SASENO (Albanian island).
Occupied by the Italians, 31.**10**.
SCARBOROUGH.
Bombarded by German fleet, 16.**12**.
"SCHARNHORST" (German cruiser).
Bombards Papeete, 22.**9**; At Battle of Coronel, 1.**11**; Sunk off Falkland Islands, 8.**12**.
SCHUIT DRIFT (S. Africa).
Rebels routed at, 30.**10**.
SCHWIDDEN (E. Prussia).
Occupied by Russians, 2.**8**.
SEDAN (France).
Taken by the Germans, 25.**8**.
SEMLIN (Syrmia).
Occupied by the Serbians, 10.**9**; Evacuated by the Serbians, 17.**9**.
SENLIS (17 m. S.W. of Compiègne).
Occupied by the Germans, 4.**9**.
SERAJEVO (Bosnia).
Archduke Franz Ferdinand murdered, 28.**6**; Anti-Serbian riots, 29.**6**; Serbians and Montenegrins approach, 2.**10**; Serbians and Montenegrins driven back, 4.**10**.
SERBIA.
Receipt of Austrian note, 23.**7**; Serbian answer received: Austrian Minister leaves, 25.**7**; Mobilisation, 26.**7**; Austrian efforts to invade, 29.**7**–12.**8**; First Austrian invasion, 13.**8**–25.**8**; Second Austrian invasion, 7.**9**–15.**9**; Third Austrian invasion, 8.**11**-15.**12**.
SHABATS (Serbian frontier town).
Occupied by Austrians, 16.**8**; Austrians defeated near, 18.**8**; Evacuated by Austrians, 22.**8**.
SILESIA.
Raided by Russians, 9.**11**.
SKIERNIEVITSE (Poland).
Battles at, 20.**11** and 27.**12**.
SOISSONS (France).
Bombarded and taken by Germans, 1.**9**; Evacuated by Germans, c. 12.**9**; Allies force Aisne at, 13.**9**; The town shelled, 15.**9** *sqq*.
SOKAL (N. Galicia).
Austrians defeated by Russians, 14.**8**.
SOKHACHEV (Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 11.**10**; Evacuated by Germans, c. 23.**10**; Heavy fighting round, 15-16.**12**.
SOLDAU (E. Prussia).
Occupied by Russians, 21.**8**; Recovered by Germans, 26.**8**; Re-occupied by Russians, 9.**11**; Once more recovered, 18.**11**.
SOLOMON ISLANDS.
Annexed by Australian troops, 13.**9**.
SOUTH AFRICA.
First seditious meeting, 15.**8**; Second seditious meeting, 15.**9**; Raided by Germans, 10.**8**; Invaded by Germans, 21.**8**; Lüderitz Bay occupied by British, 18.**9**; Martial law proclaimed, 12.**10**; Revolt of Beyers and De Wet, 24.**10**; Collapse of Rebellion, 8.**12**.
SPECIAL CONSTABLES (Great Britain).
Enrolment begins, 17.**8**.
"SPEEDY," H.M.S.
Destroyed by a mine, 3.**9**.
SPINCOURT (Lorraine).
Battles at, 11.**8** and16.**8**.
SPITHEAD (England).
Naval Review at, 18-20.**7**.
SREDNIKI (Poland).
Germans defeated by Russians, 13.**9**.
STALLUPÖNEN (E. Prussia).
Russ. occupy, 17.**8**; Russ. evacuate, c., 12.**9**; Russ. re-occupy, 8.**11**.
STRYKOV (Poland).
German advance upon, 19.**11**; Fierce battle at, 24.**11**.
SUBMARINES.
B11 torpedoes "Messudiya," 13.**12**; D5 sunk by mine, 3.**11**; E3 announced sunk, 18.**10**; E9 sinks German destroyer, 8.**10**; U15 sunk by "Birmingham," 9.**8**; U16 interned, 6.**12**; U18 rammed and sunk, 23.**11**.
SUEZ CANAL.
Skirmish near, 21.**11**; Turkish advance towards, 28.**11**.
SUVALKI (N. Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 15.**9**; Recovered by Russians, c., 9.**10**.
SUVOBOR (Serbia).
Serbian attack on Austrians, 2.**12**.
"SYDNEY," H.M.A.S.
Destroys the "Emden," 9.**11**.
SYRMIA.
Serbian invasion of, 6-12.**9**.

TANNENBERG (E. Prussia).
Battle begins, 26.**8**; Defeat of Russians complete, 29.**8**; Utter rout, 31.**8**.
TANGA (E. Africa).
Severe British reverse, 4.**11**.
TARNOPOL (Galicia).
Russians occupy, 23.**8**.
TARNOW (Galicia).
Russians defeat Austrians, 25.**12**.
TAVETA (East Africa).
Germans occupy, 20.**8**.
TERMONDE (Belgium).
German check at, 8.**9**; Occupied by the Germans, 2.**10**.
THEODOSIA (Black Sea).
Bombarded by Turkish fleet, 29.**10**.
THORN (W. Prussia).
Threatened by Russian advance, 13.**11**; Basis of German counter-attack, 14.**11**; German advance in force from, 16.**11**.
TIRLEMONT (Belgium).
Battle between Belgians and Germans,

Digitized by Google

11.8; Bombarded and occupied by Germans, 18.8.
TISZA, COUNT.
Speech in Hungarian Chamber, 15.7.
TOGOLAND.
British and French troops enter, 8.8; Germans surrender the Colony, 26.8.
TOMASHOV (Poland).
Defeat of Austrians, 5.9; Russians occupy the town, 10.9.
TRACY-LE-VAL (S. of Noyon).
Taken by the French, 13.11.
TRIEUX (nr. Briey).
Captured by the Germans, 4.8.
TROUBRIDGE, ADMIRAL.
Recalled for enquiry *re* "Goeben," 19.9.
TROYON, FORT (St. Mihiel).
Bombarded by the Germans, 8.9; German assault repelled, 10.9; Siege raised, 12.9.
TSAVO (British E. Africa).
German reverse near, 7.9.
TSING-TAU.
Blockaded and bombarded by Japanese, 23.8; Japanese troops landed, 2.9; British troops arrive, 24.9; General attack begins, 16.10; Bismarck forts silenced, 1.11; Central fort stormed, 6.11; Surrender of the place, 7.11.
TURKEY.
Mobilisation commenced, 31.7; Reported purchase of "Goeben," etc., 12.8; Abolition of Capitulations announced, 9.9; Closing of the Dardanelles, 1.10; Enters the War, 29.10; Ambassadors ask for passports, 30.10; Ambassadors leave Constantinople, 1-4.11; Proclamation of Holy War, 16.11.

"UNDAUNTED," H.M.S.
Helps to sink four German destroyers, 17.10.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Offers mediation to the belligerents, 8.8; Condemns bombardment of open towns, 27.11; Protests against interference with trade, 29.12.

VALENCIENNES (France).
Occupied by the Germans, 16.9.
VALONA (Albania) or Avlona.
Occupied by the Italians, 25.12.
VALYEVO (Serbia).
Captured by the Austrians, 19.11; Recovered by the Serbians, 9.12.
VAN, LAKE (Armenia).
Russians defeat Turks near, 20.12.
VERMELLES (Bethune).
Occupied by Germans, 25.10; Recovered by French, 1.12; German attacks repelled, 4.12.
VIELICZKA (Galicia).
Occupied by the Russians, 4.12; Evacuated by the Russians, c. 23.12.
VILLERS-COTTERETS (S.W. of Soissons).
Battle of, 1.9.
VISÉ (Belgium).
Taken and burned by the Germ., 4.8.
VISHEGRAD (Bosnia).
Taken by Serbs., etc., 14.9; Abandoned, c.20.9; Re-taken by Serbs., 12.12.
VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS (S.E. of Chalons).
Prussian Guard defeated at, 10.9; French recover the town, 11.9.
VIVIANI, M. (French Prime Minister).
Speeches in French Chamber, 4.8 and 22.12.
VLOTSLAVEK (Poland).
Russian reverse at, 16.11.
VOSGES MOUNTAINS.
French secure passes, 10-15, 8; Abandon them, 21-25, 8.

WARNETON (Flanders).
Captured by the Allies, 16.10.
WARSAW (Poland).
First struggle for, 15-23.10; Second struggle for, 7-26.12.
WAVRE (Belgium).
Battle at, 16.8.
WESTEINDE (Flanders).
Bombarded by British fleet, 15.12.
WHITBY (England).
Bombarded by German fleet, 16.12.
WYTSCHAETE (Flanders).
Occupied by the Germans, 1.11.

YARMOUTH.
Bombarded by German fleet, 3.11.
"YARMOUTH," H.M.S.
Sinks "Markomannia," 16.10.
"YORCK," (German cruiser).
Destroyed by a mine, 4.11.
YPRES (Flanders).
Occupied by Germans, 3.10; Captured by Allies, 13.10; First Battle of, 19.10-17.11; Critical Day, 31.10; Subsequent German attacks, 23.11, 29.11, 10.12, 14.12.
YSER, RIVER AND CANAL (Flanders).
Belgian battle of, 16-23.10; French battle of, 23.10-17.11; German efforts to cross in rafts, 2.12; Withdrawal of Germans, 13.12; Belgians cross, 23.12.

ZEEBRUGGE (Flanders).
Evacuated by Allies, 12.10; Occupied by Germans, c.15.10; Bombarded by British fleet, 23.11.
"ZHEMCHUG" (Russian Cruiser).
Sunk by "Emden," 28.10.
ZEPPELIN.
Destroyed in Alsace, 22.8; Destroyed near Mlava, 25.8; Captured by Russians, 6.9.

Digitized by Google

1915. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
1	French take a wood near Mesnil-les-Hurlus, Champagne.	Russians advance at the Uzsok Pass and in the Bukovina.	.. .. ..
2	.. .. ..	Russian successes on the Bzura and Ravka. Hard fighting near Gorlitse. Russian progress near the Uzsok and Rostoka Passes.	.. .. ..
3	French fail in attack on Boureuilles (Argonne), but carry a height near Cernay (Alsace).	Russians occupy Suczava (Bukovina).	Austrians occupy Ada Tsiganlia, an island near Belgrade.
4	French advance near St. Georges (Flanders), and complete capture of Steinbach (Alsace) after several days' fighting.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
5	French blow up half-a-mile of German trenches in the Argonne.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6	French occupy woods north of Altkirch (Alsace).	Russians occupy Kimpolung (Bukovina) and reach Hungarian frontier.	.. .. ..
7	French occupy Burnhaupt-le-Haut (Alsace).	Heavy German attacks on lower Ravka repulsed.	.. .. ..
8	French carry Hill 132, N. of Soissons, and capture Perthes (Champagne). Germans retake Burnhaupt-le-Haut.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
9	German counter-attacks near Soissons and at Perthes repulsed.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
10	French make further progress at Hill 132 and N. of Perthes. 16 German aeroplanes attempt to cross Channel, but, foiled by the weather, bomb Dunkirk.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Jan.
Heavy fighting at Sarikamish (Russ. Armen.).	H. M. S. "Formidable" torpedoed in the Channel	Institution of the Military Cross announced (Warrant of 28/12/14.)	1
Battle of Sarikamish continues.	H.M.Ss. "Fox" and "Goliath" bombard Dar-es-Salaam.	.. .. ..	2
Very heavy fighting at Sarikamish, and at Ardahan (Transcauc).	.. .. ..	Arrest of Cardinal Mercier (Belgium) for Pastoral Letter.	3
Russian victories at Sarikamish and Ardahan; Turkish army corps destroyed at the former.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4
.. .. ..	Union forces occupy Schuit Drift on the Orange River.	.. .. ..	5
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Lord Kitchener reviews the military situation in the House of Lords.	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British Note with "preliminary observations" in reply to American Note of 29/12/14 on interference with neutral trade(1).	7
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	8
.. .. ..	Capture of the last rebels in the Transvaal announced.	British answer to U.S. Note of 29/12/14 published.	9
Turks reported advancing on Suez Canal.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	10

Digitized by Google

1915. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
11	German counter-attacks repulsed and fresh progress made by French N. of Soissons. Fierce fighting at Beauséjour Farm (Champagne).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
12	Germans recapture eastern slopes of Hill 132 (Soissons).	Russians capture several villages near Rosog (E. Prussia).	.. .. ..
13	Germans recover all Hill 132, and take the heights of Vregny.	Russians advance on Lower Vistula and occupy Serpets N. of Plotsk.	.. .. ..
14	French withdraw to S. bank of Aisne opposite Missy and Crouy. Germans claim 5,200 prisoners and 14 guns in the fighting near Soissons.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	German advance near Soissons checked.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
16	French artillery drives Germans from trenches near Nieuport. French successes in engagements at Blangy, near Arras, and in Champagne.	Russians continue to advance on Lower Vistula, repulse heavy attacks near Bolimov (on Ravka), and occupy the Kirlibaba Pass (Bukovina).	.. .. ..
17	German attacks near Autrêches, N.W. of Soissons, repulsed. German works in the Bois-le-Prêtre (near Pont-à-Mousson)captured	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18	Further French progress in the Bois-le-Prêtre.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19	Zeppelin drops bombs on Yarmouth and on King's Lynn and neighbourhood.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
20	French progress in the Bois-le-Prêtre. Fierce fighting at the Hartmannsweilerkopf (Alsace.).	Russians take Skempe (N.W. Poland), advance in the Bukovina, and repulse Austrian attack on the Kirlibaba Pass.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Jan.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	Union forces occupy Raman's Drift (Orange River).	German use of poison shells reported from Paris.	12
Battle of Kara Urgan (Armenia), which has lasted several days, continues desperately. Turks occupy Tabriz (Persia).	Germans attack Jasin (German E. Africa).	Resignation of Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian.	13
.. .. ..	Union forces occupy Swakopmund, German S.W. Africa.	.. .. ..	14
Russians take 4,000 prisoners near Kara Urgan.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15
Russian victory at Kara Urgan, Turkish corps routed.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	French submarine "Saphir" sunk in the Dardanelles.	.. .. ..	17
Turks driven back W. of Chorok river (Armenia).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	Surrender of British force at Jasin (except 40 Kashmiris—ammunition finished).	.. .. ..	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	20

Digitized by Google

1915. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
21	French take woods near the farm of Beauséjour, but lose ground in the Bois-le-Prêtre.	Further Austrian attack at the Kirlibaba Pass repulsed.	.. .. ..
22	Heavy fighting at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert (Argonne) and at the Hartmannsweilerkopf. Aeroplane raid by the Germans on Dunkirk, and by the British on Zeebrugge.	Austrians, having been strongly reinforced, recapture Kirlibaba.	.. .. ..
23	Continued heavy fighting in the Argonne and Alsace.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
25	German attacks repulsed by French near Ypres and by British W. of La Bassée. Ground lost by French near Craonne.	Zeppelin brought down by Libau forts. Russian advance in Pillkallen district (E. Prussia). Hard fighting in Carpathians.	.. ..
26	Continued fighting near Craonne; successful French counter-attacks.	Russian success near the Dukla Pass.	.. .. ..
27	Germans repulsed in the Argonne. French progress in the Vosges, especially near Senones.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
28	German aeroplane raid by night on Dunkirk.	Russians driven back near Beskid Pass.	.. .. ..
29	British repulse German attack at Cuinchy (S.W. of La Bassée). Failure of German attempts to cross the Aisne near Soissons.	Continued heavy fighting between Dukla and Wyszkov Passes; Russians losing ground. Russians advance towards Tilsit.	.. .. ..
30	French lose ground and 700 prisoners in Western Argonne	German offensive near Lipno (N.W. Poland) driven back.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Jan.
.. .. ..	British s.s. "Durward" sunk by submarine near Maas lightship.	H.M. Ambassador at Washington announces that s.s. "Dacia," if captured, will be placed in a Prize Court (2).	21
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	22
Two Turkish divisions defeated at Khorsan (Armenia).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	23
.. .. ..	**Battle of the Dogger Bank** (3). Maritz and Kemp repulsed at Upington.	Publication of letter by Mr. Bryan refuting charge that U.S.A. Government had shown partiality to the Entente.	**24**
British raid on Alexandretta; telegraph wires cut.	German light cruiser "Gazelle" torpedoed by Russian submarine off Rügen, but towed to harbour.	German Government issues decree seizing all stocks of grain and flour as from Feb. 1.	25
Turks renew their attacks in Armenia. Patrol engagement near El Kántara (Suez Canal).	Loss of H.M.S. "Viknor," auxiliary cruiser, announced.	.. .. ..	26
Russians take Gorness (Armenia), capturing staff of a Turkish division.	.. .. ..	Britain arranges a loan of 5 millions to Rumania.	27
.. .. ..	Russian torpedo-boat bombards Trebizond and Rize.	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	German torpedo-boat sunk by Russian submarine off Cape Moen, Denmark. French take Bertua (Cameroons).	.. .. ..	29
Russians defeat Turks at Sufian, and drive them from Tabriz.	German submarine sinks four British merchant vessels off Lancashire coast.	.. .. ..	30

Digitized by Google

1915. Jan.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
31	.. .. ..	Determined German attacks in region of Bolimov gain a little ground.	.. .. ..
Feb. 1	German attack W. of La Bassée repulsed by French and British. French progress near Perthes.	Continued fighting near Bolimov, Russians regaining ground. Russians advance in Carpathians from Dukla Pass to the Upper San.	.. .. ..
2	.. .. ..	Russians storm Skempe (N.W. of Poland). Continued desperate fighting on Ravka near Bolimov.	Austrians repulsed by Montenegrins in Herzegovina.
3	German attacks in Champagne repulsed.	Russians recover Gumin, near Bolimov, and other ground in the sector. They withdraw from the Tucholka and Beskid Passes, but advance near the Uzsok Pass.	.. .. ..
4	British casualties on Western front to this date approximately 104,000.	Continued heavy fighting on Bzura-Ravka front; Russians cross Bzura and take positions near Dachova. Russians falling back in Bukovina.	.. .. ..
5	.. .. ..	Russian successes on Bzura and Ravka. Continuous fighting in the Carpathians; enemy attacks repulsed.	.. .. ..
6	British capture brickfield E. of Cuinchy.	Austrians recapture Kimpolung.	.. .. ..
7	Heavy German attack at Bagatelle (Argonne).	Germans take offensive on S. wing of E. Prussian front, and advance 40 kilometres towards Johannisburg. Very heavy fighting at Kosziowa, N.E. of Tucholka Pass: enemy finally checked. Austrians reach Upper Suczava valley, Bukovina.	.. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Jan.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	31
Turks (estimated at 12,000) advance towards Suez Canal.	Hospital ship "Asturias" attacked by German submarine off Havre.	Bread and flour rations introduced in Germany.	Feb. 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	German Loan of £3,000,000 to Bulgaria.	2
Turkish attempts to cross Suez Canal at Tussum, Serapeum, and El Kántara, **repulsed** by Indian troops and Egyptian Artillery, 600 prisoners.	Kemp and 500 rebels surrender at Upington.	.. .. ..	3
.. .. ..	German attack on Kakamas (N.W. Cape Colony) repulsed.	Germans declare waters round the United Kingdom a "war region" as from Feb. 18 (4).	4
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Army Estimates provide for 3 million men.	5
.. .. ..	The "Lusitania" arrives at Liverpool under the American flag.	Mr. Lloyd George returns from a conference at Paris with the French and Russian finance ministers.	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British Foreign Office issues statement justifying use of neutral flag "for the purpose of evading capture at sea." Allied financial resources to be united.	7

Digitized by Google

1915. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
8	Continued fighting at Bagatelle; no change of front.	Germans take Johannisburg. Austrians continue to advance in Bukovina.	.. .. ..
9	.. .. ..	Germans take Biala and turn Russian right flank near Pillkallen. Russians withdraw beyond the Suczava.	.. .. ..
10	German attacks at Marie Therèse work (Argonne) and at the Ban-de-Sapt (Alsace).	German left reaches line Pillkallen - Vladislavov, and, advancing, captures Eydtkuhnen and Wirballen. Germans repulsed at Kosziowa.	.. .. ..
11	Further repulse of Germans at Marie Therèse work.	Germans take Serpets (N. W. Poland), but are repulsed at Kosziowa. Austrians reach line of Sereth.	.. .. ..
12	.. .. ..	Germans occupy Mariampol, Kalvaria, &c., in Poland; their centre makes progress towards Lyck (E. Prussia). Austrians having forced the Jablonitsa Pass, advance rapidly in E. Galicia.	.. .. ..
13	French take, but fail to hold, a wood near Souain (Champagne). Germans take Xon signal station and village of Norroy, near Pont-à-Mousson. German attack in Lauch valley (Alsace).	Germans take Russian positions before Lyck. Fierce fluctuating struggle in Carpathians.	.. .. ..
14	Germans take British trenches near St. Eloi; French regain some ground near Norroy. Germans take Sengern and Remsbach, in Lauch valley.	Germans take Lyck; whole of E. Prussia clear of Russians. Russians hold their ground in W. Carpathians, but Austrians take Nadworna (E. Galicia).	.. .. ..
15	British recapture trenches near St. Eloi.	Germans occupy Plotsk.	Advance of Albanians into Serbia reported.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Feb.
Turks officially stated to be in full retreat E. of Suez Canal.	"Breslau" bombards Yalta (Crimea), and Russian cruisers bombard Trebizond.	.. .. ..	8
Heavy dust storms interfere with pursuit of Turks.	S.s. "Wilhelmina" arrives at Falmouth (5).	.. .. ..	9
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British Note in reply to U.S.A. Note of 29/12/14 on interference with neutral shipping (6).	10
.. .. ..	Cargo of s.s. "Wilhelmina" seized and placed in Prize Court.	U.S.A. Notes to the United Kingdom on the use of neutral flag (7) and to Germany on the conditions of the submarine "blockade" (8).	11
.. .. ..	Raid by 34 British Naval aeroplanes on Ostend, Zeebrugge, and other points in Belgium.	Welsh Guards Battalion formed.	12
British surprise Turks at Tor (Gulf of Suez), killing 60; 102 prisoners.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Government answer to German blockade.	15

Digitized by Google

1915. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
16	Sharp infantry actions in Champagne and the Argonne. French counter-attack at Norroy repulsed.	Continued fighting on E. Prussian front, Russians falling back on the Niemen. Further German reverse at Kosziowa. Austrians take Kolomea (Bukovina).	Albanians driven over Serbian frontier.
17	Small French advances near Roclincourt (N. of Arras), near Perthes, and N.W. of Verdun. Two Zeppelins wrecked off N.W. Denmark.	Russians defeated on line Plotsk-Ratsionj (N.W. Poland). Great battle near Nadworna and Kolomea. Austrians take Czernowitz.	.. .. ..
18	Sharp fighting near Arras, in Champagne, near Verdun, and in Alsace. French recover the Xon signal station and Norroy.	Germans take Tauroggen (N.E. of Tilsit). Austrian offensive on the Dunajec near Tarnow.	.. .. ..
19	French make a little progress at Les Eparges (E. of Verdun). Heavy fighting in the Vosges; Germans take the Reichsackerkopf and occupy Metzeral and Sondernach.	Russian counter-offensive on E. Prussian frontier. Sorties at Przemysl repulsed. Austrian offensive on Dunajec checked after slight advance. Russian retreat near Nadworna.	Bombardment of forts at entrance to Dardanelles by 5 British and 3 French battleships and battle-cruisers.
20	Germans gain a little ground near Ypres. French take wood N. of Perthes, and progress near Les Eparges. German advance S.E. of Sulzern (Alsace).	German attacks at Kosziowa repulsed.	Bombardment of Dardanelles forts continued.
21	German aeroplane drops bombs at Colchester and other places in Essex; no damage. French progress N. of Perthes. Germans take Hochrod and Stossweiler (Alsace).	Successful Russian counter-attacks near Lomja and Plotsk. Russians carry heights near Lupkow and Wyzskow Passes, and make successful attack on Austrians S.E. of Stanislau.	.. .. ..
22	Zeppelin bombs Calais. Heavy bombardment of Reims; cathedral vault broken. French capture trenches and two woods on the line Souain-Beausé-jour.	Germans report that "the pursuit of the Russians is now finished," and claim over 100,000 prisoners in E. Prussian offensive. Heavy fighting at many points in N. Poland, especially near Przasnysz, where strong German attacks are repulsed. Big battle begins south of the line Dulina-Stanislau.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Feb.
.. .. ..	Renewed Franco-British air-raid on Ostend, Zeebrugge, and other points in Belgium.	German reply to U.S.A. Note about submarine "blockade." U.S.A. Note to United Kingdom about seizure of cargo of "Wilhelmina."	16
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17
.. .. ..	German submarine "blockade" begins.	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	Norwegian s.s. "Belridge" torpedoed in Channel, but not sunk.	Memoranda published by British Government in reply to U.S.A. Notes about the neutral flag (9) and s.s. "Wilhelmina." (10).	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	20
Turks driven across River Ichkalen (Armenia).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	21
.. .. ..	Occupation of Garub (German S.W. Africa) by Union forces.	.. .. ..	22

Digitized by Google

1915. Feb.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
23	.. .. ..	Russians advance across the Bobr, S.E. of Augustovo. Germans report capture of 300 guns in recent offensive.	.. .. ..
24	French progress N. of Mesnil (Champagne).	Germans cross Niemen near Sventsiansk, and take Przasnysz, with 10,000 prisoners and 20 guns. Russians take Mozely, near Bolimov.	.. .. ..
25	Small British advance near La Bassée. Further French progress near Mesnil. Heavy bombing of German rear in Champagne.	Continued heavy fighting near Przasnysz; Russians take 2,600 prisoners. Russians retake Stanislau. Germans bombard Osovyets.	Bombardment resumed at Dardanelles; outer forts reduced.
26	French take two lines of German trenches N. of Mesnil.	Russians report German retirement near Przasnysz.	Dardanelles: Straits swept clear for 4 miles.
27	French take part of Beauséjour, near Perthes (Champ.).	Russians retake Przasnysz. 5,400 prisoners reported. Russians report capture of 4,000 prisoners near Dolina (S. Gal.).	Dardanelles operations hindered by bad weather.
28	French make progress near Perthes. Germans bombard Soissons and Reims Cathedral.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
March 1	French establish a new line two kilometres in front of old positions between Perthes and Beauséjour.	Niemen River front: Collapse of German offensive; signs of a general retreat (11). Heavy fighting near Grodno and Osovyets. Austrian attacks repulsed in the Carpathians (12).	.. .. ..
2	German counter-attacks repulsed near Perthes.	Niemen River front: Continued Russian offensive, prisoners reported to number over 10,000. Continued heavy fighting near Grodno and Osovyets. Russians bombard Czernowitz. Austrian attacks repulsed at Lupkow Pass.	Dardanelles: Naval bombardment resumed (13).

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Feb.
.. .. ..	Entrance to the North Channel, except S. of Rathlin Island, closed by British Government. Occupation of Nonidas and Goanikas (German S.W. Africa.).	.. .. ..	23
.. .. ..	Loss of H.M.S. "Clan McNaughton," auxiliary cruiser, announced.	.. .. ..	24
.. .. ..	Seven British merchantmen sunk by submarines in first week of "blockade." Arrivals and sailings, 1,381.	.. .. ..	25
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	26
.. .. ..	"Dacia" intercepted in Channel by French and taken into Brest. Admiralty proclaim blockade of German E. Africa.	.. .. ..	27
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Premier announces presumed "enemy destination" ships will be detained if necessary. £187,000,000 asked for.	March 1
.. ..	.. .. ..	Anglo-French note to Germany declares policy of reprisals in retaliation for submarine blockade; neutrals protest (14). S. African Government issues White Book on the rebellion. Austria declares a Metal Week, steel being excepted.	2

Digitized by Google

1915. March.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
3	French repulse attacks by German Guards N.E. of Mesnil (Champagne). Germans again bombard Reims.	Russians retake Stanislau and village of Krasna; over 6,000 prisoners. Austrian attacks repulsed in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
4	.. .. ..	Prisoners taken by Russians round Stanislau increased to 19,000. Continued fierce Austrian attacks in the Carpathians.	Dardanelles: Bombardment of the inner forts continued.
5	French attack on German positions at Hartmannsweilerkopf. Zeppelin wrecked near Tirlemont.	Germans concentrate strong forces between Thorn and Mlava. Russians cross the Bistritza (E. Carpathians) and threaten Austrian flank.	Dardanelles: Narrows forts bombarded by "Queen Elizabeth" from Gulf of Saros; fort L blown up and others damaged.
6	.. .. ..	Austrian attacks in the Carpathians again repulsed. They retreat in the Bukovina.	Dardanelles: Bombardment continued by "Queen Elizabeth" and 7 other warships.
7	Ostend bombed by six British aviators.	Russians pursue retreating Germans in Augustovo Woods (N. Poland). Heavy fighting at Osovyets. Further Austrian attacks repulsed at Baligrod (Carpathians).	Dardanelles: "Queen Elizabeth," "Ocean" and "Agamemnon" continue bombardment from Gulf of Saros. Fort Dardanos batteries silenced.
8	Local attack by Germans, after heavy bombardment, fails at Dixmude.	Severe fighting on whole front north of Vistula. Fighting goes in favour of Russians round Osovyets. Despite heavy losses, Austrians continue to attack at Baligrod. Russians checked at Kosziowa (S. Carpathians), but retain positions by a counter-attack.	Dardanelles: Operations hindered by bad weather.
9	French gain ground in the Perthes-Mesnil district. Heavy fighting between Four-de-Paris and Bolante.	New German offensive near Przasnysz. Russian advance N. of Osovyets. Heavy artillery firing along the river Narev. Austrian attacks fail in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. March.
Ahwaz (Persian Gulf): Turks located in strength at Ghadir, W. of Ahwaz; heavy Turkish attack forces retirement, but is repulsed.	Vice-Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee's despatches on Falkland Isles battle published. Adm. Sir David Beatty's despatches on Dogger Bank (24.1.) engagement published.	South Africa: Debate on the Rebellion in the Union Parliament.	3
.. .. ..	Submarine U8 sunk by destroyers in the Channel; crew taken prisoner. s.s. "Thordis" rammed and sank a German submarine.	Admiralty decides enemy submarine prisoners cannot be afforded "honourable treatment."	4
.. .. ..	British warships bombard Smyrna.	German Note issued in answer to attempt of United States to mitigate rigours of war zone. Issue of £50,000,000 3% Exchequer Bonds announced.	5
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Greece: King Constantine forces the resignation of Venizelos cabinet.	6
.. .. ..	Several coast batteries silenced at Smyrna.	.. .. ..	7
.. .. ..	Heraclea (Eregli) (Asia Minor) and neighbouring coast bombarded by Russian Black Sea fleet. Ostend bombed.	Greece. M. Zaimis having refused to form a ministry, King Constantine summons M. Gounaris, who forms a cabinet. In a council at Vienna, the Emperor Francis Joseph accepts the principle of a rectification of frontiers in favour of Italy.	8
.. .. ..	Submarine U12 rammed and sunk by H.M.S. "Ariel."	Bill introduced to give Government powers over Munition Works.	9

Digitized by Google

1915. March.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
10	**Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins** (16).	Russians repulse renewed German attacks on the Niemen and W. of Grodno.	Dardanelles: Renewed bombardment.
11	British make progress near Neuve Chapelle, occupying village of l'Epinette.	**New German offensive near Prasnysz** develops.	.. .. ..
12	German counter-attacks repulsed at Neuve Chapelle.	Russians repulse German attacks near Augustovo Woods and N. of Przasnysz.	French force for Dardanelles collecting in N. Africa.
13	German attacks fail, and French gain ground, in counter-attacks in Champagne. Belgians gain ground on the Yser. Germans bombard Ypres.	German offensive checked near the Augustovo Woods and Przasnysz. Austrian attacks fail in the Carpathians and E. Galicia.	.. .. ..
14	**Battle of St. Eloi begins**; (18) Germans attack S. of Ypres. Belgians make progress in the bend of the Yser and S. of Dixmude. Violent German attacks fail between Four-de-Paris and Bolante.	Continued Russian success in the district of Przasnysz.	.. .. ..
15	Battle of St. Eloi continues; British regain the village. French make new progress in Champagne and the Argonne (20).	Russian counter offensive along both banks of the Orzec (N. Poland). Austrian centre broken by Russian counter offensive near Smolnik (Carpathians).	H.M.S. "Amethyst" dashes into Straits and is damaged.
16	French gain an important crest and repulse strong counter attacks N. of Mesnil.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17	.. .. ..	Austrians, reinforced, try to cross the river Pruth in Bukovina.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. March
.. .. ..	German armed auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" puts into Newport News (U.S.A.) for repairs.(17)	Greece: Gounaris ministry sworn in. (15). Further report on German treatment of civilians in occupied territory issued by the French Government. A new Note on the Anglo-French naval blockade presented by the United States.	10
Cavalry reconnaissance to Nakaila (W. of Basra).	British auxiliary cruiser "Bayona" torpedoed and sunk close to coast of Scotland.	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13
.. .. ..	German cruiser "Dresden" sunk by British warships off Juan Fernandez (19).	.. .. ..	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British reply to the German Submarine Blockade issued. Germany compensates the United States for the sinking of the "W. P. Frye."	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17

Digitized by Google

1915. March.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
18	Violent indecisive fighting between Four-de-Paris and Bolante.	Russians occupy Memel (E. Prussia). Continued Austrian attacks repulsed in the Carpathians and Bukovina.	Dardanelles: Attack on the Narrows; two forts destroyed. H.M.S. "Ocean," H.M.S. "Irresistible," and French warship "Bouvet" sunk; French warship "Gaulois" damaged.
19	Germans attack heavily in the Vosges.	Austrian sortie from Przemysl fails.	Dardanelles: Bad weather stops operations.
20	Germans regain some trench elements near Notre Dame de Lorette.	Russians attack, taking 2,400 prisoners, near Smolnik.	Dardanelles: Violent storm.
21	French regain lost trench elements near Notre Dame de Lorette. Severe fighting at Bagatelle (the Argonne).	Germans reoccupy Memel. Germans abandon attack on Osovyets and withdraw their artillery.	.. .. ..
22	Two Zeppelins attack Paris.	**Capitulation of Przemysl to the Russians**; 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns ([21]).	.. .. ..
23	Germans bombard Reims and Soissons; French silence the German guns at Soissons.	.. .. ..	Dardanelles: Bombardment resumed.
24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
25	.. .. ..	Russian counter-offensive makes progress in the Carpathians; 5,700 prisoners taken.	.. .. ..
26	French gain summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf. 6 French airmen bomb Metz.	Continued Russian advance in the Carpathians, 2,500 prisoners reported. Lupkow Pass taken.	.. .. ..
27	French make progress at Les Eparges.	Russians repulse German attacks in the Niemen district.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. March.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Rumania calls up seven classes (1909–1915).	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Thirty-four Trade Unions agree to expedite munitions output.	19
.. .. ..	German S.W. Africa: General Botha defeats German force at Riet, on the Swakop.	.. .. ..	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italian military attaché leaves Vienna.	21
Turkish raiding forces discovered near El Kubri (Suez).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	22
Turkish raiding forces routed by British near El Kubri.	.. .. ..	Seizure of "Dacia" declared valid by French Courts.	23
.. .. ..	British Naval airmen raid Hoboken (near Antwerp).	Chile protests against violation of her territorial waters by the British at the battle of Juan Fernandez.	24
.. .. ..	Submarine U29 sunk. German submarine sinks Dutch s.s. "Medea."	.. ..	25
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	26
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27

Digitized by Google

1915. March.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
28	French repulse all counter-attacks at Les Eparges.	Attempted renewal of offensive by Germans in N. Poland. Failure of Austrian attacks and progress by Russians in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
29	.. .. ..	Germans take Tauroggen (N.E. of Tilsit). Further Russian advance in the Carpathians; 5,600 prisoners.	.. .. ..
30	Germans bombard Reims Cathedral.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
31	.. .. ..	Germans bombard Libau. Severe fighting in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
April 1	British air raid on Zeebrugge and Hoboken. Germans occupy Cloister Hoek (near Dixmude).	Russian advance checked in W. Poland. Russians make progress in the Carpathians.	Bulgarian *Komitadjis* attack the Serbs at Valandovo.
2	German attack stopped at Bagatelle (Argonne). French air raids on German aviation camps in Belgium and Lorraine.	Russian cavalry defeat German cavalry in N. Poland. Russians take Cigielka (Carp.).	.. .. ..
3	French take Regniéville (Woevre).	Russian attacks repulsed in the Carpathians. Severe fighting north of Czernowitz.	.. .. ..
4	French make progress S. of St. Mihiel (Meuse) and in the Woevre district. Germans take Driegrachten.	Russian hospital bombed at Radom (Poland). Russians occupy Cisna and reach Sztropko (Carp.). Fierce battle at Okna (near Czernowitz).	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. March.
.. .. ..	German submarine torpedoes and sinks s.s. "Falaba." (22). Russian Black Sea fleet bombards the forts on the Bosporus. Smyrna forts shelled.	.. .. ..	28
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Holland protests against the sinking of one ship, the shelling of another, and the detention of two more, by the Germans.	29
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	30
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Home Secretary appoints a Committee of enquiry into the recruiting of men from retail trades.	31
Russians occupy Tsria (Transc.).	South African forces occupy Hasuur (Germ. S. W. Africa). British s.s. "Seven Seas" torpedoed off Beachy Head.	Bismarck centenary celebrations. Herr Dernburg, interviewed by New York Times, justifies sinking of s.s. "Falaba" (22). Scheme for a Dockers' Battalion at Liverpool published.	April 1
.. .. ..	Trawlers "Jason," "Gloxinia" and "Nellie" sunk in North Sea by submarine U10	American note to Great Britain on the blockade (24). Correspondence between Gt. Britain and Germany as to submarine crews taken prisoner by former, published (25). Austria offers Italy a rectification of frontier in the Trentino (26).	2
French expeditionary force begins to land at Alexandria.	Turkish cruiser "Medjidia" sunk by a mine off Odessa; Russian Black Sea fleet engages the "Goeben" and "Breslau." South African forces occupy Warmbad (Germ. S.W. Africa).	Greece: Publication of a memorandum of 24.1.15 by M. Venizelos to King Constantine on Greek foreign policy (27). American military mission, attached to the German Staff, recalled.	3
Russians defeat Turks at Olty (Armen.).	"Goeben" and "Breslau" withdraw to Bosporus.	Greece: Publication of a further memorandum by M. Venizelos, dated 30.1.15, on Greek foreign policy (29).	4

Digitized by Google

1915. April.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
5	Belgians repulsed at Driegrachten. French make progress E. of Verdun, but are repulsed in the Argonne.	Russians make further progress in the Carpathians.	.. ..
6	French make progress E. of Verdun and in Alsace. Indecisive fighting on the Meuse front.	Russian advance in the Niemen district.	Serbian artillery silence bombardment of Belgrade.
7	Indecisive fighting near St. Mihiel.	Further Russian advance in Carpathians.	.. .. ..
8	French attacks in the Woevre district repulsed.	Indecisive fighting in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
9	French complete the capture of Les Eparges. Germans bombard Reims. Indecisive fighting on the Meuse.	Russians make progress near Suvalki. Continued indecisive fighting in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
10	French success in the Bois de Montmare (Woevre).	Severe fighting for the Uzsok Pass (Carp.).	Austrian gunboat shells Belgrade. Albanians bombard Durazzo.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. April.
.. .. ..	Union forces occupy Kalkfontein and Kamus (Germ. S.W. Africa). United States demands £46,000 for the sinking of "W. P. Frye."	King George V. prohibits use of alcoholic drinks in any of the royal households. Mr. John Redmond addresses the National Volunteer Convention at Dublin.	5
Russians enter Artvin (Armen.).	Battleships and aeroplanes bombard Smyrna. Germans defeated at Karunga (Germ. E. Africa). Warmbad taken.	Greek note to Bulgaria and Bulgarian note to Serbia on the *Komitadji* outrages. British Government appoint a committee on munitions of war.	6
Skirmish between Turks and British N.E. of El Kántara (Egypt).	.. .. ..	German Minority Socialists publish a manifesto against the war. Appeal by the Churches for restraint in use of alcohol is followed by a memorial by business men to the same effect.	7
Deportation and massacre of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire begins ([29]).	"Prinz Eitel Friedrich" interned at Newport News.	Attempted assassination of Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt. Italian note to Austria, demanding territorial concessions in return for neutrality ([30]).	8
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Greece: M. Venizelos temporarily retires from public life.	9
.. .. ..	Belgian relief ship "Harpalyce" torpedoed.	White Book published, containing correspondence between the British Government and the U.S. Ambassador on German treatment of prisoners of war and interned civilians. ([31]). German note to U.S.A. protesting against the unneutral conduct of America ([32]). Pope Benedict XV. orders prayers for peace.	10

Digitized by Google

1915. April.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
11	Germans repulsed at Les Eparges. Severe fighting near Albert.	Germans bombard Osovyets. Russians capture Wysocko Nizhne, near the Uzsok Pass.	.. .. ..
12	Failure of French attack S.E. of Hartmannsweilerkopf. French consolidate their positions at Les Eparges. German airship bombs Nancy.	Russians checked E. of the Uzsok Pass.	.. .. ..
13	French progress near Berry-au-Bac. Failure of French attacks near Maizeray.	Russians capture heights near the Uzsok Pass.	.. .. ..
14	Germans accuse the French of using poison gas near Verdun. Zeppelin raid on Tyneside.	Germans repulsed before Osovyets. Indecisive fighting at the Uzsok Pass. Russians make progress E. of Czernowitz	.. .. ..
15	Ostend bombed by 15 Allied aeroplanes. French airship bombs Freiburg. Severe fighting off Ostend. Sir John French's despatch on operations from Feb. 2 to March 20 published.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. April.
Turks attack British at Kurna (Mesop.) and Ahwaz (Persian Gulf).	Harrison liner "Wayfarer" torpedoed. "Kronprinz Wilhelm" arrives at Newport News.	Count Bernstorff publishes the German note to U.S.A. German reprisals announced *re* British treatment of captured submarine crews: 39 British officer prisoners under arrest. Bulgaria agrees to mixed Serbian and Bulgarian commission on frontier incidents in Macedonia.	11
Indecisive fighting at Kurna and Ahwaz. Turks attack Basra from W. and S.	French cruiser "St. Louis" bombards Gaza.	Papal Note to President Wilson declaring the readiness of the Pope to cooperate for the restoration of peace.	12
Turks beaten N. of Basra and retreat from Shaiba (S.W. of Basra).	Publication of Rear-Adm. Hon. H. Hood's despatch on patrol action on Belgian coast, Oct. 17–Nov. 9, 1914.	M. Radoslavov, Bulgarian premier, orders disarmament of Turco-Bulgarians on Serbian frontier. Italy presses Austria for an answer to the Note of April 8. Munitions Committee meets under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George.	13
British offensive S. of Shaiba routs Turks.	.. .. ..	Mr. Fisher states in Australian Parliament that the Government will send every available man to the war. Mr. Harcourt states that the Dominions will be consulted as to peace terms. General von Bissing suppresses the Belgian Red Cross.	14
Russian Black Sea fleet bombards Ergeti and other places on the coast of Anatolia.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15

Digitized by Google

1915. April.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
16	German attacks repulsed at Notre Dame de Lorette. French airships bomb Strassburg and other German towns. Zeppelin raid on East. Anglia; aeroplane bombs Faversham and Sittingbourne.	Russians capture two heights S.W. of Rosztoki Pass (Carp.).	Allied fleets bombard Enos. Albanian rebels bombard Durazzo.
17	British take Hill 60 (St. Eloi)	Austrian offensive towards Stryj (E. Gal.).	.. .. ..
18	German attacks repulsed at Hill 60.	Russians repulse attacks in the Carpathians.	.. .. ..
19	German retirement in Alsace. Fighting for Hill 60. Sir John French denies that the British have made use of poison gas.	.. .. ..	Austrians bombard Sep (near the Iron Gates).
20	Germans bombard Reims and Ypres. Germans retake Embermenil (Lorr.).	Austrians repulsed near Gorlitse.	.. .. ..
21	Continued fighting for Hill 60. French take "the Cow's Head," two lines of trenches, near St. Mihiel.	Russians take Hill 1002, N.E. of Lubonia (Carp.).	Affair between frontier guards on the Austro-Italian frontier.
22	**Second battle of Ypres begins**; town of Ypres largely destroyed; German advance checked by Canadians, after French retreat before **poisonous gas** attack. Progress by the French near St. Mihiel.	Russian attacks repulsed on both sides of the Uzsok Pass. Austrian attack towards Stryj fails.	Anglo-French force landed at Enos.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. April.
Turks reach Urumia (N. W. Persia).	French cruiser bombards El Arish. British transport "Manitou" sunk by Turkish torpedo-boat destroyer. 51 lost.	British apology to Chile for sinking the "Dresden" in Chilean waters published. Austria declares that the Italian proposals are in the main unacceptable. Sinking of "Katwyk" by German submarine causes excitement in Holland.	16
Anglo-Indian cavalry occupy Nakaila.	French cruiser bombards Turkish camp S. of Gaza. British submarine E15 runs ashore near Kephez Point. Turkish t.b. "Demir Hissar" forced by H.M.S. "Minerva" to run ashore at Chios.	Herr Dernburg conducts a peace campaign in U.S.A.	17
.. .. ..	Union forces occupy Seeheim (Germ.S.W.Africa). Frontier raid repulsed on the N. border of Peshawar valley.	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	Germans evacuate Keetmanshoop (Germ. S.W. Africa).	Germany expresses regret for sinking of "Katwyk."	19
Turks lay siege to Van (Armen.).	Union forces defeat the Germans at Kebus (N. of Keetmanshoop). Anglo-French troops take Mandera (Cameroons).	Mr. Asquith at Newcastle denies that military operations have been hampered by lack of munitions. Correspondence between Great Britain and U.S.A. on the "Peklat" case published (32). President Wilson announces that U.S.A. hopes to share in restoration of peace (34).	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Mr. Lloyd George delivers a speech on the capacity of the country for producing munitions.	21
.. .. ..	Resumed bombardment of the forts at Smyrna.	British Admiralty suspends passenger traffic between England and Holland.	22

Digitized by Google

1915. April.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
23	Second battle of Ypres: German attack east and west of St. Julien repulsed by Canadians; Germans take several hamlets.	.. .. ..	Turkish coast bombarded by Allied fleet in the Gulf of Saros.
24	Second battle of Ypres: Germans take St. Julien; French and Belgians recover Lizerne; 3rd Canadian brigade withdrawn.	Austrians capture Ostaij, height S.E. of Kosziowa.	.. .. ..
25	Second battle of Ypres: Germans retake Lizerne; British repulsed at St. Julien. Germans capture and lose summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf (Alsace).	Severe fighting near Stryj.	**Dardanelles: Anglo-French forces land on both shores of the Straits.**
26	Secondbattle of Ypres: Germans pierce British line at Broodseinde; French recover Het Sas; British fail to recover St. Julien. British airmen bomb Courtrai and various neighbouring places.	.. .. ..	Dardanelles: Hill 141 stormed and V Beach secured.
27	Second battle of Ypres: Allied attack N. of Ypres checked by use of gas.	German advance towards Shavli (Baltic Provinces)	Dardanelles: Allies establish themselves across the Gallipoli Peninsula.
28	Second battle of Ypres: German offensive definitely stopped. Germans bomb Dunkirk, Pervyse and Nancy; French bomb Friedrichshafen. Germans storm French position at Les Mesnils.	Very **powerful Austro-German offensive** under Von Mackensen begins between the Dunajec and Biala Rivers (W. Galicia). Russians driven back.	Dardanelles: Allied forces, aided by "Queen Elizabeth," advance on Krithia.
29	Second battle of Ypres: Artillery duels north of Ypres; Canadians withdrawn from the Ypres salient. Germans bombard Reims and Dunkirk.	Continued German advance in Galicia; also in the Baltic Provinces; Libau-Dvinsk railway reached. Russians repulse Austrian attacks in the Uzsok Pass.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. April.
.. ..	British Government declares a blockade of the Cameroons. White book on military operations in Togoland published.	Sir E. Grey presides over a conference of the French, Russian, Italian and Serbian ministers.	23
.. .. ..	Fighting round Kilimanjaro (Germ. E. Africa).	.. .. ..	24
.. .. ..	Russian Black Sea fleet shells the forts of the Bosporus.	Herr Dernburg in U.S.A. outlines unofficial German peace terms.	25
Russian advance on Olty (Armenia).	"Kronprinz Wilhelm" interned. Germans repulsed at Trekopjes, N.E. of Swakopmund (Germ. S.W. Africa.).	Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith on German barbarity (35).	26
Russians expel the Turks from Kutur (Persia). Baghdad railway bridge over Euphrates at Jerablus stated to be open for traffic.	French armoured cruiser "Léon Gambetta" sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic. "Queen Elizabeth" sinks a Turkish t.b. off Maidos. Submarine E14 sinks a Turkish gunboat in the Sea of Marmora.	Mr. Churchill announces that 29 prisoners from German submarines are separately confined and specially treated as a reprisal against the German submarine campaign.	27
Skirmishes E. of the Suez Canal.	Germans defeated at Gibeon (Germ. S.W. Africa). South African Government publishes a Blue Book on the rebellion.	.. .. ..	28
Turks retreat from neighbourhood of the Suez Canal.	Submarine E14 sinks a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora.	Mr. Lloyd George announces the Government scheme with regard to alcoholic drinks.	29

Digitized by Google

1915. April.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
30	Second battle of Ypres: Attempted German advance from St. Julien repulsed. Zeppelin raid on East Anglia.	Germans reach the railway stations of Muravievo and Radziviliski (Prov. of Kovno, Baltic Provinces).	.. .. ..
May 1	Second battle of Ypres: Repulse of German attack on Hill 60; British ordered to withdraw to new line.	Germans occupy Shavli and approach Libau (Baltic Provinces). Austro-German offensive towards the Uzsok Pass.	Dardanelles: Turks attack the Allied line at Gallipoli.
2	Second battle of Ypres: German attack repulsed near St. Julien.	Austro-Germans take Gorlitse and Ciezkowica and cross the Biala (Galicia). Russians take Mt. Makovka (near Stryj), but lose it again.	Dardanelles: Turkish attack and Franco-British counter-attack; British fail at Gaba Tepe.
3	Second battle of Ypres: Withdrawal to new British line completed. Germans again driven back.	Germans continue to advance towards Mitau (Baltic Provinces); 8,200 prisoners reported. Austro-Germans make progress in Galicia and the Carpathians.	Dardanelles: Turks unsuccessfully attack the French lines at Gallipoli.
4	Second battle of Ypres: French advance between Lizerne and Het Sas; Germans capture Zonnebeke, Westhoek and Zevenkote.	Severe fighting in Galicia: Russians stand on the Visloka R.	Dardanelles: British failure at Gaba Tepe.
5	Second battle of Ypres: Germans gain a foothold on Hill 60.	Germans bombard Grodno; are checked south of Mitau.	.. .. ..
6	Second battle of Ypres: British recover some trenches on Hill 60.	Austrians occupy Tarnow (Galicia).	Dardanelles: Second battle of Krithia begins.
7	.. .. ..	Russians fall back to the Vistok, and retreat in the Carpathians.	
8	Second battle of Ypres: British lose Frezenberg Ridge under terrific shelling.	Germans take Libau. Further Russian retreat in Galicia.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. April.
.. .. ..	Australian submarine AE2 sunk by Turkish warship in the Sea of Marmora.	German warning in U.S. newspapers *re* sailing in "Lusitania."	30
.. .. ..	Two German t.b.'s sunk by British destroyer in North Sea. Union forces occupy Kubas (Germ. S.W. Africa). "Gulflight," American oil tank vessel, torpedoed by German submarine.	Navigation resumed between England and Holland. Chinese Note to Japan requiring the restoration of Kiao-chau, and making other demands.	May 1
.. .. ..	Russian Black Sea fleet shells the forts on the Bosporus. Union forces occupy Otjimbingwe (Germ. S.W. Africa).	Turkish Minister of War sends British and French subjects into the danger zone at Gallipoli.	2
.. .. ..	Submarine E14 sinks a Turkish gunboat in the Sea of Marmora.	**Italy denounces the Triple Alliance** (36). Advertisement in American papers states that ships flying the British flag are liable to destruction in the war zone.	
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Budget, estimated expenditure £1,632,654,000 introduced by Mr. Lloyd George (37).	4
Turks reported severely beaten by Russians in Armenia.	Union forces occupy Karibib (Germ. S.W. Africa).	.. .. ..	5
.. .. ..	Mr. Harcourt makes a statement as to poisoning of wells by Germans in S.W. Africa (38).	.. .. ..	6
Massacres of Christians in Ottoman Empire.	"**Lusitania**" **torpedoed** off S.W. coast of Ireland; 1,198 men, women, and children drowned, including 124 U.S. citizens.	Japan presents an ultimatum to China (40). Sir E. Grey sends a message to the Ottoman Government as to the placing of allied civilians in the danger zone (39).	7
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	8

Digitized by Google

1915. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
9	Second battle of Ypres: British retake Wieltje. They fail in an attack on Aubers ridge (N. Chapelle).	Germans defeated at Krakinow (Baltic Provinces).	.. .. ..
10	French take cemetery of Neuville St. Vaast and part of Carency (N. of Arras). British repulsed on Aubers ridge.	German retreat in Baltic Provinces.	.. .. ..
11	Second battle of Ypres: Germans bombard Ypres-Menin road. French take fort and chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette.	Germans evacuate Shavli. Austro-German advance in Galicia. Russians fall back to the San R.	.. .. ..
12	French capture Carency.	Germans occupy Kyeltsi (Poland). Austro-German advance in Galicia and N. of Uzsok Pass. Austrian retreat S. of Pruth.	Dardanelles: Cape Tekeh ("Gurka Bluff") captured by Gurkas; H.M.S. "Goliath" torpedoed.
13	Second battle of Ypres: Very severe German bombardment. Cavalry, etc., hold on. French complete conquest of Bois le Prêtre.	Russian retreat in Galicia. Russians occupy Sniatyn (R. Pruth).	.. .. ..
14	Second battle of Ypres: French and Belgians advance near Het Sas and Steenstraate.	Battle of the San: Austro-Germans take Jaroslav. Russians take Kolomea.	.. .. ..
15	**Battle of Festubert:** Successful British attack. French occupy Het Sas.	Russian left drives back Austrians on the Dniester.	.. .. ..
16	Battle of Festubert: British advance continued. Zeppelin raid on Calais.	Severe Austrian defeat between Kyeltsi and Ostrovyets (S. Poland).	.. .. ..
17	Battle of Festubert: Ground consolidated. Zeppelin raids on Dunkirk and Ramsgate.	Austro-Germans cross the San.	.. .. ..
18	Battle of Festubert: British advance to La Quinque Rue-Bethune road.	Austrians drive Russians from Sieniawa (San).	Dardanelles: Turks attack at Gaba Tepe.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. May.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	9
.. .. ..	Sinking of "Lusitania" causes anti-German demonstrations in London and Liverpool. Submarine E14 sinks a transport in the Sea of Marmora.	President Wilson on the "Lusitania." "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight," &c.	10
Russian progress in the district of Tabriz.	French take Eseka (Cameroons).	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	**Union forces occupy Windhoek** (Germ. S.W. Africa).	**Report of Bryce Committee** published (41). Anti-German riots in England.	12
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italy: Signor Salandra resigns. German Sovereigns struck off the Garter roll.	13
.. .. ..	U.S.A. note to Germany on the "Lusitania" question (42).	**Article in the "Times" on the shortage of munitions.** Internment of enemy aliens in Great Britain begins.	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Insurrection in Portugal.	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Italy: King Victor Emmanuel refuses to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. Baron Burian states the concessions offered by Austria to Italy.	**16**
Russians occupy Ardjiche on Lake Van (Armenia).	.. ..	Signor Giolitti leaves Rome.	17
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Lord Kitchener in the Lords insists on the importance of an adequate supply of munitions.	18

Digitized by Google

1915. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
19	.. .. ..	Germans take Lutkow (Gal.).	Dardanelles: Turks repulsed at Gaba Tepe.
20	Battle of Festubert continues: slight British advance.	Von Mackensen bombards Przemysl.	.. .. ..
21	French capture White Road near Souchez.	Beginning of Russian counter-offensive to cover evacuation of Przemysl.	.. .. ..
22	Battle of Festubert: British advance S. of Quinque Rue. German air raid on Paris.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
23	Battle of Festubert: German attack repulsed.	.. .. ..	Austrians attack in the Carnic Alps.
24	Final German attack E. of Ypres repulsed Ground E. of Festubert made good. French take Les Corneilles (N.W. of Angres).	Austro-Germans occupy Radyno (Gal.).	Italians advance on the Trentino and Carnic fronts, and occupy Caporetto and Cormons on the Isonzo front.
25	Close of the battle of Festubert.	Austro-Germans take bridgehead of Zagrody on the San.	Italians capture Monte Altinino (Trentino).
26	Zeppelin raid on Southend.	Austro-Germans gain successes in severe fighting round Przemysl.	.. .. ..
27	French take Les Quatre Bouquetaux (near Souchez). Severe fighting in Bois-le-Prêtre.	Russians take Sieniawa (N.W. of Jaroslau) and Kindowary (Shavli district).	Italians occupy Grado and Ala (Trentino).
28	French advance in the "Labyrinth" (N. of Arras.)	Russians take Bubie (Baltic Provinces). Austro-German advance on Przemysl continues.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. May.
Russians take Van.	.. .. ..	Mr. Asquith announces impending reconstruction of the Ministry. Age limit for recruits fixed at 40.	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Extraordinary powers granted to Italian Government. Italian Green Book on negotiations with Austria published (43).	20
Turks retreat on Bitlis (Kurdistan)	.. .. ..	Austrian note to Italy (44). U.S.A. postpones note to Great Britain on the blockade.	21
.. .. ..	Russian battleship "Penteleimon" torpedoed in the Black Sea.	Italian mobilisation ordered	22
.. .. ..	Submarine E11 sinks a gunboat in the Sea of Marmora.	**Italy declares war against Austria.** Italian note to the ministers of Italy in foreign countries on the denunciation of the Triple Alliance. Allies warn Turkey on question of Armenian massacres (45).	**23**
.. .. ..	Austrian naval raid on Italian Adriatic coast, and first air raid on Venice.	.. .. ..	24
Russians occupy Miandob (Persia).	H.M.S. "Triumph" torpedoed off Gallipoli. American s.s. "Nebraskan" torpedoed.	**Formation of Coalition Ministry** (46); Nationalists approve refusal of Mr. John Redmond to take office. Treaty between China and Japan (47).	25
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Unionist party meeting at Carlton Club decides in favour of the Coalition.	26
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Majestic" torpedoed off Gallipoli. H.M.S. "Princess Irene," auxiliary ship, blown up in Sheerness harbour.	Admiral Sir H. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord. Portugal: President Arriaga resigns.	27
Russians occupy Vastan (on Lake Van).	.. .. ..	Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg denounces Italy in the Reichstag; Statement *re* vodka (48).	28

Digitized by Google

1915. May.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
29	French take Ablain (Souchez).	Russian counter-offensive forces Austrians to retreat in E. Galicia.	Dardanelles: Turkish success at Gaba Tepe. Italians occupy Valona.
30	Germans attack at Hooge. French success near Souchez.	Austro-Germans attack forts of Przemysl. Russian success on the San.	Dardanelles: British repulsed at Quinn's Post. Italians make progress in Trentino. Italian air raid on Pola.
31	Fighting at Hooge. French take Souchez refinery, and advance in the "Labyrinth." Zeppelin raid on London.	Austro-Germans capture Stryj and the three N. forts of Przemysl.	.. .. ..
June.			
1	Continued fighting in the "Labyrinth" (N. of Arras). French capture trenches at Souchez.	Unsuccessful German gas attack W. of Warsaw.	Austrian aircraft bomb Bari and Brindisi. Italians hold slopes of Monte Nero (across Isonzo), and advance in Adige Valley.
2	.. .. ..	Austro-German attack on Przemysl. Austrians beaten on the Dniester at Mikolajow.	.. ..
3	British take trenches at Givenchy.	**Austro-Germans retake Przemysl.**	Dardanelles: Turkish attack repulsed at Gallipoli.
4	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast.	.. .. ..	Dardanelles: French and British make a general attack at Gallipoli.
5	Fighting continues N. of Arras. German counter-attacks on French E. of Lorette Ridge repulsed.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast. (24 killed, 30 injured.)	Enemy cross the Dniester at Zurawno, and continue their advance E. of Przemsyl.	.. .. ..
7	Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford destroys a Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels. French offensive near Hébuterne. French progress N. of Arras. Repeated German counter-attacks repulsed N. of the Aisne.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. May.
.. .. ..	Anglo-French take Njok (Cameroons).	Dr. Braga elected President of Portugal.	29
.. .. ..	Severe fighting in Cameroons. British take Sphinxhaven (on Lake Nyassa, Germ. E. Africa). German note to U.S.A. on the "Lusitania" (49).	.. .. ..	30
British defeat Turks at Kurna (Tigris).	Germans capitulate to Anglo-French at Monso (Cameroons). Italians attack Pola.	Dissatisfaction in U.S.A. at German note on the "Lusitania." Riots in Ceylon.	31
Turkish retreat on the Tigris, pursued by naval flotilla.	.. .. ..	Lord Kitchener made a K.G.	June. 1
.. .. ..	British submarine sinks a German transport in Sea of Marmora.	.. .. ..	2
Capitulation of Amara (Mesop.) to the British.	.. .. ..	Bill to create Ministry of Munitions introduced.	3
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Mr. Lloyd George speaks at Liverpool on the output of munitions (50).	4
.. .. ..	Italian fleet bombards lighthouses and stations on the islands of the Dalmatian Archipelago, and Monfalcone.	Mr. Winston Churchill speaks at Dundee on the Dardanelles expedition.	5
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7

Digitized by Google

1915. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
8	French hold all Neuville St. Vaast, and make progress in the "Labyrinth" and at Hébuterne.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
9	.. .. ..	German attacks repulsed in the Shavli district. Austro-Germans pressed back to right bank of the Dniester.	Italians occupy Monfalcone (Isonzo front).
10	.. .. ..	Austro-Germans driven back near the Dniester at Zurawno.	.. .. ..
11	French advance five furlongs on a front of 1½ miles and repulse a strong counter-attack S. of Hébuterne (S. of Arras).	Austrians lose 16 000 prisoners at Zurawno.	.. .. ..
12	.. .. ..	Austro-Germans cross the Dniester at Kolomea. Germans attack N. of Shavli, N. of Przasnysz, on the Bzura and at Mosciska (Gal.).	Italians make progress in the Carnic Alps. Malborghetto bombarded.
13	French repulsed at Souchez. Success of the French S.E. of Hébuterne.	Austro-Germans attack successfully from the San to Mosciska. Russian counter-attack on the Styr and Tysmienice.	.. .. ..
14	.. .. ..	Russians fall back towards Grodek line (Lemberg).	.. .. ..
15	French airmen bomb Karlsruhe. British take, but fail to hold, German front line trench E. of Festubert. Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast.	German advance on right bank of San.	.. .. ..
16	British advance N. of Hooge, and E. of Festubert. French gain ground in severe fighting N. of Arras. French advance in the Vosges.	Continued fighting E. of the San.	.. .. ..
17	French carry Buval Bottom (N. of Arras). Germans set fire to and evacuate Metzeral (Alsace).	Russians announce enemy loss of 120,000 on Dniester during the last month.	Italians complete capture of heights on left bank of the Isonzo, dominating Plava.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatre	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. June.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Ministry of Munitions Bill amended (51). Mr. Bryan U.S. State Secretary resigns (52). Mr. Lansing succeeds.	8
.. .. ..	Second American note on the "Lusitania" despatched. German submarine sinks two British t.b.'s. A U-boat sunk.	Canada announces intention to raise a further 35,000 men.	9
.. .. ..	Anglo-French take Garua (Cameroons).	.. .. ..	10
.. .. ..	Second American note on the "Lusitania" published.	Mr. Lloyd George speaks at Bristol on munitions.	11
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Great Britain informs Germany through the U.S. Ambassador that submarine prisoners are now treated as ordinary prisoners (53).	12
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Greece: General election; Venizelists win 193 out of 316 seats.	13
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Second reading of the Finance Bill.	14
.. .. ..	Germans lose submarine U. 14.	Vote of credit for £250,000,000 (54).	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Mr. Lloyd George takes the oath as Minister of Munitions.	16
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17

Digitized by Google

1915. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
18	.. . ..	Official report issued on the Russian operations during the past month on the Dniester (55).	.. .. ..
19	French gain ground near Souchez. French bombard Münster (Alsace).	Austro-Germans attack the Grodek line (Gal.); Russians retreat.	.. .. ..
20	Further French advance near Souchez. German counter-attacks on the heights of the Meuse repulsed.	.. .. ..	Italians consolidate their positions in the Monte Nero region.
21	French repulse German counter-attacks N. of Arras. French gain ground in Lorraine.	Austro-Germans take Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska. Austrians repulsed at Nizniow (Dniester).	Dardanelles: French advance.
22	German gains recovered by French on the heights of the Meuse. French occupy Sondernach (Lorraine).	**Austrians retake Lemberg.**	Italians repulse Austrian attacks at Freikofel (Trentino).
23	.. . ..	Austro-Germans checked on the Zurawno-Demeszkowiec line (Dniester front).	.. .. ..
24	Germans repulsed in an attack on the heights of the Meuse.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
25	Continued fighting N. of Arras and on the heights of the Meuse. French airmen bomb railway station at Douai.	Russians fight a rearguard action at Bobrka.	Austrians repulsed in the Carnic Alps.
26	**Battle of the Argonne** begins; Crown Prince attacks.	Russians repulse heavy German attacks on Bukaczowce-Halicz front (E. Galicia), but retreat.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. June.
.. .. ..	Austrian warships raid the Adriatic coast of Italy.	.. ..	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Conference at Boulogne between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Albert Thomas, French Under-Secretary for War.	19
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Roxburgh" cr,,damaged by torpedo.	.. . ..	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Christian De Wet found guilty of treason (6 yrs. and £2,000). Mr. McKenna announces Government proposals for a 4½% War Loan.	21
.. .. ..	German submarine sunk at Borkum.	.. .. ..	22
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Munitions Bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd George.	23
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British memorandum on neutral commerce handed to U.S. Ambassador. Mr. Asquith announces forthcoming bill on the registration and organisation of national resources (56).	24
.. .. ..	Bukoba (Germ. port on L. Vict. Nyanza), destroyed by British column.	.. .. ..	25
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	General Sukhomlinov, Russian Minister for War, resigns; General Polivanov succeeds him.	26

Digitized by Google

1915. June.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
27	French repulse German attacks on the heights of the Meuse and at Metzeral.	Germans occupy Halicz, and advance to the Bug. Russians retreat from the line of the Dniester to Gnila-Lipa line. Russian attacks break down N. of Przasnysz.	Dardanelles: British carry four Turkish lines near Krithia. Serbians capture island of Michaiska (Danube).
28	French advance at Souchez.	Continued Russian retreat in Galicia.	Dardanelles: British attack Achi Baba.
29	.. .. ..	**Austro-Germans advance towards the Vistula and the Bug.** Russians repulse an attack near Halicz.	Dardanelles: Turkish counter-attacks repulsed with heavy loss.
30	Failure of German attacks at Bagatelle (Argonne) and Metzeral.	Germans cross Gnila Lipa line. Austro-German advance from Tomashov. Germans claim 150,650 prisoners in June.	Dardanelles: French take six lines of Turkish trenches. Gen. Gouraud wounded, succeeded by Gen. Bailloud.
July 1	.. .. ..	Germans (Mackensen) occupy Zamosc (near Upper Bug). Germans (Linsingen) cross Gnila Lipa S. of Rohatyn (Galicia). Russians evacuate bridgehead near Tarlov (Vistula).	.. .. ..
2	German success near Four de Paris (Argonne); severe fighting; enemy repulsed near Blanleuil.	Austrians (Archd. Jos. Ferd.) occupy Krasnik; heavy Austro-Russian engagements between Vistula and Bug.	Great **battle for Carso Plateau** begins. Italians nearing Tolmino (Jul.).
3	.. .. ..	Russians leave Gnila Lipa for Zlota Lipa (Galicia).	Dardanelles: Turks lose 5,150 k. and 15,000 pris. in last 5 days.
4	Battle of the Argonne dies down; Crown Prince fails to break French line.	Austro-Germans reach the Zlota Lipa.	Heavy attack by Turks against Naval and 29th Divisions repulsed (Gall.) Serbians enter Durazzo (Albania).

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. June.
.. .. ..	Coast of Asia Minor opposite Chios bombarded by H.M.S. "Hussar."	.. .. ..	27
.. .. ..	German warships bombard Windau (Baltic).	.. .. ..	28
.. ..	.. .. ..	National Registration Bill introduced by Mr. Walter Long (57).	29
.. ..	.. .. ..	Welsh miners' dispute settled. Changes in Russian Cabinet (58).	30
.. .. ..	Leyland liner "Armenian" torpedoed off Cornish coast. Otavi (S.W. Africa) occupied by Gen. Botha. H.M.S. "Lightning" damaged by mine or torpedo.	British Commission on trade with Sweden arrives Stockholm. Total German casualties to date, reckoned at 1,700,000, of which 306,000 killed, and 500,000 permanently disabled.	July 1
.. .. ..	German cruiser "Pommern" sunk by British Subm. in Danzig Bay. Russian warships sink the "Albatross" off Gothland.	Munitions Bill sent to House of Lords after 3rd reading.	2
.. .. ..	S. Africa's offer of volunteer contingent announced by Gen. Smuts.	.. .. ..	3
Lahej (near Aden) attacked by Turks.	"Königsberg" (cruiser) partially destroyed by monitors in Rufiji river (Germ. E. Africa). French liner "Carthage" torpedoed and sunk off Cape Hellas.	.. .. ..	4

Digitized by Google

1915. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
5	Fierce fighting at Souchez, Arras, and on Meuse.	Severe enemy defeat between Vistula and Bug, and their offensive between Veprj and Bug repulsed. **Northern movement of Austro-Germans from Galicia towards Kholm-Lyublin line suspended.**	Sir I. Hamilton's despatch issued describing Turkish counter attacks beaten off June 30 to July 2. Turkish attempt to dislodge British from Gallipoli Peninsula defeated.
6	German success at Vaux Féry (Meuse). French recapture position on heights of the Meuse. British capture trenches near Pilkem.	Archduke Josef Ferdinand beaten near Krasnik. Russians take 15,000 prisoners between Krasnik and Lyublin.	Battle for Carso plateau developing.
7	.. .. ..	Von Mackensen held up near Krasnostav.	Italians attack bridgehead at Gorizia and are repulsed. Despatches published from Sir I. Hamilton dated May 20, covering period March 13-May 5 [59].
8	French success at Fontenelle (Vosges). British repulse German attack S.W. of Pilkem.	Austrian troops withdraw to heights N. of Krasnik after defeat on Urzedowka.	Monticello taken by Italians (Trent.)
9	.. .. ..	Austrian offensive on Zlota Lipa repulsed.	Italians capture Malga Sarta and Costa Bella (Trentino).
10	.. .. ..	Austrians counter-attack on Bistritza (Krasnik). Gen, Russki, C.-in-C. Northern front.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. July.
British evacuate Lahej and retire to Bir Nasr, then to Aden, after attack by Turks.	.. .. ..	Statement concerning German violation of neutral mails on Swedish mail steamers. Lord Fisher appointed Chairman, Inventions Board.	5
.. .. ..	S. Africa's offer of Imperial Contingent gratefully accepted by Government.	Anglo-French Conference at Calais.	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7
.. .. ..	Union troops reach Tsumeb (Germ. S.W. Africa), releasing all prisoners captured by enemy. German reply to "Lusitania" Note (60). Italian cruiser "Amalfi" torpedoed and sunk by Austrians in Mediterranean.	Third reading of National Registration Bill. Order in Council passed to increase Canadian Exp. Force to 150,000 men. Austrian Note to Rumania.	8
Bomb thrown at Sultan of Egypt.	**S.W. Africa conquered; German troops surrender unconditionally to Gen. Botha.** Attempted torpedo attack on Cunarder "Orduna."	Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Commerce ratified at Lisbon. Lord Kitchener appeals for more recruits at Guildhall. Mr. Walter Long makes statement on conscription (61). Export of gold prohibited in France.	9
Turks attack Russians near Karaderbent (Transc.).	Gen. Botha makes known terms of surrender in S.W. Africa. Lord Kitchener cables congratulations and invites him to England.	German reply to American Note published (62).	10

Digitized by Google

1915. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
11	Despatch dated June 15 from Sir J. French published, covering operations from April 5 to May 30 (62).	Fighting on Lyublin front continues; Austrians lose nearly all ground gained in past week. Enemy attacks on Zlota Lipa and Dniester repulsed. Russians withdraw to R. bank of Urzedowka.	Successful Italian offensive in Carnia region. Venice bombed by Austrian aeroplanes for fourth time.
12	Crown Prince checked in Argonne, after vigorous offensive. German advance round Souchez and capture cemetery. German attack in "The Labyrinth" (N. of Arras) repulsed.	Enemy offensive on the Bobr and Narev fronts (N.E. of Warsaw).	Turkish trenches before Achi Baba captured. Italian air raid on Pola.
13	New German offensive in Argonne. They capture French line at Vienne-le-Château and the height of La Fille Morte.	Austrian advance across Dniester in Bukovina; German attack on Narev.	French advance to the Kereves Dere stream (Gallipoli).
14	Germans attack Belgians on Yser canal and are repulsed.	**Russians fall back towards Narev. Great Austro-German offensive from Baltic to Bukovina begins.** Enemy capture Przasnysz (Narev).	Montenegrins repulse Austrian attack at Grahovo (Montenegro).
15	Failure of Germans in attempt to reach L. bank of Yser results in heavy losses.	New German offensive towards Riga develops. Germans storm line S. of Zielovna (near Przasnysz), and force Russians to retreat towards the Narev.	Italian offensive in Upper Cadore develops (Dolomites).
16	German attack in Lorraine (forest of Parroy) and in sector of Fontenoy (W. of Soissons).	Between Vistula and Bug Germans attack Russians on the Wolitsa, and Russians repulse Archduke N. of Krasnik. Russians defeat Austrians on E. bank of Dniester and capture 2,000 prisoners.	.. .. ..
17	.. .. ..	Heavy fighting between Vistula and Bug. Mackensen continues offensive on the Wolitsa.	Serbians evacuate Durazzo (Alb.), at request of Italians, but keep neighbouring strategical points.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. July.
.. .. ..	Destruction of "Königsberg" completed on Rufiji River (German E. Africa).	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	Engagements reported between British - Belgian force and Germans on N. Rhodesian frontier.	State control of coal industry announced in Germany. S. Wales miners conference rejects Government proposals.	12
Death of Sultan of Lahej from wound received during Turkish attack.	.. .. ..	£570,000,000 (besides £15,000,000 through the P.O.) subscribed to War Loan. Strikes proclaimed an offence.	13
Turks driven from Nasriya (Euphrates) by British force from Kurna.	.. .. ..	**National Registration Bill passes** House of Lords.	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Strike of Welsh miners begins.	15
.. .. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	"Lusitania" report issued by Lord Mersey.	Two spies condemned to death at Westminster Guildhall. **Signing of secret treaty between Turco-German Allies and Bulgaria.**	17

Digitized by Google

1915. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
18	German attack at Souchez repulsed.	Mackensen captures Krasnostav. Windau (Courland coast) captured. Russians retreat from N. and W. of Warsaw and on entire front of Vistula and Bug.	Italian success on Isonzo, 2,000 prisoners.
19	German attack near Les Eparges (Verdun), repulsed with heavy losses, also W. and S.W. of Souchez.	Russians concentrating on Narev. Germans attacking N. and S. of Warsaw. Fiercest fighting on Lyublin-Kholm line.	Italian success on Carso plateau after two days' fighting: capture of M. San Michele. Total casualties in Dardanelles to June 30, 42,434, announced in House of Commons.
20	French advance up valley of the Fecht towards Münster (Alsace).	Stubborn Russian defence of Lyublin-Kholm railway. Heavy fighting S. of Ivangorod. Russians evacuate positions W. of Groitsi and retreat N. of Novogorod (Warsaw region). Germans break through Russian line on the Bubissa (N).	Italians attack round Gorizia and capture of 500 prisoners on Carso.
21	.. .. ..	Ivangorod fortress invested. Russian offensive round Sokal expels enemy from R. bank of Upper Bug.	Italian advance at Plava (Julian).
22	French positions E. of Metzeral (Alsace) attacked, captured, and finally evacuated by enemy. French gain near Bagatelle (Argonne).	Russians cleared from L. bank of Vistula above Ivangorod. Enemy storms Miluny (Warsaw) and attacks Narev bridge-head at Rojan.	Austrians hold bridgehead of Gorizia against fierce attacks. Italians capture 1,500 prisoners on Carso.
23	.. .. ..	Fortresses of Rojan and Pultusk stormed and river Narev crossed by Germans. Russians overtaken and defeated near Shavli (Courland).	Italians advance along Luznica Ridge (Julian). Innsbruck bombed.
24	German attack near Hooge repulsed. Dunkirk bombarded. French capture positions in Ban de Sapt (Vosges).	.. .. ..	Austrian attacks on Luznica Ridge (Julian) repulsed.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. July.
Turks reported to have ordered Greeks to evacuate Aivali (N. of Smyrna).	Italian cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi" torpedoed.	Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, German ambassador at Constantinople, received by King Ferdinand at Sofia.	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Venizelist movement gains ground as opposed to Germanophil policy of Gounaris. Bulgaria again declares neutrality.	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Welsh miners strike settled ([64]).	20
British force reaches Euphrates from Kurna and captures Turkish troops. British reoccupy Sheikh Othman (Aden).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	21
Announced that 30 Turkish officers with arms cargo sailed for Tripoli; Italians demand war on Turkey.	.. .. ..	Mr. Roosevelt denounces his countrymen as accessories after the fact to Germany's crimes in Belgium. Turkish portion of Dedeagach railway ceded to Bulgaria with territory (600 sq. miles) between river Maritza and frontier.	22
Italian garrisons massacred in revolt of Senussites in Tripoli, German and Turkish officers in command.	Austrian warships bombard Ortona and the Tremiti Islands (Adriatic). Third American Note to Germany *re* "Lusitania" published ([65]).	.. .. ..	23
Turks defeated outside Nasriya (Euphrates).	.. .. ..	Strikes and German outrages in munition factories irritate public opinion in U.S.A.	24

Digitized by Google

1915. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
25	.. .. ..	Enemy reaches Posvol and Poneviezh district on the Dvina. Russian Government evacuates factories at Riga and Warsaw. Enemy troops cross Narev above Ostrolenka.	Italians progress on Lower Isonzo. Barracks at Verona bombed.
26	Attacks by Crown Prince in Argonne checked. French success on Lingekopf (Alsace)	Enemy held on Narev line, fierce fighting E. of Rojan; Zeppelin captured by Russians. Germans repulsed at Shlok (Riga), warships co-operating.	Italians occupy crests on Julian front and capture Monte Sei Busi; and attack Plateau of Doberdo. Great fire in Constantinople.
27	French capture position above Lingekopf. Soissons and Reims bombarded.	Enemy captures Goworowo (E. of Rojan). Warsaw attacked on three sides. Austrians lose heavily in attack near Majdan-Ostrowski and on front Terriatin-Annopol (Cholm region). Fighting for the Pruth S.E. of Poltusk proceeding.	.. .. ..
28	Air-raid on St. Omer.	Germans cross Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod. Russians repulsed S.W. of Gora Kalvariya (S. of Warsaw). Austrians repulsed beyond the Kamienka (Upper Vistula).	Austrians repulsed in Carnia. Italian offensive in Cordevole Valley (Venetian Alps) progressing. Italians evacuate positions just W. of Gorizia.
29	Artillery action Souchez and Soissons sectors, around Arras, etc. Nancy bombed.	Line of Lyublin-Kholm railway cut by enemy. German troops break through Russians positions W. of the Veprj. Unsuccessful enemy attempt to advance between Narev and the Orz.	Strong Italian offensive in Cordevole valley.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. July.
Nasriya shelled, attacked and **occupied** by British troops under Gen. Gorringe.	U.S.A. steamer "Leelanaw" torpedoed. French occupy Lomie in Cameroons; rising in Zemen district, Germans retreat.	.. .. ..	25
Announced that Nejd (N.E. Arabia) has proclaimed its independence and put Turkish garrisons to flight.	French operate against Lagosta (Adriatic) destroying Austrian submarine supply station, etc. Italians land and capture Pelagosa Island (centre of Adriatic). German destroyer sunk by British submarine in North Sea.	Great Britain's reply to American Note of March 30 received in Washington (66). Canada's recruits up to date, 140,000.	26
Russians forced back by Turks near Mush (Asia Minor).	3 Danish schooners torpedoed by German submarine. Railway from Ancona to Pesaro bombarded from sea.	Mr. Asquith announces total military casualties to July 18, 830,995; naval 9,106. French Chamber agrees to necessity of Parliamentary control for army.	27
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Final debate on Compulsory Service; Mr. Asquith reviews situation. Mr. Lloyd George speaks on munitions (67).	28
.. .. ..	Loss of French submarine "Mariotte" in Dardanelles. Austrians attempt to recapture Pelagosa. American Note to Germany concerning the "Leelanaw" reported.	Mr. Lloyd George speaks at conference of mining industry (68).	29

Digitized by Google

1915. July.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
30	British line pierced at Hooge by enemy using "flame-throwers." 45 French aeroplanes bomb Freiburg (Baden), Pfalzburg (Lorraine), and petrol factories at Pechelbronn, &c.	**Russians fall back along entire line,** only resisting N. of Grusbieszow (lower Bug). Evacuation of Warsaw continues. Austrians occupy Lyublin.	Italian offensive in Trentino resumed. Italians bombard forts in and around the Cadore valley and Sexten (Carn.).
31	End of big movement, lasting ten days, of German troops from Eastern to Western front.	Germans cross the Aa (Riga), after two days' fighting. Desperate fighting and German advance on Kamienka front (Vistula). Russians ejected from positions near Kurow (Lyublin). Kholm occupied by Germans.	Riva (and Garda) bombarded by seaplanes, Austrian positions there taken.
Aug. 1	Artillery duels in Artois, valley of the Aisne, N.W. of Reims, and in Western Argonne; enemy attacks repulsed here. British retake some trenches at Hooge.	Mitau (Riga) evacuated, and captured by Germans. Latter held on Blonie line, W. of Warsaw; they progress on the Narev. Austrians capture Novo Alexandria station (Ivangorod).	Enemy counter-attacks on Mt. Medetta (Carn.), and is repulsed.
2	Fighting in the St. Hubert region (Argonne). Les Eparges (Verdun) bombarded. Enemy attacks position on the Linge and Barrenkopf ridge (Vosges). German success at Hill 213 (Argonne).	Russians retreat E. of Ponevyej (Dvinsk). Germans claim 9,000 prisoners taken near Lomja (E. bank of Vistula), and at Ivangorod. On the Leczna-Kholm line (C) Russians lose 2,000 prisoners and evacuate their positions.	Italian offensive near Mt. Sei Busi (Carso) progresses; beaten back on Polazzo plateau.
3	German night attacks in Argonne repulsed.	Russians retire N. of Lomja; Germans cross Narev. Mackensen victorious near Kholm.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c	1915. July.
Turkish success reported in Grsbudo Hills (Armen.) Cholera among Turkish troops at Constantinople.	Leyland liner "Iberian" torpedoed.	United States protests against fraudulent use of passports by German spies. Political crisis and resignation of Japanese cabinet. Pope addresses letter to heads of belligerent States([68]). £7,500,000 voted for new Dutch naval programme. Australian Federal Government proposes War Tax.	30
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	French Note on German outrages at Roubaix published. M. Radoslavov declares Bulgaria has no intention of joining Central Powers or of attacking Serbia.	31
.. .. ..	Galata bridge (Constantinople) blown up by British submarines.	Kaiser and Tsar each issue manifesto on first anniversary of war. Former swears that his conscience is clear. Great Britain orders motor-boats in U.S.A.	Aug. 1
.. .. ..	British submarine sinks German transport in Baltic with troops of von Below's army.	£200,000 subscribed in Canada for machine-guns. Full correspondence concerning Prize Courts, between Sir E. Grey and the American Ambassador, published by Foreign Office ([70]). German Note regarding the "William P. Frye" received by U.S.A. ([71]). Third report of French Commission on atrocities published.	2
Turks claim Alashgerd (Armen.) retaken from Russians.	French battleships bombard Sighadjik (Smyrna). Russians sink number small vessels in raid on Anatolian coast.	Reply of Entente Powers to Bulgarian Note of June 14 (text secret). Parliamentary control for French army established.	3

Digitized by Google

1915. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
4	.. .. ..	Germans threaten Warsaw; civilians evacuate; Blonie-Nadarzyn line (15 m. W. of Warsaw) abandoned by Russians. Latter evacuate Ivangorod.	Castle of Lizzana (Rovereto) destroyed by Austrians. Italians occupy Col di Lana (Cordevole, Ven. Alps).
5	Heavy fighting in the Vosges and at Hill 213 (Arg.).	**Capture of Ivangorod** by Austrians. **Germans enter Warsaw.**	Italian airship captured at Pola. Progress on the Carso by Italians. Gen. Sarrail succeeds Gen. Gouraud as C. in Chief in Near East.
6	.. .. ..	Germans repulsed at Osovyets (N.C.). Archd. Jos. Fred. enters Lyublin.	Two divisions effect surprise landing at Suvla Bay and attack, with Anzacs on R, and S. force on Achi Baba.
7	German attacks in Argonne and Vosges repulsed with heavy losses (est. 4,000).	Russians repulse Germans near Riga. Enemy attacks Kovna; Russian retreat behind Jara. Enemy attacks with gas near Osovyets. Sierok (N. Georgievsk) occupied. Enemy reaches Vistula near Pienkow.	Gallipoli: Very heavy fighting and losses; little progress; frightfully hot. Italian artillery reaches Ercavallo Peak (Trentino).
8	.. .. ..	Germansattack Kovna, repulsed with heavy losses. Novo Georgievsk cut off in the East. Praga (Warsaw) occupied. Mackensen forces Russians back across the Veprj.	Monfalcone dockyard (N. Adriatic) bombed. Night raid by Austrians into Italian positions in Trentino. British attack on Anafarta (Gall.) repulsed.
9	Zeppelin raid on East Coast; one airship destroyed at Dunkirk. British recapture trenches at Hooge. French air-raid on Saarbrücken.	Osovyets evacuated and destroyed by Russians. Night attack on Kovna fortress; Germans lose three battalions in Russian counter - attack. Germans advance E. of Warsaw.	Heavy Anzac losses; Turks getting stronger.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Aug.
.. .. ..	French battleships bombard Spelia and Scalanova (opp. Samos).	Anniversary Service at St. Paul's (72). Losses announced (73). French Chamber renews "Union sacrée." Mr. Tribich Lincoln, spy and ex-M.P., arrested in New York. Rumania votes £4,000,000 for military purposes. National Cabinet for New Zealand decided on.	4
Russians capture Turkish positions near Olti and Sarikamish (Transc.) and repel counter-attacks.	.. .. ..	Strike in Belgian coal district. Germans fire on strikers. Russian Ministry of Munitions proposed. Duma votes 35 million roubles for refugees.	5
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	345 British establishments declared "Controlled" under Munitions of War Act. Combined Entente Note to Balkan States (74).	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Rumania mobilises 10 classes reservists. National Relief Fund totals £5,431,671 in one year.	7
Bushire (Pers. Gulf) occupied by British as reprisal for 2 officers killed there on July 12.	German Fleet attacks Riga and is repulsed. H.M.S. "Ramsay" sunk by German steamer "Meteor" (blown up to avoid capture). H.M.S. "India" auxiliary cruiser, torpedoed off Norway	German unsuccessful peace tentatives to Russia through Denmark. Naval General Service Medal instituted.	8
Jerusalem - Beersheba railway opened. Turkish attacks at Olti and Passin (Armen.) repulsed. 255,000 Armenians from Van migrate into Transcaucasia.	Gadji (Cameroons) reported evacuated by Germans after French operations. H.M.S. "Lynx," dest., mined and sunk. Turkish battleship "Kheir-ed-Din Barbarossa" torpedoed by British submarine	Italian Consuls throughout Turkey preparing to leave.	9

Digitized by Google

1915. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
10	Gains at Hooge consolidated. British artillery and aircraft active on Belgian Coast.	Vilna and Kovna being evacuated. Novo Georgievsk and Brest Litovsk bombarded. Germans reach Kaluszyn (E. of Warsaw). Russians dislodged N.W. of Kock (Veprj); Lomja and Ostrov (Bug) in enemy hands	Vigorous Italian offensive on Isonzo. Italian advance in Ortler range (Upper Adige). Feint-landing at Karachali (Gulf of Saros, Gall.). Turkish counter attack on Chunuk Bair nearly succeeds.
11	German attacks in Argonne and Vosges repulsed.	Dvinsk evacuated.	British attack in Gall. dies away. Powerful Austro-German concentration announced in S. Hungary.
12	Zeppelin raid on East Coast; 29 victims.	Russians evacuate Sokolov, Syedlets, Lukow (E. of Warsaw); material evacuated from Riga. Austro-German armies in touch W. of Brest-Litovsk and form unbroken line. Germans driven back beyond Aa, S.W. of Mitau. Russians capture Kovarsk and Toviamy (W.S.W. of Dvinsk).	Italians leaving Turkey. Serbians retaliate for Austrian bombardment of Belgrade by bombarding Semlin and Panchevo.
13	German attacks in Argonne repulsed. Germans bombard Raon l'Étape (Argonne).	Germans thrust back after three days' fighting from Vlodava (on the Upper Bug).	Italian progress on the Carso and advance in Sexten valley (Carn.).
14	10 French aeroplanes bombard Valley of Spada (St. Mihiel, Meuse).	Russian sortie from Kovna repulsed. Enemy force Nurzec (C.) crossing. Russians attack near Czernowitz (Bukovina).	.. .. ..
15	Violent bombardment on Yser front.	1,730 Russians taken prisoners outside Kovna. Losice, Biala, and Mezyrecze (W. of Brest) captured: enemy crosses Bug E. of Droghiczyn. Russian line broken at Bransk (on Nurzec), 5,000 prisoners taken.	Venice bombarded by seaplane.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Aug.
Russians pursue Turks on Upper Euphrates and capture important height in valley of Passin.	German fleet bombards Riga and is again driven off.	New Japanese cabinet formed (75). America's reply to Germany regarding "William P. Frye" despatched (76). Duma decides on enquiry into abuses connected with munitions. Bucharest refuses to authorise transport of German munitions to Turkey.	10
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Paris "Temps" publishes text of secret memorandum to German Chancellor from six leading economic organisations in Germany (77).	11
Russian left wing reoccupies Alashgerd (Armen.).	Naval engagement between German and Russian fleets near Oesel (Riga). French cruiser shells and destroys German munition factory at Jaffa.	10,000,000 francs in gold deposited in one week in Banque de France. U.S.A. reply to Austria affirms export of munitions of war not against laws of neutrality. King Albert made Col.-in-Chief of 5th Dragoon Guards.	12
.. .. ..	French t.b.d. sinks Austr. subm. in Adriatic.	Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavov, explains Bulgaria's aims, etc., to American press (78).	13
.. .. ..	Transport "Royal Edward" sunk in Aegean; 600 out of 1,400 saved.	.. .. ..	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	National Register taken. Cholera in Hungary. Striking exposure of German intrigues in *New York World*.	15

Digitized by Google

1915. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
16	.. .. ..	Russian army withdrawn to Brest - Osovyets - Kovna line. Byelostok (Grodno) partially evacuated. Kovna bombarded; breach made in defences. Austrians cross Krzna (Brest). Germans repulsed from Mitau (Riga).	Montenegrin success on border against Austrians. Adm. de Robeck's despatch of 1.7.15 on Dardanelles landing 25/26.4.15 received (v. 24.8.).
17	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast. French gain footing on ridge in Vosges (Sondernach crest). Night attack on Sondernach by Germans.	Novo-Georgievsk furiously attacked and outlying forts captured. Austrians approach Brest-Litovsk. Russians driven across Bug at Konstantinov. **Fall of Kovna.** Enemy approaches Byelostok-Byelsk railway and cuts Kholm - Brest - Litovsk railway.	Italian advance on Bacher valley (Dol.), Vrsik crest, Sta Maria and Sta Lucia hills (Jul.),
18	French capture position on Ablain - Angres road (Vimy), and trench on Schratzmännele crest (Vosges).	.. .. ..	Italian progress towards Tolmino and in Upper Rienz (Julian).
19	Germans retake trenches on Ablain-Angres road.	**Fall of Novo Georgievsk.** Russians driven back between Augustovo and Osovyets (N. Centre). German progress beyond Niemen E. of Tykocin. Mackensen reaches Piszcza and gains ground towards Brest-Litovsk.	.. .. ..
20	.. .. ..	Russians evacuate Byelostok; enemy occupies Byelsk (N. of Brest).	Topkhaneh (Arsenal at Constantinople) bombed by Russian aviators.
21	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Second British Suvla attack (Gall.) on Anafarta fails.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Aug.
Russians enter Van (Armenia). Russian communiqué announces defeat of Turks and occupation of Kep (Euph).; Turks driven back near Olti (Transc.).	Cumberland coast towns shelled by German submarine. German fleet attacks at entrance of Gulf of Riga.	**Manifesto on National Service** signed by notable men of all parties in England. Venizelist candidate elected President of Chamber; Greek Government resigns.	16
1,200 Bunerwal rebels attack camp at Rustam (Peshawar); one officer killed.	Austrians attack Pelagosa Island (Centre Adriatic).	Germans claim two million prisoners to date: 330,000 British, French and Belgian; rest Russian. Proposals of Entente examined by Serbian cabinet. Italian war loan totals 4 millions.	17
.. .. ..	Russian naval success in Gulf of Riga. German Fleet retires losing two cruisers (including "Moltke") and eight torpedo boats. Russian gunboat "Sivuch" sunk.	Offices of "Labour Leader" raided.	18
Turks prevent Italians leaving Smyrna.	Liner "Arabic" (White Star) torpedoed and sunk. Americans on board. German force landing at Pernau (Riga) destroyed by Russians. Norwegian mail steamer "Haakon VII." stopped by Germans and mails seized. Norwegian Government protests. British subm., "E 13," shelled when aground at Saltholm in neutral Danish waters.	Reichstag opened; speech by Chancellor (79). Bulgarian Foreign Minister resigns. British forces total 3,825,000, including Colonial troops.	19
.. .. ..	Naval battle of Riga continues. German Fleet penetrates Gulf.	**Italy declares war on Turkey.** Second reading of War Loan Bill in Reichstag. 1,000,000,000 marks voted.	20
.. .. .	German Fleet retires from Riga, disembarkation having failed.	British Government declares **cotton absolute contraband.**	21

Digitized by Google

1915. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
22	French occupy Schratzmännele crest (Vosges).	Russians fall back from the Bobr and Niemen; **fall of Osovyets.**	.. .. ..
23	Week of air raids begins. French bomb Tergnier and Noyon (c). British bomb Lens, Henin Liètard and Loos and German camps in Belgium.	Stubborn fighting round Kleszczeli (S. of Byelsk); Russians hold their own.	Italians attack bridgehead at Tolmino (Jul.).
24	French air raid into S. Baden (Lörrach).	Enemy breaks through advanced position near Dobrynka (S.W. of Brest).	Austrians, reinforced, resume offensive along Italian front. Naval despatch on Gallipoli published (82).
25	British line extended: French positions taken over. French bomb Dillingen iron works; air raids in Woevre, Argonne and Artois.	**Storming and fall of Brest-Litovsk.**	Brescia bombed by Austrians. Account published of operations in Gallipoli since Aug. 6 (83). Fighting at Cattaro between Austrians and Montenegrins.
26	French bomb poison-gas factory Dornach.	Germans occupy fort of Olita on Niemen and advance S.E. and N.E. of Brest-Litovsk.	Italian progress in Val Sugana (Trent.).
27	German trenches captured between Sondernach and Landersbach (Alsace). French bomb Mülheim (Baden) and Châtel station (Argonne).	Russian line on Zlota Lipa broken near Brzezany (E. Galicia). German troops massing on N.W. frontier of Rumania.	Italians storming Monte Rombon (Plezzo, Jul.). Austrians attack Montenegrins at Grahovo (Mont.), and are repulsed.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Aug.
.. .. ..	German destroyer sunk by two French torpedo boat destroyers near Ostend.	M. Venizelos accepts Premiership.	22
.. .. ..	British warships bombard Zeebrugge and Knocke. British submarine torpedoes Turkish supply ship "Isfahan" opposite Constantinople.	Greek Cabinet formed (80). Serbian Parliament adopts order of the day (81).	23
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Germany expresses regret to Denmark for bombardment of British submarine in Danish waters.	24
Coast of Asia Minor and Syria declared in state of blockade. Horrible Armenian massacres reported.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	25
Rustam (N.W. India) column defeats Bunerwals at Surkhabi.	German submarine sunk by British airman off Ostend.	Letter published from Sir E. Grey in answer to German Chancellor's speech. (84). Speech by M. Viviani in French Chamber, followed by vote of confidence (85). Lord Selborne addresses agricultural representatives (86).	26
Attack reported on British and Russian Consuls at Kengaver (Persia) by band of ruffians under German Vice-Consul.	.. .. ..	South Wales Miners' Federation refuse Mr. Runciman's award; Government refuses to meet them in further conference. Count Bernstorff notifies Mr. Lansing "full satisfaction" will be given U.S. for sinking "Arabic." German submarines now forbidden to attack merchantmen without warning.	27

Digitized by Google

1915. Aug.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
28	Air raid on Compiègne..	.. .. ..	Italians carry and hold Monte Cista (Val Sugana, Trent.).
29	Violent artillery duel in Argonne.	Enemy nears Grodno and Vilna. Lipsk (Grodno) stormed, Sidra section evacuated. Germans attack bridgehead of Dvina at Friedrichstadt (N.).	.. .. ..
30	.. .. ..	Russian victory on Strypa. (S. Galicia), taking 4,000 prisoners and 30 guns.	Italians eject Austrians from Monte Maronia (Jul.). French aeroplanes bomb Akbachi Sliman and Chanak (Gallipoli).
31	Germans claim successes in the Vosges.	Russians beat Germans near Lutsk (Upper Styr River). 7,000 prisoners.	Serbian troops at Durazzo.
Sept. 1	.. .. ..	Germans storm Grodno; Austrians enter Brody; Russians concentrate round Vilna.	.. .. ..
2	.. .. ..	**Fall of Grodno**; Boehm-Ermolli advances E. of Brody; Russians retreat to the Sereth; fierce fighting near Vilna.	Unsuccessful assault by Italians on bridgehead of Tolmino. British submarines sink 4 Turkish transports off Akbachi Sliman and Nagara (Gall.).

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Aug.
Bunerwals again defeated, Malandri Pass (N.W. India).	.. .. ..	Messages from M. Sazonov and Gen. Polivanov (87).	28
Swat natives repulsed at Sandaki (N.W. India).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	29
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	German Ambassador's account of his last interview with Sir E. Grey republished from German press. Great Britain makes concessions to American trade with regard to blockade. Letter from Mr. Balfour gives total deaths from Zepp. raids as 89—all civilians.	30
Rustam column again drives Bunerwals back.	.. .. ..	Dispute in S. Wales Coalfield officially ended (88).	31
Island of Ruad (between Latakia and Tripoli, Syria) occupied by French.	.. .. ..	Serbia replies to communication of Entente Powers, *re* settlement of Balkan question. German acceptance of American demands *re* submarine warfare communicated by Count Bernstorff (89).	Sept. 1
German intrigues in Persia; Mr. T. G. Graham, British Consul-Gen. at Ispahan, attacked and wounded. Final scattering of Bunerwals on N.W. Frontier (India).	British transport "Southland" torpedoed in Aegean.	Gen. Polivanov appointed Prime Minister in Russia. American press publishes peace terms now being propagated by Germany (90). Scandinavian groups of Inter-parliamentary Union meet at Copenhagen (91).	2

Digitized by Google

1915. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
3	.. .. ..	Germans force Russians at Friedrichstadt to E. bank of Dvina; Russians re-enter Grodno and hold line between Dniester and Pripet marshes. Austrians reach R. bank of Sereth. Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Viceroy of Caucasus. Gen. von Beseler appointed Governor General of Russian Poland.	.. .. ..
4	Artillery actions round Arras, and N. of Châlons.	Enemy offensive on Dubno-Kovna road developing; Russians retire slowly in centre.	Successful Italian actions in Trentino and in Plezzo basin (Julian).
5	Heavy bombardments continue along Belgium and French fronts, especially in Arras region. This completes 13th day of incessant artillery duel on Western front. French aircraft bomb barracks at Dieuze and Mörchingen.	Tsar takes supreme command (92), with Gen. Alexeiev as C. of S., Gen. Russki succeeding latter as G.O.C.i.C. Northern Army (93); fighting on Styr and Sereth.	Night attack at Dardanelles by Turks repulsed by Australians.
6	French squadron of 40 aeroplanes bombsSaarbrücken.	Russians pressed back in centre by Germans and over E. Galician border by Austrians; heavy fighting near Brody.	Austrians active on Italian fronts.
7	Belgian coast (Westeinde and Ostend) bombarded by British and French fleets. French aeroplane squadron bombs Freiburg, Lens, Saarburg, etc.; Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England, 50 casualties, 7 killed.	Austrians enter Dubno(94); successful Russian counter-offensive on Sereth at Tarnopol and Trembovla.	Serbians drive enemy from works on Danube and Drina fronts.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Sept.
.. .. ..	British mounted infantry cause severe loss to enemy near Maktan (German E. Africa).	Rumania forbids export of cereals.	3
.. .. ..	Allan liner "Hesperian" torpedoed off Irish coast, W. of Queenstown; sinks later with loss of 32 lives.	.. .. ..	4
Defeat of Mohmands on Indian frontier by Gen. Campbell at Hafiz Khor (Gundao Valley).	Mine explosions on Uganda railway. Trains derailed, no casualties.	.. .. ..	5
Reports received of appalling condition of Armenians in Asia Minor; Germany and Austria refuse to interfere.	Turkish destroyer, "Yar Hissar" sunk by submarine in Sea of Marmora. Renewed activity in German E. Africa. Fighting on Rhodesian frontier near Saisa, between Germans and Belgians. Russian destroyers in Black Sea damage Turkish cruiser "Hamidiya" and sink four coal transports.	Turco-Bulgarian frontier convention signed at Dimotika. "Archibald" documents discovered in U.S.A., compromising Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.	6
Russians repulse Turks at River Arkhave and annihilate Turkish corps at Olti (Armen.).	Destruction of submarine U 27 (95).	German Note handed to U.S.A. Ambassador at Berlin justifying sinking of "Arabic" (96). Exchange of cordial messages between Tsar and President Poincaré. Italy declares cotton absolute contraband of war. Unrest among railway workers in S. Wales.	7

Digitized by Google

1915. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
8	Renewed German offensive in Argonne; Allies bomb Ostend, Nesle, Metz, etc.; Zeppelin raid E. Counties and London, 20 killed, 86 wounded.	Great Russian victory at Tarnopol and Trembovla (Sereth), 8,000 prisoners. Battle of Vilna proceeding.	Italians assume offensive in Cadore (Dolom.), but are repulsed at Doberdo (Carso).
9	Heavy indecisive fighting in the Vosges.	Russians hold their own in N.; return to their former positions on the Sereth (S.), 5,000 more prisoners; give way slowly in the centre.	.. .. ..
10	Steenstraate and Ramscapelle heavily shelled by Germans.	Enemy attacks N. of Vilna, serious fighting in centre. Russian success continued in S. Galicia.	Greek officers summoned to Athens.
11	Zeppelin raid at night on E. Coast (Eng.); no casualties.	Russians take offensive on Dvina, but withdraw N.W. of Vilna. Enemy falls back towards line of Strypa (S. Galicia).	.. .. ..
12	Heavy bombardments at points along the French front. Zeppelin raid on E. coast; no casualties.	Vilna-Dvinsk railway cut near Svyentsyani. Russians pressed back E. of Grodno.	Active fighting along Italian fronts.
13	Numerous French air raids in the South. Sir Percy Scott placed in command of aerial defences of London. Two Zeppelin raids on Kentish and Essex coasts; 7 persons injured.	Desperate fighting from the Dvina to the Vilia, and vigorous enemy offensive towards Dvinsk (battle of Meiszagola). Rumania orders partial mobilisation.	Bulgarians and Macedonians called to the colours.
14	.. .. ..	Continued pressure by enemy on N. sector; Russians successful in Rovno and Tarnopol (Gal.) districts.	Various small successes on either side on Italian front.
15	Lord Kitchener states 11 new Army Divisions sent to France; 17 miles more French front taken over.	Fighting W. and S. of Dvinsk. Germans aim at dividing Russian Vilna and Dvinsk groups; the enemy advances on Pinsk; driven back across Strypa in the S.	Removal of Turkish heavy artillery from fortresses to Gallipoli.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Sept.
Situation at Ispahan reported threatening.	French auxiliary cruiser "Indien" torpedoed off Rhodes.	Secret Socialist Meeting at Berne; French socialists refused participation. Admiralty Air Department re-organised.	8
Wounding and death of British Vice-Consul at Shiraz (Persia).	Monfalcone Dockyard shelled by Italians. Van Rensburg and forty-two rebels sentenced at Pretoria.	Turco-Bulgarian Convention confirmed (97). United States Government demand recall of Dr. Dumba. Mr. Lloyd George stirs up Labour at Trade Unions Congress (98).	9
Disquieting news from Persia; gendarmerie disaffected and German intrigue rife.	Skirmish S. of Songwe River (border of German E. Africa).	.. .. ..	10
Ispahan evacuated by European residents.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11
.. .. ..	Belgian Relief ship "Pomona" sunk.	.. .. ..	12
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Relations of Rumania with Central Powers critical (99). Further revelations by *New York World* of German intrigues.	13
Persian Government begins to deal with dangerous situation in Ispahan.	Small British success at Maktan (E. Africa).	Extensive contraband trade in Holland revealed. Entente I ers hand Note to Bulgaria. Parliament reassembles.	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Agitation in Bulgaria against Germanophil policy. Lord Kitchener anxious about falling off of recruiting. Mr. Asquith on Vote of Credit (102).	15

Digitized by Google

1915. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
16	.. .. ..	Situation Vilna - Dvinsk critical, but Russians stubborn. Pinsk occupied by Germans.	.. .. ..
17	.. .. ..	Vilna and Dvinsk dangerously threatened; Russians retire between Vilia and Pripet rivers, but check enemy about Rovno.	.. .. ..
18	Lively actions along French front. Belgian coast bombarded by French artillery and British fleet.	**Fall of Vilna**; Russians retreat towards Minsk; Germans retire in Rovno region.	Slight Italian successes along their whole front.
19	.. .. ..	Germans reach Smorgon and Molodechna (between Vilna and Minsk). Fine Russian stand on Upper Vilia.	Artillery engagement near Orsova and Tekia (Danube).
20	Lively artillery actions on French front.	Heavy fighting in Northern sector and near Riga.	Sir I. Hamilton's desp. of 26,8.15, covering operations in Gallipoli 5 May to 30 June, published. Artillery engagements on Drina & Danube fronts. Heavy fighting, Plezzo and Carso fronts. Serbian positions re-attacked at Orsova and Tekia.
21	French successes on Aisne-Marne Canal and at Hartmannsweilerkopf (Vosges)	Tough fighting in N. sector round Dvinsk, etc.; Russians re-occupying Smorgon. Austrians driven back in Rovno region.	**Mobilisation of Bulgarian army** ordered.
22	Fierce fighting Neuville sector (Arras) and Forest of Apremont (Vosges). Stuttgart bombed.	Successful Russian operations along whole line except in centre.	Australian casualties at Dardanelles to date, 19,183, including 4,604 killed.
23	Numerous artillery engagements along whole line; successful French air-raids.	Russians recapture Vileika (Minsk). Germans driven back across Oginski Canal (Pinsk). Russians take Lutsk and capture nearly 12,000 prisoners.	General mobilisation of Hellenic forces as "measure of elementary prudence" in view of Bulgaria's attitude. Bulgaria issues decree of mobilisation; Premier repeats declaration of "armed neutrality."

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Sept.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Taff Vale Railway dispute ended. Prorogation of Russian Duma till Nov. 14th.	16
.. .. ..	Loss of submarine E.7 in Dardanelles announced.	Debate in House of Commons on National Service ([101]). Austria, much annoyed, recalls Dr. Dumba " for consultation."	17
Swedish gendarmerie in Persia disbanded.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	18
Turks fortifying Mersina, deporting Armenians and recruiting at Adana (S. Asia Minor) in view of coming Egyptian campaign.	British transport " Ramazan " sunk by submarine in Aegean : 300 Indian troops lost.	Statement by Herr von Jagow *re* Germany's submarine policy ([102]).	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Compulsory Service League formed in N.S. Wales. Bulgaro-Turkish Convention for " maintenance of armed neutrality " by former. Stimulating open letter from Mr. Lloyd George ([103]).	20
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Budget introduced by Mr. McKenna ([104]). Opening of Dutch Chambers ; determination to preserve neutrality.	21
Extensive preparations in Syria for renewed Turkish attack on Egypt reported.	Dutch liner " Koningin Emma " mined ; towed up Thames., 250 passengers saved.	Third German War Loan closed ; reported amount £601,500,000. White paper (Cd. 8012) issued concerning the " Archibald " papers ([105]).	22
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Conciliatory German Note to U.S.A. in the " William P. Frye " case. U.S. refuse safe conduct to Dr. Dumba unless officially recalled. Meeting of S. African Party at Johannesburg, organised attack on General Smuts.	23

Digitized by Google

1915. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
24	.. .. ..	Varying encounters all along Russian front.	Austrian aeroplanes bomb Pozharevats; enemy attempts to cross the Drina frustrated. Bulgarian Premier states mobilisation not directed against Serbia.
25	**Great Allied offensive begins (Battle of Loos and in Champagne).** the British fleet co-operating on Belgian coast. British attack S. of La Basseé Canal, 5 miles of enemy trenches captured, including Hohenzollern Redoubt stormed with partial success. French attack N. of Arras gains footing. In Champagne French assault between Suippe and Aisne, driving enemy from front positions. Other positions won include ground at Souchez.	Germans attacking Dvinsk from the S. are driven back with severe losses. Varying fortunes on rest of front.	.. .. ..
26	Stubborn British defence against counter-attacks round Loos; French progress in Champagne, taking 16,000 prisoners. British bag 2,600 prisoners, 9 guns, etc.	Fighting round Dvinsk continues; Germans driven back S. of Pinsk.	.. .. ..
27	Brilliant attack by Guards on Hill 70 (Loos); severe fighting continue there and in Champagne; German offensive in Argonne (Fille Morte, etc.) driven back.	Germans attacks at Eckau (Riga), Dvinsk and on Vilia and Niemen repulsed.	.. .. ..
28	Severe fighting round and N. of Loos; ground recaptured N. of Hill 70. British capture altogether 3,000 men and 21 guns. French continue to gain ground E. of Souchez and progress in Champagne.	Russians abandon Lutsk. Enemy presses Russians back in Pripet district, N. and S., but loses heavily in marshes.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915 Sept.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Liquor Control Regulations applied to the area of "Greater London." MM. Take Jonescu and Filipescu demand mobilisation of Rumanian Army. National Registration Bill passed in New Zealand.	24
.. .. ..	Russian Fleet bombards enemy positions on Gulf of Riga; enemy batteries silenced.	Turco-Bulgarian Agreement signed. King Constantine and M. Venizelos reported in perfect agreement.	25
Reported expulsion of all Greeks from Smyrna.	.. .. ..	Bulgarian Premier assures no intention of attacking Greece. Rumania desires understanding with Bulgaria. Signor Barzilai's speech on German premeditation (106).	26
Reports received describing exterminating massacre of Armenians at instigation of Talaat Bey, abetted by Germans (e.g. Baron Oppenheim).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27
British victory at Kut-el-Amara (Tigris). British lose under 500; Turkish prisoners, 1,650. Enemy bolts towards Baghdad.	Fire and explosion on Italian battleship "Benedetto Brin."	Allies victory in Champagne confirms Greece in her antagonistic attitude to Central Powers. Dr. **Dumba recalled** unconditionally from U.S.A.; Trades Union and Labour bodies debate Compulsory service. Plan settled for Anglo-French loan (107). Sir E. Grey defines policy as regards Balkan States (108).	28

Digitized by Google

1915. Sept.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
29	**French capture Vimy crest**; progress towards Tahure (Champagne); total French captures 23,000 prisoners and 79 guns. Heavy fighting Hohenzollern redoubt and Hulluch. British lose ground near Hooge (Ypres).	Severe fighting S.E. of Dvinsk and on Strypa (Gal.); **Russians driven back in Pripet region.**	.. .. ..
30	French gain more ground in Champagne; fighting round Loos continues. Special "Order of Day" by Sir J. French ([110]).	German advance comes to a standstill nearly all along line, though Russians still retiring slowly round Lutsk and in Southern Pripet marshes region. Russians still hold Dvinsk strongly.	**Italian offensive continues amid ice and snow.**
Oct. 1	Minor actions, Souchez and Lorraine.	German attacks on Dvinsk and Smorgon; Linsingen gains ground 25 m. E. of Lutsk.	Unsuccessful Italian attacks on Tolmino; **Concentration of Austro-German forces along Serbian frontier.**
2	British fleet and Belgian artillery bombard Westeinde.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3	Enemy capture part of Hohenzollern redoubt (Loos). French bomb Metz.	Desperate fighting in Lake region S. of Dvinsk; Russian offensive Postavi-Smorgon collapses.	Germans checked on Serbian frontier. **Concentration of Bulgarian forces.**
4	.. .. ..	Russians take offensive between Drisviati Lake and Smorgon (N.E. of Vilna).	Artillery action along Belgrade-Save front.
5	British attack N. of Loos and French attack in Champagne indecisive.	Riga front active; lively actions near Smorgon.	Italians progress towards Rovereto (Trent.). **Allied troops land Salonika**([113]). Bulgarians moving under German officers.
6	French carry Tahure and the Butte (Hill 192) (Champagne).	**Heavy fighting Dvina front and in Lakes district**; Rumanians fortifying Giurgevo (Ruschuk).	**Austrians attack Belgrade forts.**

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Sept.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	M. Venizelos speaks on relations between Greece and Bulgaria(109). "Unionist Federation" party formed in Rumania under M. Filipescu.	29
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Labour Meeting resolves that Voluntary System with special recruiting campaign sufficient. King George sends congratulatory message to Sir J. French. Labour Council, Sydney, Australia, opposes compulsory service unless wealth conscripted.	30
.. .. ..	British monitors bombard Lombaertzyde and Middelkerke.	.. .. ..	Oct. 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Balkans: "Situation one of utmost gravity" (Grey) (111). Agreement between Bulgaria and Central Powers to enter war on 15th.	2
.. .. ..	Zeebrugge bombarded from sea.	**Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.**	3
.. .. ..	Two Russian squadrons off Varna.	Protests in Greek Chamber against Allies landing at Salonika. Allies' ultimatum to Bulgaria (112).	4
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Dr. Dumba sails; **M. Venizelos resigns**; Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting (114). Entente Ministers at Sofia demand passports.	5
.. .. ..	Reports of valuable Belgian co-operation in Cameroons, beginning on Sanga in Oct., 1914.	Armenian massacres discussed, H. of Lords; 800,000 reported killed since May, with German connivance.	6

Digitized by Google

1915. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front	Southern Front.
7	Vigorous fighting in Champagne and Argonne, indecisive.	Continued fighting in Dvinsk region.	Austro-Germans across Drina, Save and Danube; total estimated 400,000. 20,000 Allied troops at Salonika.
8	Important German attack near Loos repulsed. Huge enemy losses.	Russians capture 1,000 prisoners, Novo Alexinatz (Gal. border, E. of Lemberg).	**Austrians enter Belgrade**; Serbs evacuate it after checking advanced-guard. Sir I. Hamilton's despatch on Suvla Bay.
9	Severe fighting near Loos, held by French and British. Sir J. French's despatch on last 5 days.	Russians pressed back N.W. of Dvinsk and S.W. of Pinsk; heavy losses in Volhynia.	Austrians attack Montenegrin frontier; occupy Belgrade; Gallwitz crosses below Semendria. Austrian attack on Isonzo front repulsed.
10	.. .. ..	Scattered fighting along most of line, except Dvinsk.	Enemy cross Danube in force at Semendria; many civilians killed at Belgrade.
11	.. .. ..	Desperate fighting near Dvinsk; Ivanov captures 2,000 Austrians on Strypa (Gal.).	**Bulgars attack Serbs** from Byelogradchik; Belgrade partly destroyed.
12	.. .. ..	Fighting in Dvinsk region continues.	Bulgars driven off by Serbs S. of Zayechar (Bulgar-Serb. border).
13	Successful British attack S.W. of Hulluch. Zeppelin raid on London: 59 killed, 114 injured.	Russians hold their own at L. Drisviati (Dvinsk), but driven back across Strypa.	Serbs tenaciously hold country S. of Belgrade; Sarrail arrives at Salonika.
14	.. .. ..	Violent fighting at Illukst (Dvina); enemy checked on Strypa.	Austro-Germans storm Pozharevats; Bulgars attack on Nishava river.
15	Lively fighting along French front.	.. .. ..	Bulgarians bombard Valandova; occupy Vranya. Italians occupy Pregasina (N. of Lake Garda).
16	.. .. ..	Heavy fighting along Russian front, specially near Mitau (Riga).	Austro-Germans storm Vranovo (Pozharevats), and Bulgars forts E. of Zayechar.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Oct.
.. .. ..	French transport sunk by Austrian submarine; 2 Russian destroyers sink 19 Turkish supply ships, coast of Anatolia.	New Greek Cabinet under M. Zaimis (115); benevolent neutrality programme. British Labour Leaders appeal for volunteers for Army.	7
British force attacks 9,000 Mohmands (Ind. front.), scoring heavily.	British submarine destroys German transport in Baltic.	Anglo-French munitions agreement; Miners' Federation "triple alliance."	8
.. .. ..	British capture Wumbiagas (Cameroons).	Bulgarian Cabinet reconstructed (116). U.S.A. naval programme issued.	9
.. .. ..	British submarine sinks "Lulea," German metal steamer.	Popular discontent in Bulgaria at Germanophil policy.	10
Turkish offensive at Ichkau (Transcauc.) repulsed.	Adm. D'Artiges du Fournet French naval C. in C., *vice* Boué de Lapeyrère in E. Mediterranean.	**Lord Derby produces recruiting scheme** (117). Prohibition of "treating."	11
Russians repel Turks in Van Pass and at Arkhava (Coast).	.. .. ..	**Greece refuses Serbia's appeal** (118). **Edith Cavell executed** at Brussels.	12
Renewed Armenian atrocities reported by U.S. Ambassador at Constantinople.	Action near Broën (Den.) between British subm. and German force. 1 T.B.D. sunk.	**M. Delcassé resigns.** Rumania declines to act. Viviani on Balkan situation (119).	13
.. .. ..	E.19 sinks German T.B.D. near Faxö.	U.S.A. Army increase approved. **Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.** British policy expounded by Sir E. Grey (120).	14
Germans evacuate Kermanshah (Pers.).	.. .. ..	**State of war between Great Britain and Bulgaria** from 10 p.m.	15
Termination of British occupation of Bushire (by agreement with Persia.).	British subm. sinks 5 German transports in Baltic. Blockade declared of Bulgarian (Aegean) Coast.	**State of war between France and Bulgaria from** 6 a.m.	16

Digitized by Google

1915. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
17	.. .. ..	Enemy active about Jakobstadt (Riga); Russians successful on middle Styr (S. Polesia).	Bulgars force Timok valley and take Egri Palanka; Franco-Serbs defeat Bulgars at Strumitsa (S.W. Bulg.).
18	.. .. ..	Germans advance on the Dvina; Russians capture Chartorysk (Styr).	Austro-Germans and Bulgarians advancing in force (from N. and E. respectively).
19	Repulse of Germans near Hulluch.	Heavy fighting round Mitau; Russians successful on Styr.	Italian offensive in Trentino continues.
20	German gas attack E. of Reims heavily repulsed.	Ivanov takes 7,500 prisoners near Tarnopol.	Serbians holding Orsova region bravely, but pushed back towards Shabats (in N.W.). Sir C. Monro C.-in-C. Mediterranean.
21	.. .. ..	Germans capture Dvina bank 10 m. E. of Riga. Fighting at Baranovichi (N. Polesia).	Germans advance W. of the Morava; Bulgars take Kumanovo; French take Robrovo.
22	.. .. ..	Germans advance W. of Chartorysk and capture Kolki.	Austrians take Shabats (N.W. Serbia), and Bulgars Üsküb (S. Serbia); former cross Drina (Herzegovina).
23	.. .. ..	Germans storm Illukst; hard fighting near Postavi (S. of Dvinsk) and on Oginski Canal (Polesia).	Heavy fighting Carso front. v. Gallwitz crosses at Orsova. Serbs beaten at Üsküb and Kladovo.
24	French capture "La Courtine," important German work (Champagne).	Germans repulsed on Lower Aa (Riga).	Fierce fighting E. of Knyajevats; Bulgars take Prahovo and Negotin (Danube). Aeroplanes bomb Venice.
25	.. .. ..	Furious fighting near Illukst, Üxküll, Lake district and Chartorysk.	Italian Trentino offensive successful; Serbs fighting Bulgars N. of Pirot; Serbs recapture Veles. Bulgars retire on Ishtip.
26	Fight for "La Courtine" continues; enemy attack fails.	Germans advance at Illukst.	Germans and Bulgars join at Lyubishevats (Danube); Serbs retire from Knyajevats. Enemy on wide front 25–40 m. S. of Belgrade.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Oct.
.. .. ..	Zeebrugge bombarded from the sea.	British Government offers Cyprus to Greece if she will fulfil her treaty obligations to Serbia.	17
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir E. Carson resigns office of Attorney-General.	18
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Italy declares war against Bulgaria.**	19
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Lord Derby explains his scheme: 46 groups.	20
.. .. ..	Allied squadrons bombard Dedeagach (Aegean), Varna and Burgas (Black Sea).	The King goes to France. Greece rejects offer of Cyprus.	21
.. .. ..	Russian landing party beats off Germans near Domesnes (G. of Riga) and captures stores.	M. Filipescu (Unionist leader, Rumania) states policy towards Balkans (121).	22
.. .. ..	British subm. sinks "Prinz Adalbert" (cruiser) near Libau (Baltic). Germans seize Swedish steamer "Capella."	King George appeals for more men: "The end not yet in sight."	23
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	U.S.A. note *re* Blockade, etc. (122); U.S. Trust Co. formed; R. Fay, German wrecker, arrested New York.	24
.. .. ..	French success at Sende (Cameroons).	Order in Council modifies Prize Law (122). Greece only "loosing her sword" (King C.).	25
Persian Cossacks sent to help British and Russian Consuls at Kengaver (Kermanshah).	British transport "Marquette" torpedoed in Aegean.	Mr. Fisher appointed Australian High Commissioner in London; National Registration ordered in New Zealand.	26

Digitized by Google

1915. Oct.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
27	King George, after visit to French Armies, issues Order of the Day to them. Germans repulsed in Champagne.	Indecisive fighting on most of front; Russians driven back from the Styr.	Bulgars capture Zayechar, Knyajevats and heights N.W. of Pirot.
28	King George thrown with horse whilst inspecting, and somewhat seriously injured.	Enemy concentrating heavily near Riga; fierce fighting on Dvina river.	General Italian attack along coastal front, especially against Gorizia. Bulgars take Pirot and threaten railway communications.
29	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Bulgars recapture Veles. French take Strumitsa Station.
30	Germans retake Butte de Tahure (Champagne).	Russian success near Tarnopol (Gal.); claim 8,000 prisoners; Germans claim 3,000.	Enemy takes Kraguyevats. British support French at Gevgeli. Latter repulse Bulgars at Krivolak (Vardar River).
31	Steel helmets being introduced on British front.	.. .. ..	British take part in action Gevgeli Doiran front (Mac.).
Nov. 1	Sir J. French's Despatch published, covering period 25.9.15 to 8.10.15 [126].	Food scarcity in Petrograd owing to lack of system.	Italian successes near Gorizia and Zagora (Jul.). Babuna Pass (between Üsküb and Prilep) held by 5,000 Serbians for more than a week against six divisions. Austro-German brutality [127].
2	General Maunoury succeeds Gen. Galliéni as Military Governor of Paris	German Press cheerful about prospect of Russian dissensions yielding profit to Central Powers.	.. .. ..
3	German attack in Champagne; French trenches penetrated, Hill 199.	Russian victory in Galicia (Siemikowice on Strypa) 5,000 prisoners; successful actions also in region of Dvinsk.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Oct.
.. .. ..	British subm. sinks 4 more German steamers in Baltic. Russians bombard Varna.	M. Pashich (Serbian P.M.) wires urgently for help. Australian Cabinet changes (124). S. African elections (99 Botha-ists).	27
.. .. ..	H.M.S. "Argyll" wrecked off Scotland. H.M.S. "Hythe" sunk off Gallipoli.	**M. Briand succeeds M. Viviani** as French P.M. (125). Lt.-Gen. Sir B. Mahon to command on Salonika front.	28
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Text published of agreement (5.9.14) of Allies not to conclude separate peace. Japan adheres. (19.10.15).	29
.. .. ..	Nigerian and Gold Coast troops under Col. Mayer successful in Cameroons.	Count W. Metternich appointed German Ambassador at Constantinople.	30
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Japan warns China against monarchical movement.	31
.. .. ..	S.s. "Hocking," flying U.S. flag, but under German management, seized and taken to Halifax.	Return of the King from France after his accident. Agricultural Relief Committee visits France (128).	Nov. 1
British and Russian Ministers at Teheran assured by Persian F.O. that report of agreement with Germany without foundation.	.. .. ..	Mr. Asquith's speech on a smaller Cabinet, a War Committee, and possible Compulsion (129). China declines Japan's advice on subject of monarchical movement.	2
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Declaration of policy by M. Briand: closer co-operation with Allies. M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions.	3

Digitized by Google

1 15 Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front	Southern Front.
4	Fierce fighting in Champagne.	.. .. ..	Turkish attacks at Anzac repulsed. Serbians check Bulgarians at Izvor (Macedonia).
5	Fighting continued N. of Massiges (Champagne).	Germans repulsed with heavy losses at Platonovka, S. of Lake Sventen (Dvinsk).	**Fall of Nish**, after 3 days' fighting. Germans get thereby Danube and Ottoman railway route. Main German-Bulgarian forces join at Krivivir, 35 m. N. of Nish.
6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	German munition convoys arrive Ruschuk for Bulgaria and Turkey.
7	.. .. ..	Gen. Alexeiev's estimate of German and Austro-Hungarian forces in field (122). Russians progress near Riga. Russian casualties over two millions to end September.	Austro-Germans reach Krushevats and force Morava River at Kralyevo.
8	.. .. ..	Germans on defensive on Russian front. German fortified positions in region of Kolki (Chartorysk) occupied.	Italians carry Col di Lana (Ven. Alps) by assault. Skirmishes in Strumitsa region. French take number Bulgar prisoners.
9	.. .. ..	Russian success on the Styr (N. of Kolki), 3,500 prisoners.	Bulgarians take Leskovats (on line to Salonika)

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Nov.
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Lord Lansdowne announces in H. of L. that Government would spare no pains to prevent General Election during the War. Greek Cabinet defeated after speech by M. Venizelos. M. Skouloudis appointed Premier (130).	4
.. .. ..	Mr. de Wet in election campaign in S. Africa and Generals Botha and Smuts declare identification of Union with British cause.	Committee appointed to facilitate trade of the country (131).	5
Ex-Khedive, Abbas-Hilmi sends resignation to Sultan of Turkey. His intrigues in Italy unsuccessful.	Dutch Government interns crew of German submarine U8. Success at Banyo mountain (Cameroons) by Gen. Cunliffe.	Suspension of *Globe* for publishing misleading statements about Lord Kitchener, etc. Latter is visiting near Eastern Theatre to report on situation.	6
.. .. ..	German cruiser "Undine" sunk by British submarine off S. Coast Sweden. Italian liner "Ancona" shelled and sunk by German submarine under Austrian flag; 25 Americans on board, many lives lost.	Text of American Note *re* British contraband and blockade policy published (132).	7
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Drastic criticism in H. of Lords of Government's measures, especially the Press Censorship.	8
.. .. ..	German submarine sinks Japanese steamer off coast of Marocco. Protest against German detention of American ship "Pass of Tsalmaha," seized by German submarine.	Re-affirmation at Guildhall by Mr. Asquith of ends for which we are at war (134). U.S.A. announces that all non-contraband shipments consigned to Germany will be deemed immune.	9

Digitized by Google

1915. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
10	.. .. ..	German lines broken W. of Chartorysk; 2,050 prisoners.	Turkish reports of artillery duels in the Dardanelles.
11	.. .. ..	German retreat near Riga, Russian victory at Kemmern near Gulf of Riga, co-operation of fleet.	Serbians reconquer greater part of Kachanik Gorge. French victory over Bulgarians after 3 days' fighting from Gradsko to Veles.
12	French mining successes in Argonne.	Meeting between Kaiser and Hindenburg. Hindenburg threatens to resign if Kaiser insists on capture of Riga and Dvinsk.	Germans control railway from Belgrade to Constantinople.
13	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Orderly retirement of Serbians to Mitrovitsa, new war capital. French progress towards Veles.
14	Violent German attacks in "Labyrinth" (Artois) repelled by French. Enemy losses very severe.	German retreat S.W. from Riga and the Shlok and Kemmern regions.	Austrian aircraft bomb Verona; 30 killed, 49 injured. Serbs evacuate Babuna positions E. of Prilep.
15	... .	.. .. ..	Very successful attack on Turkish trenches by 52nd Division at Gallipoli.
16	.. .. ..	.. ..	Bulgars take Prilep. Serious Serbian position. Monastir evacuated. Bulgars fall back from Cherna river after defeat by French.
17	French Army Committee of Senate insist on use of asphyxiating gas.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18	Canadians raid enemy trenches S.W. of Messines.	.. .. ..	Austro-German advance parallel to Kossovo plateau. Serbian army divided within 2 fronts—Mitrovitsa-Prishtina and Prilep-Monastir.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Nov.
Russians advance on Teheran. Persian gendarmerie, under foreign officers, revolts and imprisons British subjects. German intrigues in Persia.	Great fire at American munition works, Bethlehem Steel Co., German incendiaries suspected. Many guns destroyed.	Mr. Asquith announces strengthening of General Staff by more intercommunication with Allies (135). Speech by M. Sazonov on future policy.	10
.. .. ..	Transport "Mercian" attacked by submarine; 103 casualties.	German mission to Greece. Greek Chamber dissolved; new elections to be held. Lord Derby warns unmarried men of compulsion if fail to enlist voluntarily before Nov. 30 (136).	11
British force under Townshend advances to within 7 miles of Ctesiphon. Shah of Persia receives Allied Ministers and declares himself friendly.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12
.. .. ..	Conference at Pretoria on raising of E. African contingent by General Smuts.	.. .. ..	13
Turks and Germans defeated by Russians in Persia. Turkish Ambassador and Austro-German Ministers leave.	Loss of submarine E20 in Sea of Marmora.	.. .. ..	14
Publication by F.O. of attacks on British officers, etc., in Persia (137).	.. .. ..	Mr. Winston Churchill's speech *re* Antwerp and Dardanelles expeditions (138). Rejoins his regiment.	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16
.. .. ..	Hospital ship "Anglia" sunk by mine in Channel. 85 lost.	War Committee of Cabinet arrives Paris for War Conference.	17
.. .. ..	Unsatisfactory Austrian Note about "Ancona" to U.S. Government; not expected to go to extremes yet.	M. Cochin, French envoy, received by King Constantine.	18

Digitized by Google

1915. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
19	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	"Pacific Blockade" of Greece proclaimed by the Allies.
20	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
21	.. .. ..	Great shortage of arms, munitions and uniforms in Russia.	**Fall of Novi-Bazar.** Serbians driven from last positions in Old Serbia.
22	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
23	.. .. ..	Russians successful in struggle for Tsarzemunde (Riga front).	**Fall of Mitrovitsa** and Prishtina (keys of plain of Kossovo). Germans claim 17,000 prisoners and 35 guns. Serbians driven W. from Kossovo Plateau. French capture Brusnik and protect Krivolak from Bulgar bombardment. Austrians evacuate Mori and Rovereto (Trent.), and ask for German help on Isonzo.
24	.. .. ..	Russians turn German L. flank by capture of Yanopol, N. of Illukst (Dvina); Germans abandon salient.	Serbian Government moved to Skutari (Alb.).

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915 Nov.
.. .. ..	More British submarines enter the Baltic.	Lord Derby's letter to Mr. Asquith defining recruiting position (139). German lies about India contradicted by India Office (140). German proclamations being sent to India through Shanghai, urging Moslems to Holy War.	19
.. .. ..	Germans in strong force in E. Africa (141).	Greek King and Government give Lord Kitchener assurances that Greece would never attack Allied troops.	20
Prince Firman Firma, Minister of Interior, takes measures to put end to German activities in Persia.	Tibati (Cameroons) occupied by Allies.	.. .. ..	21
Battle of Ctesiphon (25 m. S. of Baghdad). Turks beaten, not routed. 1,300 prisoners; our casualties one-third our force. Revolt of Persian Gendarmerie organised by German Minister.	Germany offers £1,000 for each of American passengers lost in "Lusitania." Offer refused by America.	.. .. ..	22
.. .. ..	Operations about Yaunde (Cameroons) by English and French contingents. Enemy losses heavy.	.. .. ..	23
Marshal von der Goltz takes command Mesopotamia.	.. .. ..	Permanent organisation of Allied countries for supply of munitions announced by M. Thomas. Conference in London.	24

Digitized by Google

1915. Nov.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Saloniki to be base of Allied operations.** Reply of Greek Government concurred in Allied Note. British aircraft bomb Constantinople - Dedeagach railway. Turkish activity in Gallipoli.
26	Raid of 23 aeroplanes on German camp near Albert.	.. .. ..	Serbians refuse German Peace Offers; condition being that they allow Germans free passage.
27	German attack N. of "Labyrinth" (Artois) repulsed.	.. .. ..	Large supplies munitions arrive Ruschuk. 40,000 Austro-Germans expected. Rumanian precautionary mines laid in Danube.
28	.. ..	German 82nd Divisional Staff surprised and taken prisoner near Pinsk; 2 generals captured.	Bulgarian and Austro-Germans advancing on Monastir. Successful Italian attacks on the Carso and slopes to the N.W. Lord Kitchener visits Greece, S.E. and Italian fronts. German H.Q. report main operations closed in Serbia.
29	.. .. ..	Successful Russian action at Illukst (Dvina).	Bulgars claim 17,000 prisoners at Prizrend.
30	Artillery activity along whole front.	.. .. ..	Italians progress towards Gorizia.
Dec. 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2	.. .. ..	Enemy driven back left bank Styr river (Gal.).	Invasion of N.W. Montenegro reported by German H.Q.

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Nov.
British retirement from Ctesiphon to Kut *via* Azizia.	.. .. ..	New recruiting campaign in Australia. Mr. Hughes, the Premier, announces voluntary enlistment will be adhered to; very successful results.	25
Russians defeat Turks and Kurds and occupy Karaj and Yengi Iman, 40 m. from Teheran.	.. .. ..	Mr. Stanton, Ind. Lab. candidate, stands as protest against pacifist and anti-recruiting policy of late Keir Hardie, and wins seat by 4,206.	26
Grand Sheikh of the Senussi maintains friendly attitude towards Egyptian Government.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27
.. .. ..	German subm. and aeroplane destroyed by British seaplanes off Belgium	Patriotic proclamation by King Nicholas of Montenegro. Greek Government replies to Allies.	28
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Canadian output munitions largely increased.	29
Rearguard actions on Tigris; Turks strongly reinforced. British casualties during retreat of 80 m., 4,567 men and two gunboats.	.. .. ..	King Nicholas appeals for help to Diplomatic Corps. Allied Gov'ts' Pact of London signed by Italy. Large German post-war copper order to U.S.A. German casualties to date. (142).	30
.. .. ..	German naval control over Swedish boats exposed (143).	Baron Sonnino's speech on Italian adhesion to Pact of London (144). "Transito" Syndicate formed, to expedite goods *via* Sweden to Russia. Lord Lansdowne on the Declaration of London (145).	Dec. 1
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Reasons for non-entry of U.S.A. into War (146).	2

Digitized by Google

1915. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
3	General Joffre appointed C. in C. of the French Armies.	Austrian offensive repulsed at several points in Galicia.	Defeat of Serbians by Bulgars on the White Drin river: much booty taken.
4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	British land fresh forces at Salonika and quantities war material.
5	.. .. ..	Russian front at Dvinsk bombarded. Germans report collapse Russian attack near Lake Babit, W. of Riga	**Monastir evacuated** by General Vassich. Bulgar attack on French bridgehead at Demir Kapu (Vardar river) repulsed.
6	**First Meeting of Allied War Council** in Paris.	.. .. ..	British force, Strumitsa, bombarded by the Bulgarians; infantry attack repulsed. Essad Pasha declares himself pro-Ally (150)
7	Yser inundations compel Germans to abandon advanced trenches.	.. .. ..	French evacuate Krivolak and retire to strong position in Demir Kapu Pass, 20 m. N. Greek frontier. Ipek taken by Austrians. British pressed back to valley of Vardar from Lake Doiran; 1,300 casualties.
8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Evacuation of Gallipoli begins. French and British troops fall back towards Greek frontier.
9	Fighting in Champagne, initiative with Allies. General Castelnau appointed Chief of Staff and Commander French front.	Artillery activity on Riga front, gas attack by Germans.	**Retreat of Allies from Vardar.** British lose 8 m.g., 1,500 casualties

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Dec.
British forces arrive Kut-el-Amara.	British submarine sinks Turkish T.B.D., Sea of Marmora, 2 officers and 40 men saved.	British casualties in all theatres of war given by Prime Minister (147). Recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen requested by U.S.A. (148). Swedish shipping grievances against England.	3
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	War Conference at Calais, Lord Kitchener present. Mr. Ford's peace expedition starts from U.S.A. in the "Oscar II." (v 28.12.)	4
Siege of Kut begins; 4 Turk divisions, under Nur-ed-Din, surround town.	French subm. "Fresnel" sunk by Austrian warship off Albania. U.S. ship "Petrolite" attacked by Austrian submarine.	King Constantine's statement to *Times* correspondent (149). 10,000 Mohammedans in India protest against demanding political concessions in hour of Empire's danger.	5
.. .. ..	Capture of Captain Stanley Wilson by Austrian subm. when carrying despatches in Greek steamer. Durazzo bombarded by Austrian squadron.	M. Venizelos's election manifesto (151). Terms of Pact of London published by F.O. (152).	6
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Resolution passed in favour of re-nomination and election of President Wilson. President Wilson's war message to Congress denouncing pro-Germans in U.S.A.	7
Heavy Turkish bombardment Kut, attacks repulsed, heavy losses enemy, lasting till 11th.	Publication Admiralty despatch *re* destruction German cruiser "Königsberg" last July, German E. Africa (153).	2,026 State Munition works declared "controlled" between July 12 and Dec. 6, 1915.	8
Russians occupy Sultan Bulak Pass (Persia); Turco-German mercenaries routed. Persian rebels and mercenaries defeated by Russians in Hamadan.	.. .. ..	Herr Scheidemann declares in Reichstag Socialists refuse discuss cession Alsace Lorraine. M. Venizelos replies to King Constantine in *Times*.	9

Digitized by Google

1915. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front	Southern Front.
10	German activity Ypres salient; 3,000 shells on our position, little damage.	.. .. ..	Italians carry strong position above Bezzecca basin (Carn.). Austrian aeroplanes bombard Ancona
11	Belgian powder factory blown up near Havre, many lives lost.	.. .. ..	Publication of Gallipoli casualties up to Dec. 11 (154). Bulgarians attack Anglo-French front at Furka (Maced.) and lose 8,000 men.
12	British raid near Neuve Chapelle.	.. .. ..	Paris official report: Successful retreat in Macedonia. Agreement to withdraw Greek Division E. of Salonika.
13	Trench fighting near the Somme. French batteries destroy at St. Mihiel the only German bridge spared by the flooded Meuse. Anti-aircraft control in Gt. Britain transferred to W.O.	.. .. ..	Allied troops withdrawn across Greek frontier. Salonika to be fortified. 80,000 enemy troops between Monastir and Greek frontier. Greek Government informed their ships at Malta now free to proceed. Bulgarians enter Doiran and Gevgeli.
14	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15	Resignation of Sir John French, succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig as C. in C., former being made a Viscount.	Germans report Russians penetrated positions N. of L. Drisviati, repulsed by counter attack. Russians repulsed near mouth of Beresina river.	.. .. ..
16	British raids near Armentières.	.. .. ..	Italian troops landed Avlona (Albania)

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Dec.
.. .. ..	Half million bushels Canadian wheat for Allies burnt at Erie (Penn.) Naval action in Black Sea; Russians sink 2 Turkish gun-boats.	War Council Allies, Paris, decides hold Salonika. **Boy-Ed and von Papen** recalled as requested by U.S.A.	10
300 hostile Arabs encountered by reconnoitring force near Mersa Matruh (W. Eg.) and driven W. with many casualties. Russians occupy Hamadan (Pers.); rebel strength 8,000 irregulars, 13,000 gendarmes, with rifles and machine guns.	.. .. ..	Great rush of recruits, last 2 days under the age group system. Yuan Shih-kai accepts throne of China.	11
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	**Lord Derby's recruiting campaign closed.**	12
British force under Col. Gordon defeats 1,200 Senussites at Wadi Shaifa, near Mersa Matruh.	.. .. ..	All American and Canadian securities to be loaned or sold to the State. Supplementary German War Credit Bill for £500,000,000.	13
.. .. ..	General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien to command in E. Africa.	M. Schroeder, pro-Ally ed. of the "Telegraaf" (Amsterdam) acquitted of charge of "imperilling Holland's neutrality." Premier refuses to reduce Ministerial salaries and intends to continue drawing his own.	14
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	New 5% Exchequer Bonds issued at par.	16

Digitized by Google

1915. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
17	.. .. ..	Austrians repulsed on River Strypa (Gal.).	German threat to invade Greece. M. Skouloudis forbids Bulgarian troops to set foot on Greek soil.
18	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19	Intense artillery activity on whole French front. Heavy bombardment with gas near Ypres: line everywhere intact.	Enemy column dispersed with great losses N. of Lake Miadzol (Dvinsk).	British attack at Cape Helles (Gall.) won 200 yds. of trench.
20	Six German aeroplanes bomb La Panne, H.Q. of King and Queen of Belgians.	General Russki invalided and relieved of command.	**Successful evacuation Anzac and Suvla** [155]; Turks completely deceived. Bulgar-Greeks collision at Koritza (N. Epirus). Dip. discussions Turkish forces: Dardanelles, 15 Div.; Constantinople, 3; Adrianople, 6. Italian troops at Durazzo, rallying point for Serbs.
21	French success Hartmannsweilerkopf, 1,300 prisoners.	.. .. ..	Turks claim evacuation of Gallipoli as "great Turkish victory, heavy British losses." Fact: 3 wounded.
22	Germans active on Yser and Ypres sectors; positions wrecked by Allies. Enemy regained footing at Hartmannsweilerkopf.	.. .. ..	Bulgarians occupy strategic positions along Greek frontier; strength about 120,000, with heavy guns from Varna.
23	French success at Hartmannsweilerkopf.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Dec.
Russians drive hundreds of Kurds back to their mountains.	British advance in Cameroons. Jang Mangas taken after sharp fighting. Small German cr. "Bremen" and T.B. sunk by submarine in Baltic.	Debate on Anglo-Danish Agreement, signed 19.11.15, text not published.	17
Turks surprised in advanced trenches at Kut, about 30 killed and 11 prisoners.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	18
.. .. ..	Naval simultaneous bombardment Turkish front Cape Helles.	.. .. ..	19
Russians take Kum (Pers.); German intrigue there stopped. Turkish forces: Armenia 11 Divs; Syria, 6 Divs.; Smyrna, 3 Divs.	.. .. ..	Derby groups of single men called up. German Government disavows its secret agents in U.S.A. Gounarist majority at Greek elections; Venizelists did not vote. Release of General de Wet (S.A.) on signing guarantee. Mr. Lloyd George's speech on work Ministry Munitions, inferior to Germans, skilled men wanted.	20
.. .. ..	Mangeles (Cameroons) taken by Col. Mayer, 3 days' fighting. Italian destroyer sinks large Austrian ship laden with arms, and rams attacking submarine.	Sir William Robertson appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff (succ. Sir Archd. Murray—to Eg.). Success French "Loan of Victory," £560,000,000; British soldiers encouraged to subscribe.	21
Sir Archd. Murray appointed to Egypt (*vice* Sir J. Maxwell) to command in the Mediterranean.	Loss of Japanese liner "Yasaka Maru."	2nd "Ancona" note to Vienna; U.S.A prepared for a break.	22
Kut, violent attack by Turks: a number penetrated N.E. corner of fort, but ejected by Oxf. L.I., etc.; afterwards, blockade only.	.. .. ..	Mr. Choate urges America to be prepared to "render whatever aid we can to our neighbour."	23

Digitized by Google

1915. Dec.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Southern Front.
24	.. .. ..	Heavy fighting on the River Strypa.	Salonika in state of defence; Germans disturbed at Allied occupation.
25	The King sends Christmas message to his troops, and thanks Indian troops, through the Prince of Wales, on their departure.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
26	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
27	.. .. ..	Attack by the Russians on the Austrians in N Bukovina, ranging from the Pruth river to N. of the Dniester river.	French occupy Castellorizzo, near Rhodes. Greek protest.
28	French carry trenches in the Vosges. Artillery activity on whole front. **Departure of Indian Corps** for another front.	Germans routed by Lettish detachment on Aa river (Courland).	.. .. ..
29	German post destroyed N. of La Fille Morte (Argonne).	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
30	Five German mines explode N. of Loos, causing some British casualties.	Heavy fighting in Bukovina continues.	Enemy airships drop bombs on Salonika, so Allies arrest the four enemy Consuls and send them to Toulon.
31	German attack on the Hirzstein (Vosges) repulsed. Small German success N.W. of Hulluch.	Strong Russian offensive across River Styr (Gal.) at Chartorysk.	.. .. ..

Digitized by Google

Asiatic and Egyptian Theatres.	Naval and Overseas Operations.	Political, &c.	1915. Dec.
.. .. ..	French liner "Ville de la Ciotat" torpedoed Mediterranean, 80 lives lost.	.. .. ..	24
Principal Arab force attacked and dispersed near Matruh. Rebel force routed near Teheran. Prince Firman Firma, pro-Ally, nominated Premier.	.. .. ..	Herr Ballin's definition of "Freedom of the Seas" published in "Vossische Zeitung" (156).	25
.. .. ..	German steamers sunk on Lake Tanganyika.	.. .. ..	26
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27
.. .. ..	4,000 lbs. rubber seized on the "Oscar II." (Swed.); was consigned to enemy agents.	**Cabinet decides for Compulsion**—single men before married ones.	28
.. .. ..	Sea fight off Cattaro; Austrian scout and 5 destroyers driven off by Allied ships. French submarine "Monge" sunk and 2 Austrian destroyers.	.. .. ..	29
.. .. ..	S.S. "Persia" torpedoed off Crete, 333 lives lost, including U.S.A. Consul at Aden. H.M. cruiser "Natal" blown up in harbour, 304 lost.	.. .. ..	30
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Prussian losses to date 2,536,000, of whom 600,000 killed, 356,000 missing. Austrian Note to U.S.A. *re* "Ancona."	31

Digitized by Google

RÉSUMÉ OF MAIN EVENTS IN 1915.

Jan. 1 to Feb. 4 ..	Third thrust for Warsaw; Russians hold up enemy on the Bzura-Ravka Rivers; Russian successes in Trans-Caucasia.
„ 1 to Apr. 17 ..	Russo-Austrian struggle in Galicia and the Carpathians; Russians eventually successful.
„ 3 *et sqq.* ..	Turks take and lose Tabriz to the Russians; enemy activity (*v.* Egypt) in Syria.
„ 14 to July ..	Campaign in German S.W. Africa,
„ 24	Battle of the Dogger Bank.
Feb. 3	12,000 Turks attack Suez Canal and are beaten off.
„ 6 to Mar. 21 ..	Russians, driven from E. Prussia, hold up Germans on the Niemen, Bobr and Narev rivers.
„ 18	German submarine "blockade" begins.
„ 19 to Apr. 6 ..	British naval attacks on the Dardanelles (entrance cleared 26.2; big attack on Narrows fails, 18.3).
Mar.	Fighting (British v. Turks) in Lower Mesopotamia.
„ 8 to 15 ..	Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
„ 22	Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.
Apr. 9 *et sqq.* ..	British and French military force (120,000 under Generals Sir I. Hamilton and d'Amade) concentrate outside Dardanelles.
„ to July	Appalling Armenian massacres (?800,000) by Turkish order.
„ 22 to May 24 ..	Second battle of Ypres. (British pressed back.)
„ 25 to 28 ..	Battle of the landings in Gallipoli (S.W. corner and Anzac Cove).
„ 28 to July 3 ..	Great Austro-German attack in Galicia (Russians driven back from the Dunajec to the San, 28.4 to 12.5; from the San to Lemberg, 15.5 to 20.6; fall of Przemysl, 3.6; of Lemberg, 22.6; Germans held on the Zlota Lipa, 28.6 to 3.7).
May 7	"Lusitania" torpedoed.
„ 15 to 25.. ..	Battle of Festubert.
May to July	Heavy and intermittent fighting in Gallipoli.
June	British take offensive E. of Suez Canal.
„ 26 to July 4 ..	Battle of the Argonne.
July 2 to 18 ..	Pressure on the Warsaw salient from N.W. and S.W. (fall of Przasnysz, 15.7).
„ 9	Surrender of German S.W. Africa.
„ 14	National Registration Bill passed.
July 15 to Sept. 30 ..	Russian retreat from Warsaw (fall of Ivangorod, 4.8, of Warsaw, 5.8, of Kovna, 17.8, of Novo Georgievsk, 19.8, of Osovyets, 23.8; battle of Meiszagola-Vilna, 2-12.9; fall of Pinsk, 16.9, of Vilna, 18.9; Germans checked, and Russian counterstrokes in Volhynia and Galicia, 18-30.9).

Digitized by Google

July 17 .. .. Secret treaty between Bulgaria and Central Powers; defeat of Allied diplomacy.

Aug. 6 to 10 .. Landing and battle of Suvla Bay, etc.

„ 10 to 21 .. Naval fighting in Baltic and Gulf of Riga; Germans repulsed.

Sept. 7 to 29 .. British occupy Bushire.

„ 19 to Dec. .. Austro-German invasion of Serbia (Bulgaria mobilises, 21.9; Serbia discouraged by the Allies from attacking Bulgaria, 27.9; Belgrade occupied, 9.10; Bulgaria declares war on Serbia, 11.10 and attacks her in N.E. and S.E., 14.10; Serbia appeals in vain to Greece for help, 11.10; fall of Nish, 6.11; after gallant fighting, disastrous retreat of Serbian armies to Montenegro and Albania, 14.11 to 20.12; fall of Monastir, 5.12.)

„ 21 to Dec. .. Operations of Franco-British troops on Macedonian front (150,000 men granted, 21.9; begin landing at Salonika, 3-7.10; Allies' relations severed with Bulgaria, 5.10; fighting v. Bulgarians, 19-27.10; Allies driven back on defensive, 5.11 to 12.12; Salonika put in state of defence and Greek troops removed, Dec.).

„ 25 to Oct. .. Great Franco-British attack in Champagne and Artois; (Tahure, Lens, Loos, &c.; slight general advance, Vimy Ridge taken 29.9.)

„ 25 to Oct. 31 .. German thrusts at Dvinsk and Riga repulsed.

„ 28 .. .. British take Kut-el-Amara.

Oct. 11 .. .. Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme.

„ 12 .. .. Nurse Cavell murdered.

„ 14 to 19.. .. Allies declare war on Bulgaria.

Autumn .. .. Numerous risings in Persia against the British and Russians, and murders, engineered by Germans; enemy diplomats, threatened by Russian force, leave Teheran, 14.11; Irritation in U.S.A. v. Central Powers.

Nov. .. .. Decision taken to evacuate Dardanelles; rising of Ali Dinar (Darfur); successful Russian counter-attack from Riga to Dvinsk; indecisive fighting in Volhynia; battle of Ctesiphon, 22.11.

Early Dec. .. .. Gen. Townshend besieged in Kut, 5.12; Italians land two divisions in Avlona (Alb.).

Dec. 20 .. .. Anzac and Suvla evacuated.

„ 24 .. .. Russian offensive v. the Bukovina begins.

„ 13 to 25 .. British beat the Senussi near Mersa Matruh (W. Egypt).

„ 28 .. .. Compulsory Service principle adopted in Great Britain.

Up to Dec. 9th, total British casualties, killed, wounded, and missing, since the beginning of the war, were:—

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Flanders and France	16,471	387,988
Dardanelles	5,045	109,510
Other theatres	1,665	24,019
Total	23,181	521,517

(For Prussian casualties, v. Tables, Dec 31).

N.B.—Operations going on throughout the year in Armenia, the Cameroons, and East Africa.

Digitized by Google

APPENDICES, 1915.

(1) *Jan.* 7.—The Note admits that a belligerent Power should interfere with neutral trade only when its national safety demands it, but holds that this does not exclude the right to interfere with contraband destined for the enemy. It is further admitted that foodstuffs should not be detained without a presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy, but it is added that Britain can give no unconditional undertaking to observe this principle in view of the methods of warfare followed by the Central Powers. The Note insists on the necessity, under modern conditions, of bringing ships into port for examination. It is pointed out that Britain's policy has been forced upon her by the growing danger that neutral countries will become bases of military supplies for the enemy.

(2) *Jan.* 21.—The "Dacia," a vessel of the Hamburg-Amerika line, had been lying at Port Arthur, Texas, since the outbreak of war. With the permission of the United States Government, she was bought by an American citizen of German origin, Breitung by name, who purposed to send her to Bremen with a cargo of cotton shipped by American citizens. The destination, however, was afterwards changed to Rotterdam. The point at issue was the validity of the transference to neutrals of vessels belonging to a belligerent. Cotton not being treated as contraband at this time, the British Government offered, if the ship were seized, to purchase the cargo or have it forwarded without charge to Rotterdam.

(3) *Jan.* 24.—The German cruiser "Blücher" was sunk, and two battle-cruisers, with several smaller vessels, were damaged. No British ships were lost, but the battle-cruiser "Lion," Vice-Admiral Beatty's flagship, was put out of action and had to be towed to harbour.

(4) *Feb.* 4.—"The waters round Great Britain and Ireland . . . are herewith proclaimed a war region. On and after February 18, every enemy merchant vessel found in this region will be destroyed without its always being possible to warn the crew and passengers . . . Neutral ships will also incur danger in the war-region, since. . . . it cannot be guaranteed that attacks intended for enemy ships will not affect neutral ships also. Vessels sailing to the north of the Shetlands, in the eastern part of the North Sea, and in a zone at least 30 knots wide along the Netherlands coast, are not menaced by any danger."

(5) *Feb.* 9.—The "Wilhelmina" carried a cargo of food shipped by an American firm to an American citizen in Germany.

(6) *Feb.* 10.—The following are the chief points of the Note: (a) Any modern war must result in the dislocation of the trade of neutrals. (b) Figures are quoted to show that the export trade of the United States has not been injured by British measures. (c) The doctrine of "continuous voyage" is defended and supported by precedents from the American Civil War. (d) The British procedure in dealing with neutral ships and cargoes is justified. (e) The British view regarding conditional contraband is explained, but it is added that the British Government are doubtful whether the existing rules are suited to existing conditions, it being impossible in a country like Germany to draw a clear line between the civil and the military population, especially as the German Government has taken control of foodstuffs. (f) The British Government will still endeavour to avoid injury to neutrals, but the German submarine policy has made it necessary for them to consider what measures they should adopt in protection of British interests. "It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them."

(7) *Feb.* 11.—The United States Government, while not denying that a belligerent ship may lawfully use a neutral flag when in imminent danger of capture or destruction, states that it would view "with anxious solicitude" any general use of the United States flag by British vessels.

Digitized by Google

(9) *Feb.* 11.—The Note states that the possibilities arising out of the conditions of Germany's submarine policy are viewed by the United States Government " with such grave concern " that it feels compelled to request the German Government to consider " the critical situation . . . which might arise were German naval forces . . . to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or to cause the death of American citizens . . . " The German Government is reminded that " the sole right of a belligerent dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which (the United States Government) does not understand to be proposed." If the commanders of German vessels of war should destroy American vessels or the lives of American citizens, " it would be difficult " for the U.S. Government to view the act as anything but " an indefensible violation of neutral rights." In such a case, it " would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government to a strict accountability . . . and to take any steps which might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property . . . "

(9) *Feb.* 19.—It is urged that the British Merchant Shipping Act allows the use of the British flag by ships of other nations for the purpose of evading capture, and no nation has forbidden such use of its flag. It is added, however, that the British Government has no intention of advising British merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them except in order to escape capture or destruction. A belligerent vessel has the obligation of ascertaining the character of a ship before capturing it, and the British Government cannot assume responsibility for what may happen if this is disregarded.

(10) *Feb.* 19.—The memorandum states that when the " Wilhelmina's " cargo was seized, the British Government had before them the German decree of January 25, under an article of which imported grain and flour might be delivered only to certain organisations under Government control or to municipal authorities. It has since become known that on February 6 this article was repealed. The effect of this change must be decided in the Prize Court. The article in question, however, was not the only reason for the seizure of the cargo : the conduct of Germany was sufficient justification.

(11) *March* 1.—German offensive against Russia began, 6.2.15, in N.W. Poland : was stopped on the line Plotsk-Raciaz after a severe battle, 16.2.15–18.2.15. The Germans began an offensive from E. Prussia, 20.2.15, which was stopped on the line Kovna-the Niemen-Przasnysz-Grodno-Osovyets. Germans took Przasnysz, 26.2.15, but the town after changing hands several times was finally secured by the Russians, 27.2.15. Hindenburg then attempted an offensive in the Kherjele-Przasnysz district, but was beaten back and retired to prepared positions, 14.3.15.

(12) *March* 1.—An Austrian offensive in the Carpathians in the region of the San River was checked, 1.3.15—4.3.15. A further offensive on a 90-mile front, between Gorlice and the Uzsok Pass, continued until 21.3.15, the aim being probably to relieve pressure on Przemysl. which the offensive failed to do.

(13) *March* 2.—The Dardanelles operations were hampered by bad weather. The outer forts were destroyed and the straits cleared of mines for four miles by 2.3.15. On the following days inner forts were destroyed and the straits cleared to the Narrows, which were bombarded from 7.3.15 to 16.3.15, H.M.S. " Queen Elizabeth " and other ships firing from the Gulf of Saros across the peninsula. H.M.S. " Irresistible " and " Ocean " and the French " Bouvet " were sunk by mines while attacking the Narrows at close quarters, and further operations were stopped by bad weather.

(14) *March* 2.—Anglo-French Note, 2.3.15, stated that in answer to the German submarine blockade all trade in and out of Germany would be stopped. U.S.A. protested, and suggested to both belligerents a mitigation of the rigours of the war zone. Other neutrals also protested. Germany answered by demanding free food supply through German and neutral ports ; free supply of raw materials for civilians ; British adoption of the Declaration of London ; British abandonment of the use of neutral flags, and the guarantee that British merchantmen should not be armed. Great Britain replied by an Order in Council, 19.3.15, forbidding all trade to and from Germany in enemy or neutral bottoms.

(15) *March* 10.—Gounaris cabinet included : M. Gounaris, Prime Minister and Minister of War ; M. Zographos, Foreign Affairs ; M. Protopapadakis, Finance ; M. Stratos, M. Tsaldaris, etc.

(16) *March* 10.—British first took the offensive at Neuve Chapelle, 10.3.15. Neuve Chapelle was taken on the first day, l'Epinette on the second, counter attacks beaten

Digitized by Google

off on the third, and Aubers reached. Prisoners amounted to 1,400; total enemy loss estimated at nearly 10,000.

(17) *March* 10.—German armed liner "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," which had sunk various ships, including the "William P. Frye," arrived at Newport News, U.S.A., 10.3.15, for repairs. The question of interning the vessel was raised, but as a result of negotiations, Germany apologised and paid compensation for the sinking of the "William P. Frye." The German ship was, however, not repaired within the time permitted by international law, and was interned on April 8.

(18) *March* 14.—German offensive at St. Eloi, 14.3.15, resulted in the capture of the village and part of the British front line system. Counter attacks resulted in the recovery of the village and most of the lost ground.

(19) *March* 14.—The German cruiser "Dresden," which escaped from the battle of the Falkland Isles, was sunk by British warships off the island of Juan Fernandez in Chilean territorial waters, 14.3.15.

(20) *March* 15.—French operations in Champagne during March resulted in the gain of important high ground near Perthes and Beauséjour, and of the commanding summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf in Alsace.

(21) *March* 22.—The siege of Przemysl lasted continuously from 11.11.14 to 22.3.15.

(22) *March* 28.—S.s. "Falaba," bound for South Africa, was torpedoed and sunk south of the St. George's Channel, 28.3.15, with a loss of 100 lives, including many women and children, the passengers being given only five minutes to take to the boats.

(23) *April* 1.—Herr Dernburg declared Great Britain to be the cause of the prolongation of the war, and to have obstructed Germany in Marocco and Mesopotamia. Suggested freedom of the seas and the retention of Belgium as a basis on which Germany could make peace; later offered evacuation of Belgium, if England would grant freedom of the seas and liberty for German expansion outside Europe.

(24) *April* 2.—America asserted the right to carry innocent shipments through neutral countries; declared the inclusion of neutral ports in the blockade to be novel and expected that England should respect the rights of neutrals.

(25) *April* 2.—Germany declared that prisoners from submarines were not treated as prisoners of war. Great Britain answered that their treatment was better than that of British prisoners of equal rank in Germany and that prisoners from submarines were not honourable opponents, having been engaged in killing non-combatants.

(26) *April* 2.—Austria offered district of Rovereto, Riva, Tione, excluding Madonna di Campiglio, neighbourhood of Trento, and district of Borgo up to Lavis.

(27) *April* 3.—Venizelos asserted that Greece was bound by treaty to help Serbia against a Bulgarian invasion; suggested the cession of Kavalla to Bulgaria in the last resort in view of the danger to Hellenism in event of a German-Turkish victory.

(28) *April* 4.—Venizelos explained the reason for the overture to Bulgaria and of its abandonment; the offer of the Entente to send a division to Macedonia not regarded by Greek general staff as enabling Greece to go to help of Serbia.

(29) *April* 8.—Deportation began at Zeitoun in Cilicia, and continued with massacres through 1915 from one Armenian centre to another all over the Ottoman Empire.

(30) *April* 8.—Italy demanded cession of Trentino, Dalmatian Islands, Gorizia and Gradisca; rectification of eastern frontier; renunciation of Austrian interests in Albania; recognition of Italian sovereignty over Valona; Trieste to be an independent state; amnesty to all military and political prisoners in the ceded districts. Italy to pay Austria 200,000,000 lire and to remain neutral.

(31) *April* 10.—White Book containing correspondence between British Government and American Ambassador in London; British treatment of German prisoners better than German treatment of British prisoners.

(32) *April* 10.—Memorandum declared that U.S.A. was unneutral in allowing export of munitions to the Allies.

(33) *April* 20.—Sir Edward Grey stated that the "Peklat" was conveying non-combatants from Tsing-tau when that place was about to be besieged and was thus increasing the strength of the fortress. The non-combatants were sent to their destinations: a contrast to the German torpedoing of the "Amiral Ganteaume," which was conveying refugees to England.

(34) *April* 20.—Mr. Bryan stated, in addition, that to prohibit supply of contraband to the Allies would be an unneutral act.

(35) *April* 26.—Lord Kitchener stated that Germany had stooped to acts which vie with those of the Dervishes. Mr. Asquith, in the Commons, stated that reparation would be exacted from all proved to have been guilty of such acts.

Digitized by Google

(36) *May* 3.—Italian Note stated that the Triple Alliance had lost its value as a result of Austria's action in July, 1914, which was opposed to the spirit and letter of the treaty.

(37) *May* 4. — Estimated revenue, £270,332,000; estimated expenditure, £1,132,654,000. Proposed drink taxes abandoned; no change in taxation beyond adjustment of income tax in case of endowment insurance.

(38) *May* 6.—General Botha protested against the poisoning of wells; the German commander admitted the fact and gave as an excuse that the wells were marked poisoned.

(39) *May* 7.—Members of the Ottoman Government would be held personally responsible for the safety of British and French civilians transported from Constantinople to Gallipoli.

(40) *May* 7.—Japan demanded that China should grant in full her demands as to Shantung, Manchuria and Mongolia: should not alienate coasts and islands and the Han-Yeh-Ping Co. Other points to be discussed.

(41) *May* 12.—Bryce Committee on Belgium stated that "murder, lust and pillage prevailed on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilised nations during the last three centuries."

(42) *May* 14.—Note stated that German methods were incompatible with the freedom of the seas: that the German government would be held accountable for infringement of American rights; that American citizens have the right to sail on legitimate business without being exposed to illegitimate dangers; that German use of submarines against commerce must infringe rules of justice; and that Germany must disavow guilty commanders, make reparation and prevent recurrence of such deeds.

(43) *May* 20.—Austria offered concessions in S. Tyrol; the W. bank of the Isonzo as far as the population is Italian; Trieste to be a free imperial city with an Italian university; recognition of Italian sovereignty over Valona; Austria to be politically disinterested in Albania; amnesty for political and military prisoners and appointment of a mixed commission to settle details as to new boundaries.

(44) *May* 21.—Austria regretted denunciation of Triple Alliance, justified her actions in 1914 against Serbia, professed willingness to consider concessions to Italy, and declined responsibility for Italy's repudiation of the alliance.

(45) *May* 23.—Allies will hold members of the Ottoman Government personally responsible for the massacres of Armenians about the middle of April at Erzerum, Bitlis, etc., in Cilicia and near Van.

(46) *May* 25.—Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister; Lord Lansdowne; Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir E. Grey, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary; Lord Kitchener, War; Mr. Lloyd George, Munitions; Mr. Henderson, Education; Sir E. Carson, Attorney General; Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Ministry contained 12 Liberals, 8 Unionists, one Labour and one non-party member.

(47) *May* 25.—China undertook not to alienate sea coasts and islands; to open new treaty ports in Shantung and E. Inner Mongolia; to lease Port Arthur, etc., for 99 years; not to convert Han Yeh-Ping Co., into a State concern without consent of Japanese capitalists; not to allow establishment of any shipyard, coaling, naval or military station under control of a foreign power or financed with foreign capital on the Fukien coast. Kiao-Chau to be restored to China on conditions at the end of war.

(48) *May* 28.—Vodka: Statement in *Times* of May 28, that during period September, 1914–April, 1915, the States Savings Banks in Russia received deposits, the monthly totals of which showed average of £3,800,000, as compared with scarcely £100,000 for the respective months of 1913 and 1914. This is ascribed to total prohibition of sale of spirits.

(49) *May* 30.—Germany ignored the demand for the cessation of submarine warfare against neutral shipping; laid the blame on Great Britain, and asserted that the "Lusitania" carried concealed mounted guns.

(50) *June* 4.—Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Dockers' Battalion, and also a meeting of trade representatives at Liverpool on the question of munitions, and dealt especially with the effect of trade union restrictions upon output.

(51) *June* 8.—An amendment to the Ministry of Munitions Bill made it clear that the Minister had no new powers to coerce workmen.

(52) *June* 8.—Mr. Bryan's resignation was thought to be due to the uncompromising character of the American Note, but the Note when published proved to be moderate in tone. The Note denies that the "Lusitania" was armed, carrying cargo forbidden by American law, conveying troops from Canada or supplied with trained gunners.

Digitized by Google

It adds that these allegations in no case affect the legality of the methods of the German naval authorities and invokes "principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the case."

(53) *June* 12.—The British Government announced that the German submarine prisoners had been released from naval custody, and that it is now expected that 39 British officers who had been the subject of reprisals should be returned to ordinary detention camps.

(54) *June* 15.—Moving the vote of credit, Mr. Asquith stated that the daily cost of the war since 1.4.15 had been £2,666,000, and that future daily expenditure might be over £3,000,000.

(55) *June* 18.—The Report reviewed operations from 15.5.17, when the Russians, retreating from the Carpathians, turned on their pursuers near Stryj and Bolechow. The Russian front was broken at Stryj, and it was decided to fall back on the Dniester, heavy losses having been inflicted on the Austrians, who suffered severely at Mikolajow (2.6.15), Zurawno (8-9.6.15), and between Zayechow and Zurawno (15.6.15). From 29.5.15 to 15.6.15, the Russians claimed 40,000 prisoners in this sector, and placed the total enemy loss at from 120,000 to 150,000 men.

(56) *June* 24.—The memorandum insisted on the wish of Great Britain to minimise the inconvenience caused by the war to neutral trade. It states that the right of confiscation for breaches of the blockade has been waived and that neutrals have been given the right to institute proceedings in the Prize Court. It denies that there has been undue delay in dealing with detained goods, and describes the concessions granted as to cotton shipments.

(57) *June* 29.—The National Registration Bill provided for the Registration of all people between 15 and 65 years of age in England, Scotland and Wales, Scilly Isles and (with reservations) Ireland.

(58) *June* 30.—The Russian Ministry included M. Khvostov as Minister of Justice, M. Samarin as Procurator of the Holy Synod, and M. Krivoshein.

(59) *July* 7.—The despatch covers the period March 13-May 5. Sir Ian Hamilton, after explaining the difficulties of the situation, describes the attempt by battleships to force the Narrows on March 18, and the military landing on April 25. He gives a detailed account of the fighting (paying tribute to the gallantry of all troops concerned), the attempt to capture Krithia, Achi Baba, and the Turkish methods of attack.

(60) *July* 8.—The German attack is defended and proposal made that Americans should travel in their own or neutral ships with sailings notified in advance.

(61) *July* 9.—Mr. Long declared to a deputation that though the National Registration Bill does not contemplate compulsory service, the Government have not tied their hands in the matter.

(62) *July* 9.—Germany declares her campaign essential for combating the blockade. She undertakes to respect American vessels not carrying contraband and guaranteed by the U.S.A. to that effect, or neutral vessels under the American flag bearing the same guarantee.

(63) *July* 11.—Sir J. French's seventh despatch, dated G.H.Q., 15.6.15, describes our capture of Hill 60, on April 17, and its loss on May 5. It records the first use of asphyxiating gas on April 22 at the second battle of Ypres, when the French Division abandoned its position from Steenstraate to the Poelcapelle road. Connection was re-established on the 23rd, between the left of the Canadian Division and the French right. The Canadian line was further forced back on the 25th, and the retirement to the new line was completed on May 4. Our line, after being re-organised, fell back on the 13th and 25th. The battle of Festubert, on May 9 and 16, gained for us ground on a front of four miles.

(64) *July* 20.—New terms of compromise, drawn up by Mr. Lloyd George, were accepted by the Miners' Council.

(65) *July* 23.—The Note, in acknowledging the German Note, dated July 8, rejects its proposal that certain designated vessels should be immune from attack. It reiterates the immutable principle of the right of neutrals to go unharmed, and intimates that any act in contravention of these rights will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

(66) *July* 26.—The Note maintains that Great Britain has not departed from the main principles of international law, and gives precedents, during the blockade of Bermuda, for her action, suggesting that if a neutral country is aggrieved the remedy can be sought in courts or, eventually, in arbitration.

(67) *July* 28.—Mr. Lloyd George said that through the Munitions Ministry and Labour Exchanges about 20,000 volunteer workers had become available. Highly

Digitized by Google

skilled engineers were also being released from the colours for the work. Addressing himself to trade-leaders, he implored them to suspend trade union practices and announced a new and great programme which had been decided upon.

(68) *July* 29.—Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the situation, forecast the difficulties and struggles ahead, and deprecated the "Business as usual" attitude.

(69) *July* 30.—The Pope declares his intention of devoting all his energies to the re-establishment of peace, and suggests an interchange of views between the parties involved. He includes in his Apostolic Benediction those "not yet belonging to the Roman Church."

(70) *Aug.* 2.—American Ambassador opens with statement that the U.S.A. Government insist on rights of their citizens under rules governing neutrals' trade in time of war. Sir E. Grey quotes in reply attitude of U.S. in Civil War, when these rules were modified to meet the circumstances, and points out that there are many ports which cannot be regarded as offering facilities only for the commerce of neutral country where they are situated.

(71) *Aug.* 2.—The Note reiterates the previous justification, agrees to pay damages or abide by arbitration. It asserts that, as the wheat on board the "W. P. Frye" was intended for England, and it was impossible to take the ship to Germany, her destruction was justified on general principles.

(72) *Aug.* 4.—Resolution passed at London Opera House and at all War Anniversary meetings, ran as follows:—"That on the anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting declares its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

(73) *Aug.* 4.—British losses during the first year:—

	76,000 killed
	252,000 wounded
	55,000 missing
Total ...	383,000

(74) *Aug.* 6.—The Note, to Bucharest, Sofia, Nish, Athens and Cettinje, proposed settlement of differences caused by 1913 war, based on condition of joining the Entente.

(75) *Aug.* 10.—Count Okuma, Prime Minister; Dr. Ikki, Interior; Mr. Taketomi, Finance; Baron Ishii, Foreign Affairs; V.-Admiral Tomoshburo, Navy.

(76) *Aug.* 10.—While the U.S.A. re-affirm that Prussian-American treaty was violated, it agrees to accept payment for vessel, stipulating that no treaty rights are waived by acceptance of such payment.

(77) *Aug.* 11.—The Memorandum defines Germany's aims (economic), which include an enduring peace and an extension of German power "with territorial gains, including the possession of seaports on the Franco-Belgian coast and the fortresses of Verdun and Belfort."

(78) *Aug.* 13.—M. Radoslavov stated that Bulgaria is prepared to enter the war when she receives guarantees that in Serbia and Greek Macedonia her claims will be satisfied. She is negotiating with both groups of Powers.

(79) *Aug.* 19.—Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg accuses the Allies of having caused the war and of seeking to deceive the people as to the real situation.

(80) *Aug.* 23.—M. Venizelos, Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs; General Danglis, Minister of War; M. Micailis, Minister of Marine; M. Repauli, Minister of Finance.

(81) *Aug.* 23.—Order of the Day declared country's resolution to carry on struggle for Serb-Croatian-Slovene race by the side of the Allies, and expressed approval of Government policy.

(82) *Aug.* 24.—The despatch describes the part played by the Navy in the landings at Gallipoli, and is followed in the *London Gazette* by the announcement of the award of six Naval V.C.'s.

(83) *Aug.* 25.—At no point was real objective gained. The attack from Anzac Bay established troops just below the summit of Sari Bair and Chunuk Bair. The attack from Suvla was checked after an advance of 2½ miles, and the two lines were connected along a front of 12 miles. Losses great on both sides, but "the ground gained and held is of great value."

(84) *Aug.* 26.—After repudiating the accusation that Great Britain and Belgium were in league against Germany, and quoting the German Chancellor's offer to us to become a party to the violation of Belgian neutrality, the letter recapitulates the efforts

Digitized by Google

of Great Britain to avert war, and concludes with a vehement declaration that a peace with Germany in supreme power on land and sea would be intolerable.

(85) *Aug.* 26.—"France will not end the struggle until her righteous cause is victorious, until all chance of similar crimes has been removed, until the political and economic independence of Belgium is secured, and until we have again our Alsace and Lorraine."

(86) *Aug.* 26.—The speech forecasts the grim struggle ahead, the demands for further man-power, and consequent shortage of labour. The recommendation of Lord Milner's Committee concerning wheat and the subsequent decision of the Government not to incur the financial risk involved is regretted, and the suggestion made that County Councils should serve as links between farmers and the Board of Agriculture.

(87) *Aug.* 28.—M. Sazonov deals vigorously with German intrigue in Russia, and Germany's efforts to sow dissension among the Allies. He repeats Tsar's words that "Russia will never make peace with Germany as long as a hostile soldier remains on her soil." General Polivanov announces that Russia is raising another 2,000,000 men, and repudiates suggestion that Allies were not helping her to the full extent of their powers.

(88) *Aug.* 31.—Proceedings at Board of Trade resulted in considerable concessions to the miners, an important one being the inclusion of the craftsmen in the benefit of the bonus turn.

(89) *Sept.* 1.—Germany states:—"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without ensuring the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." Question of reparation left for further discussion.

(90) *Sept.* 2.—Include preposterous demands for the cession of the Belgian Congo and French African Colonies, as "compensation" for evacuation of Belgium and Northern France. Serbia to be divided up, Poland given independence as a "buffer" state. Stock item of "the freedom of the seas" not omitted.

(91) *Sept.* 2.—President stated Scandinavia united in keeping compact of an honourable neutrality, and had no ambitious plans.

(92) *Sept.* 5.—Army Order signed by Tsar, issued September 5:—"To-day I have taken supreme command of all the forces of the sea and land armies operating in the theatre of war. With firm faith in the clemency of God, with unshakable assurance in final victory, we shall fulfil our sacred duty to defend our country to the last. We will not dishonour the Russian land.—(signed) NICHOLAS, General Headquarters."

(93) *Sept.* 5.—The Northern, Central and Southern fronts of the Russian Army are now respectively under Generals Russki, Evert, and Ivanov.

(94) *Sept.* 7.—Chief objective of enemy to gain possession of railway system from Riga to Lemberg. To this end is swinging northwards with Grodno as the axis, and South on Kovna.

(95) *Sept.* 7.—Sunk U boats reported as: Identified, 7; unidentified, believed or known to have been sunk, at least three; besides losses claimed by French and British Navy and merchantmen.

(96) *Sept.* 7.—Germany justifies as matter of self-defence; willing to submit case to Hague Tribunal. Whole question of right of Americans to travel on belligerent passenger-ships re-opened.

(97) *Sept.* 9.—New frontier line follows River Tonga to Kara-Agach, the railway station of Adrianople, which is given to Bulgaria, thence by course of the Maritza to the estuary. Definitive text of convention as yet unsigned.

(98) *Sept.* 9.—"With you victory is assured, without you our cause is lost." "This is a war of material." "This country is not doing its best." Government was strictly keeping its bargain with Trade Unions; he gave proof that labour was not; unless necessary unskilled labour obtained, nation making straight for disaster. Not enough skilled labour to go round.

(99) *Sept.* 13.—Germany demands passage of Austro-German troops through Rumanian territory, and fulfilment of Rumania's undertaking to supply £8,000,000 worth of benzine and other requisites.

(100) *Sept.* 15.—Fourth vote of credit this year raises total voted 1915–16 to £900,000,000. Seven votes of credit since outbreak of war amount to £1,262,000,000. Number of men recruited for Army and Navy not far short of 3,000,000.

(101) *Sept.* 17.—Arguments for: Present one-seventh of Western front occupied by us not sufficient to ensure victory; extravagance and injustice of present system; moral effect in the field and on Allies' financial prospects. Certain opponents expressed

Digitized by Google

same open mind as Labour member " prepared to be convinced by events." Mr. Thomas declared absolute opposition of Trade Unionists.

(102) *Sept.* 19.—Submarine procedure restricted in case of passenger and neutral-owned ships; opportunity given for safety of those aboard . . . Retaliatory measures confined to belligerents; onus rests on opponents to avoid suspicion or hostile actions. Hoped agreement with America.

(103) *Sept.* 20.—Give Government fair chance to decide; cease clatter outside Council Chamber, and personal recrimination, " issue one of fact not principle," settle it in spirit worthy of its gravity. Facts warranted to sober most fatuous optimist; land in jeopardy; aroused in time " we shall win."

(104) *Sept.* 21.—New taxes: 50 per cent. on excess profits and on certain imports on grounds of foreign exchange and luxuries. Raised taxes: by 40 per cent. on income tax; postal charges; imports of certain comestibles, tobacco, motor-spirit, patent medicines. Exemption from income-tax limited to £130; scale of abatements on larger incomes reduced. Revenue from new taxation: £30,924,000; from postal charges £1,980,000.

(105) *Sept.* 22.—Dumba's papers prove his government less guiltless of nefarious " strike " schemes than Bernstorff asserts for his Government; latter defends purchase of war material and factories as legitimate obstacle to supplying the Allies; v. Papen's purchasing activities shown up in letter to wife, where he sneers at " idiotic Yankees."

(106) *Sept.* 26.—Recent revelation of communication received by Italian Ambassador in Constantinople from German Ambassador, July 14, 1914, proved pre-meditation of Austro-German offensive. Italy thus given full liberty of action; determined to secure natural boundaries of country.

(107) *Sept.* 28.—Issue of £100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds at 98, repayable at end of five years, or convertible into 4½ per cent. bonds of the two Governments; repayable not earlier than 15, not later than 25 years by two Governments jointly or severally.

(108) *Sept.* 28.—No disturbance of friendly relations with Bulgaria, as long as attitude unaggressive; otherwise prepared to help friends in Balkans; British policy furtherance of Balkan States' aspirations, not sacrificing independence of any.

(109) *Sept.* 29.—Bulgaria's mobilisation declared for " armed neutrality," similar interpretation to be given to Greece's; situation grave. Bulgaria not hiding intention of ignoring treaties *re* territorial *status quo* between herself and neighbours. Greece will resist any attempt at predominance of a Balkan state. Glad if assurance could lead to simultaneous demobilisation. King, Government, and Opposition apparently at one.

(110) *Sept.* 30.—Sir J. French's special Order of the Day: 1st and 4th Corps carried first line; 11th Corps and 3rd Cavalry Division subsequently thrown into fight. Third and Indian Corps and troops of 2nd Army assisted main operations S. of La Bassée. Great help rendered by operations of 5th Corps, S. of Ypres. Capture of over 3,000 prisoners; some 25 guns.

(111) *Oct.* 2.—Sir Edward Grey stated that German and Austrian officers were arriving in Bulgaria to take active direction of army; similar to action taken in Turkey, when latter forced by German officers to make unprovoked attack on Russia. Allied Powers were bound to support States menaced by such proceedings.

(112) *Oct.* 4.—Russia's ultimatum said that presence of German and Austrian officers at Ministry of War, concentration of troops on Serbian frontier, extensive financial support from enemy leave no doubt as to Bulgaria's intentions. If her government does not within 24 hours break with enemies of Slav cause and Russia, Russian Minister will be recalled.

(113) *Oct.* 5.—Allied Governments had previously negotiated with Greek Government which, being, neutral, raised a protest. French officers, however, were allowed to prepare for landing. Greek Government informed of landing by letter from French Minister at Athens; Allies sending help to Serbia; rely upon Greece, equally allied to Serbia, not to oppose measures.

(114) *Oct.* 5.—Lord Derby's address to Recruiting Meeting at Waterfoot; felt in position of receiver in bankrupt concern; recruiting bad, too optimistic view taken of situation; was himself for National Service; Trade Union rally put each man on his mettle; voluntary system depended on result. Mr. Thomas less pessimistic; proud of what British had done; only let Government speak out.

(115) *Oct.* 7.—New Greek Cabinet consists of: M. Zaimis, Premier and Foreign Affairs; M. Gounaris, Interior; General Yanakitsas, War; Admiral Condouriotis, Marine; M. Dragoumis, Finance, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google

(116) *Oct.* 9.—M. Radoslavov, Prime Minister, relinquishes Interior and retains Foreign Affairs; M. Christo Popov, Interior; Major-General Naidenov, War, etc.

(117) *Oct.* 11.—Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme, produced on October 11, and explained in full on October 19, called on all fit men to enlist voluntarily; those wishing to join at once could do so, others to register and wait till called up. 46 groups, of which first 23 to be unmarried men, last 23 married men; to be called out successively as required, a fortnight's notice being given; 3s. per diem allowed to those ready to join at once.

(118) *Oct.* 12.—Greeks stated that Greco-Serbian Treaty, 1913, purely Balkan in character; present attack on Serbia incident in European war; Treaty contemplates attack by third Power, Serbia attacked by two Powers as well as by Bulgaria; considers *casus foederis* not arisen. Further, Serbia unable to fulfil stipulation of furnishing Greece with 150,000 men.

(119) *Oct.* 12, 13.—M. Viviani, on the diplomatic situation, said that the Allies realised danger of Bulgaria's resentment since treaty of Bucharest; endeavoured to make re-union of Balkan peoples; mutual, freely given sacrifices best guarantee for future peace; Rumania, Greece, Serbia, ready to help; Bulgaria's collaboration withheld, made claims upon her four frontiers at expense of four neighbours. Allies in complete agreement about assisting Serbia.

(120) *Oct.* 14.—Sir E. Grey and Lord Crewe stated that we wish to keep Balkans out of the war; effort towards Balkan agreement by mutual concessions; enemy, regardless of other States, offered Bulgaria more than the Allies; Greece and Serbia must now rise or fall as one; Russian co-operation assured. Lord Crewe emphasised aim of Central Powers to disunite Balkans; ours to unite; enumerated enormous obstacles to union.

(121) *Oct.* 22.—M. Filipescu states Rumanian policy is favourable to Bulgaria, though conversant with treaty between latter and Germany; informed Serbia at beginning of war not to count on her assistance in case of infringement of Bucharest Treaty; same policy pursued with regard to Greece. His request to Premier to notify Sofia that Rumania would not allow Bulgaria to attack Greece, refused.

(122) *Oct.* 24.—America's Note *re* Blockade and seizure of American cargoes stated that British Orders in Council illegal under international law and void; also discriminatory in that Scandinavia able to ship to Germany, United States not; blockade not binding on neutrals unless actually accomplished; denies proof of shipments to Germany; in any event neutrals entitled to ship non-contraband.

(123) *Oct.* 25.—Order in Council (dated October 20) published, abolishing the Article 57 of Declaration of London, by which the character of a vessel was to be determined by the flag she was entitled to fly. This Order, therefore, re-enacted the old rule, by which a vessel if under an enemy flag was considered an enemy, but if under a neutral flag her character was to be investigated and she to be condemned or otherwise accordingly. (It had been found that ships under a neutral flag were often wholly or in part enemy's property.)

(124) *Oct.* 27.—Mr. Fisher, High Commissioner in London; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister and Attorney-General; Mr. Pearce, Defence; Mr. Jensen, Navy; Mr. Mahon, External Affairs.

(125) *Oct.* 28.—M. Briand, Premier and Foreign Affairs; M. Jules Cambon, Secretary General at Foreign Office; Gen. Galliéni, War; Admiral Lacaze, Marine; M. Ribot, Finance; M. Malvy, Interior; M. Viviani, Justice.

(126) *Nov.* 1.—Sir J. French's despatch, dated 15.10.15, is chiefly concerned with the operations at Loos, and covers the period 25.9.15 to 8.10.15. Our own casualties were very heavy (officers, 2,958; other ranks, 45,288); those of the German 8,000 to 9,000 in dead alone. He justifies his resort to the gas attack methods of the Germans.

(127) *Nov.* 1.—The Austro-Germans in their progress distinguished themselves by their calculated brutality to the civilian population. It had the direct military object of causing a wholesale panic in order to encumber the few roads with fleeing households and thereby to impede the retreat of the Serbian army and guns. The two Serbian armies were hopelessly isolated by the Bulgarian advance from Üsküb, northwards towards Prishtina. The first, or northern, retired towards Montenegro. The second, or southern, into the mountains of Central Albania.

(128) *Nov.* 1.—Ruthless destruction wrought by the invaders in the districts of Champagne and Lorraine; visited by the Agricultural Relief of Allies Committee (instituted by the Royal Agricultural Society). Sent several consignments of reapers

Digitized by Google

and binders and other machinery in time for hay and corn harvests. Funds, animals and produce to be contributed. Work of the Society of Friends in the Sermoise district and elsewhere has been of the greatest importance in helping to replenish denuded homesteads.

(129) *Nov.* 2.—Mr. Asquith spoke of our achievements on land and sea, declared British policy with regard to the succour of Serbia, announced that there would be a War Committee of not less than three and not more than five members, and explained Lord Derby's recruiting scheme. Compulsion, if necessary, voluntary recruiting too haphazard. Unmarried men wanted first.

(130) *Nov.* 4.—M. Skouloudis announced that any Allied troops which might be driven across that frontier must be disarmed and interned, but he eventually gave in to the Allied demands, removed most of the Greek troops from Salonika, and handed over the whole " zone of manœuvres " to the Allies, including all roads and railways.

(131) *Nov.* 5.—" The Prime Minister has appointed a Committee to inquire into difficulties and congestion arising from time to time at harbours, ports and docks in the United Kingdom." The most important work required of the Committee was to expedite the discharge and loading of vessels at all ports in the country, and thereby increase the supply of tonnage so greatly required at the present time.

(132) *Nov.* 7.—110 German divisions in the *West*. 50 German and 40 Austro-Hungarian divisions of Germany and Austria are on the *Russian* front, and 20 Austro-German divisions invading Serbia. More co-ordination of Allied armies demanded.

(133) *Nov.* 7.—The American Note as to the maritime policy of Great Britain was a strongly-worded protest against our construction of the law of contraband and blockade and repudiated our suggestion that Americans have sufficient redress through our Prize Courts.

(134) *Nov.* 9.—" Be the journey long or short, we shall not pause or falter till we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself, for the world at large their final emancipation from the reign of force."

(135) *Nov.* 10.—" We must found the policy of this century on an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance. Others nations will probably enter this alliance, but we must form the kernel of it. The future of European culture, as opposed to German *Kultur*, depends on the defeat of that Power, and on the means adopted by which to prevent her from developing her forces afresh."

(136) *Nov.* 11.—No marriage contracted after Registration day (August 15, 1915) will entitle any man to be relegated to the married groups. Whether a man is indispensable or not will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals.

(137) *Nov.* 15.—Two British officers killed July 12 and the British Vice-Consul at Shiraz killed September 8 ; all at German instigation.

(138) *Nov.* 15.—Mr. Churchill maintained in the House of Commons that, with regard to the Antwerp and Dardanelles expeditions, he had not acted contrary to the advice of the professional experts. Emphasised the extensive gap which separated the naval from the military activities. Lord Fisher did not object at first.

(139) *Nov.* 19.—" Married men not to be called up till young unmarried men have been. If these young men do not come forward voluntarily, you will either release the married men from their pledge or introduce a Bill into Parliament to compel the young men to serve. If Parliament did not pass such a bill the married men would be automatically released from their engagement to serve." Confirmed by Mr. Asquith.

(140) *Nov.* 19.—The German Press announced that revolt has broken out everywhere in India ; that Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans have united to make all difficulties for the detested English, etc., etc. The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) announces that there is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end, neither is it true that the Nizam of Hyderabad had been deposed by his subjects.

(141) *Nov.* 20.—It is estimated that there are not less than 4,000 German officers and soldiers in the colony, and about 30,000 native troops. Included are the officers and crew of the German war-vessel " Königsberg," with the guns from that vessel.

(142) *Nov.* 30.—Official list of Prussian* military casualties published up to date :—

484,218 killed and died of wounds
384,198 severely wounded.
27,674 died of disease.
381,141 missing.

* Prussian includes all German except Bavaria, Saxony, and Navy.

Digitized by Google

(144) *Dec.* 1.—The Foreign Office published a statement sent to the Admiralty by a well-known firm of solicitors that the master of a Swedish steamship informed them that his clearance papers, certifying that his ship was carrying no contraband, were printed in German as well as in Swedish; that the Swedish Custom Houses always telegraphed to Berlin informing them of the sailing of the vessel, and that she was not carrying contraband; further, that all Swedish vessels were stopped at the South entrance of the Sound and carefully examined by German patrol-boats. The German idea of "freedom of the seas" for neutrals.

(145) *Dec.* 1.—Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that Italy had formally entered into the Agreement by which France, Russia, Great Britain, and later, Japan, would none of them conclude peace separately. The Government would give aid to Serbia by revictualling and supplying ammunition and facilitating concentration of the Serbian Army while awaiting the time of vengeance.

(146) *Dec.* 1.—Lord Portsmouth charged the "pundits of the Foreign Office," through their interpretation of the Declaration of London, with having harassed the British Fleet for the benefit of our enemies. Lord Lansdowne replied that the Declaration of London was dead as an instrument of national obligation, but with certain important modifications was valuable as a convenient principle for the guidance of our Prize Courts and the Prize Courts of our Allies. He said it was very different from the Declaration of 1911.

(147) *Dec.* 2.—"Perhaps at the end of the war combatant Europe will find that in the interest of those engaged the fact of the U.S.A. not having participated in the struggle will prove of the greatest benefit. At the return of peace at least one great nation will then be found financially and industrially capable of responding to the financial and industrial needs of the others, at the moment when Europe will be economically exhausted." (Quoted from the *New York Nation*.)

(148) *Dec.* 3.—Figures given by the Prime Minister to Mr. Molteno show that up to November 9, 1915, the British casualties in all the theatres of war amounted to:—Officers, 22,119; other ranks, 488,111; total, 510,230.

(149) *Dec.* 3.—Mr. Lansing informed Count Bernstorff that Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché at Washington, is a "*persona non grata*," owing to his connection with the conspiracy of Hamburg-Amerika Line to supply German warships from American ports. Revelations as to forging of passports. Captain von Papen (Military Attaché) engaged in conspiracy to disorganise American factories suspected of making munitions for Allies.

(150) *Dec.* 5.—King Constantine complained bitterly of the "unjust and cruel attacks that had been made upon him and the suspicions which existed as to his intentions and sentiments." He pledged the friendship of Greece towards the Allies, and especially towards England, and firmly denied the existence of any treaty with Bulgaria.

(151) *End of Nov.*—Essad Pasha, who had made for himself a little Albanian kingdom after the flight of the Prince of Wied, welcomed the Serbian fugitives in every way, while he expelled all Austrian and Bulgarian subjects from his territory and "gave Teutonic agents who appeared in December to stir up the northern tribes a taste of Albanian justice."

(152) *Dec.* 6.—"In view of the comedy of the forthcoming elections . . . This party cannot lend itself to this comedy unworthy of a free people and contrary to the national will. It will consequently not take part in the Elections, and will leave to the Government full and entire responsibility for its deviation from the political régime and for the disasters which the Government is preparing."

(153) *Dec.* 6.—"The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of the other Allies."

(154) *Dec.* 8.—Destruction of the last of the enemy's oversea raiders, the "Königsberg," when lying some distance up the Rufiji river, in July, 1915. Monitors—the "Severn" and the "Mersey," and two aeroplanes—made two attacks, July 5 and 11, the last being completely successful, and the work of the R.N.A.S. and high-angle fire of the monitors highly praised.

(155) *Dec.* 11.—"In seven months over 25,000 officers and men had perished; over 75,000 were wounded, and over 12,000 missing—casualties nearly twice the number of the force which landed on April 25 . . . Over 96,000 cases had been admitted to hospital. The chief causes were dysentery and para-typhoid . . . An enterprise which had shown such unparalleled losses, and which, what with the proba-

Digitized by Google

bility of ill weather and the certainty of an increased enemy strength, boded so ill for the future, ought clearly to be relinquished, if relinquishment was possible."—(Nelson, "History of War," Vol. XII., p.55.)

(155) *Dec.* 20.—Mr. Asquith, in communicating the information to the House of Commons, said the withdrawal of the troops was made in pursuance of a decision come to some time ago by the Cabinet. He added that the fact that the operations had been so successfully carried out reflected the utmost credit on the Generals on the spot, the Admiral and his staff, and all ranks of the Army and Navy. "Few more anxious decisions have ever fallen to the lot of a British Commander than that on which Sir Charles Monro was required to pronounce the final word. The problem fell into three parts: Suvla, Anzac, Cape Helles (the latter being evacuated January 8, 1916) . . . But in each zone there remained a matter of three or more divisions to be moved. The whole thing was a gigantic gamble with fate, but every precaution was taken to lessen the odds . . . success depended upon two things, mainly—fine weather and secrecy. The first was the gift of the gods, and the second was attained by sheer bluff. . . . Our lines lay to all appearances as they had been for the last four months, but they were only a blind. We kept up our usual fire and received the Turkish answer, but had any body of the enemy chosen to attack they would have found the trenches held by a handful . . . Before midnight the last guns had been got on board, and at 1.30 a.m. on Monday morning (20th) the final embarkation of the troops began. . . . The Highland Mounted Brigade acted as the rearguard (at Suvla) to fight the expected action that never came. . . . The operations at Anzac were conducted on the same lines . . . but the intricate Anzac lines and exceeding precariousness of many of the positions made the movements of guns and troops far more difficult . . . Half the guns and half the men of the N.Z. batteries disappeared in a single night. As at Suvla, only picked battalions were left to the end, and there was desperate rivalry as to who should be chosen to act as rearguard. On the Saturday night three-fifths of the entire force was got on board the transports. On Sunday night the rest left, with 2 men wounded as the total casualties. By 5.30 a.m. on Monday morning the last transports moved from the coast, leaving the warships to follow. . . ."—(Nelson, "History of the War," Vol. XII., pp. 57, etc.)

(156) *Dec.* 25.—"In this connection the demand for the freedom of the seas comes once more into prominence. In peace time the seas were always free, but during the war we have found to our cost that it is the strongest fleet which rules the seas. Therefore, means must and will be found to guarantee freedom of traffic to mercantile fleets not only in peace-time but also in time of war."

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

Figures in black type represent the month:
e.g., 4.**1**=4th Jan.; 24.**11**=24th Nov.; etc.

AA, RIVER (Riga).
Germans cross the, 31.**7**; Germans driven back beyond the, 12.**8**; Fighting on the, 17-24.**10**; Kish captured, 19.**10**.
ABBAS HILMI, EX-KHEDIVE.
Notifies his resignation to the Sultan; his intrigues in Italy unsuccessful, 6-**11**.
ABBEVILLE.
German aircraft bomb, 23.**9**, &c.
ABLAIN (Vimy).
Hard fighting at, French eventually take, 11-29.**5**; further fighting 18,19.**8**.
ACHI BABA (Gallipoli).
Chief attacks on, 28.**6**, 12.**7** and 6.**8**..
ADA TSIGANLIA (Island of).
Occupied by Austrians, 3.**1**.
ADEN.
Retirement on, by British, 5.**7**.
ADIGE, RIVER.
Continued Italian advance in valley of, 1.**6**; Successful Italian assaults between the Brenta and, 11.**10**.
ADMIRALTY.
Decision to appoint Flag-Officer as Director of Air Services, 8.**9**.
ADRIATIC, N.
Raid by Austrian fleet and aeroplanes, 24.**5**.
AERIAL ACTIVITY.
Greatest on British front, 19.**12**.
AERIAL DEFENCES.
Admiral Sir Percy Scott commanding London area, 13.**9**.
AFRICA, EAST.
v. East Africa.
AFRICA (German East).
v. East Africa, German.
AFRICA (German South-West).
v. South West Africa, German.
AFRICA (South).
v. South Africa.
"AGAMEMNON," H.M.S.
v. Dardanelles.
AGRICULTURAL (Relief of Allies).
Committee visits France, **10**.
AHWAZ (South-West Persia).
Turks attack British force at Ghadir, but are heavily beaten, 3.**3**; Turks attack and again repulsed, 11-12.**4**.
AIRE, RIVER.
Fierce firing north and south of, 22.**9**; Violent bombardment south of, 23.**9**.
AISNE, RIVER.
Repeated German counter-attacks repulsed: 2,000 German dead, 250 prisoners, 7.**6**; Heavy artillery fighting throughout September; Violent bombardment north and south of, 29.**9**; Operations active on the, 1-7, 12, 17, 18, 28,**10**.
AISNE-MARNE CANAL.
Fighting on, 15-24.**9**; French gain, right bank of, 21.**9**.
AIVALI (North of Smyrna).
Greeks expelled, 18.**7**.
AKABA (North Red Sea).
Turks cleared out by French, 22.**2**.
AKBACHI SLIMAN, BAY OF (Gallipoli).
French air squadron bombs, 20.**8**; Turkish transports sunk in, 29.**8**.
ALASHGERD (Armenia).
Fighting near, 23-24.**4**.
ALBANIANS.
Invade Serbia, 15-16.**2**; welcome Serbians, Nov.
ALBERT, King of Belgians.
Appointed Col.-in-Chief, 5th Dragoon Guards, 12.8.
ALBERT (Somme).
German attack N.N.E. of, 10-11.**4**; Failure of German attacks in region, 15.**4**. 23 airplanes raid German camp, 26.**11**.
ALCHI TEPE (Dardanelles).
British bombardment of, 5.**9**.
ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.
Prohibition in Royal Households, 5.**4**; Appeals for prohibition, 6-7.**4**; Mr. Lloyd George on, 29.**4**; White Paper on, 2.**5**; Cape Town restrictions, 3.**5**; in France, 25.**7**.
ALEXEIEV, GENERAL.
Appointed Chief of Russian Staff, 1.**9**.
ALEXANDRETTA.
British raid on, 25.**1**.
ALEXANDRIA (N.E. of Cyprus).
Landing of the French Expeditionary Force, 3.**4**.
ALIENS.
Announcement of internment, etc., 13.**5**; Internment begins, 14.**5**.
ALTKIRCH (Alsace).
French advance near, 6.**1**.
"AMALFI" (Italian Cruiser).
Sunk, 8.**7**.
AMARA (Mesopotamia).
Surrendered to British: 200 prisoners and 13 guns taken, 3.**6**.

Digitized by Google

AMERICA (United States of).
v. United States of America.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.
To be loaned or sold to the State, 13.12.
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
Formation of, announced, 24.10.
"AMIRAL HAMELIN"
French transport, torpedoed, 7.10.
ANAFARTA (Gallipoli).
Futile British attacks on, 8-10.8, 21.8, 5.9.
ANATOLIAN COAST.
Russian destroyers sink four Turkish steamers off, 15.4; Others at various dates; Sink 19 Turkish supply ships, 7.10.
ANCONA (N. Italy).
Bombed by Austrians, 10.12.
"ANCONA," ss. (Italian Liner).
Sunk by German submarine, 7.11; U.S.A. protest: Unsatisfactory Austrian Note *re*, 18.11; Second ditto, 31.12.
ANDRASSY (JULIUS), COUNT.
Declares Hungary determined to continue war, 4.4.
ANDRIEVO (near Memel).
Occupation and evacuation by Germans, 8.4.
"ANGLIA," (Hospital Ship).
Mined in the Channel, 17.11.
ANNUNZIO, G. d'.
Patriotic addresses by, at Genoa, 14.5; Campaign at Rome, 12.5.
ANTI-AIRCRAFT CORPS.
Control transferred to War Office, 13.12
ANZAC COVE (Gallipoli).
Landing at, 25.4; Heavy fighting inland from, 10, 18.5, 30.6, 6-10.8, 27.8; Turkish attacks repulsed, 4.11; Successful silent evacuation, 18-20.12.
APREMONT (Argonne).
Severe fighting in forest of, on various dates, especially 8-9.4, 8.7., and 22-23.9.
"ARABIC" (U.S.A. Liner).
Sunk by Germans, 19.8; German communication to U.S.A., *re*, 24.8; Germany promises "full satisfaction," 27.8; Interviews and Notes concerning, 7-13.9., 2-5.10.
"ARCHIBALD" PAPERS.
Revelations, 6.9; Reprints and translations of, issued in White Paper (cd. 8012), 22.9.
ARDAHAN (Transcaucasus).
Battle of, 3-4.1.
ARGONNE, THE.
Fighting in, 3.1, 5.1, 22-23.1, 27.1, 30.1, 7-8.2, 10-11.2, 16.2, and various dates March to June.; Unsuccessful enemy attack, 30.6; Repeated heavy German attacks checked by French, 2-4, 12-15, 26.7; German attacks and heavy fighting, 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 13.8; Liquid fire attack near Marie Thérèse, 2.8; Heavy artillery fighting in, throughout September; Violent fighting, 8, 9, 27-28.9; Fighting in, 1-5, 7-16.10.
"ARGYLL," H.M.S.
Wrecked, 28.10.
ARI BURNU. (Gallipoli).
British landing at, 7.8; Mine explosion at, 21.9.
ARKHAVE, RIVER (Transcauc.).
Repulse of Turks, 7.9.
ARMENIA (v. Transcaucasia).
"ARMENIAN" (Leyland liner).
Torpedoed off Cornish Coast, 1.7.
ARMENIANS.
Commencement of deportation and massacres of Armenians, beginning at Zeitoun (Cilicia), 8.4.; Allies declare Ottoman Government personally responsible for, 23.5; Armenians emigrate in large numbers, 9.8; Report of hideous condition of, in Turkey, 5.9; Refugees present Memorandum to Bulgarian Premier, 9.9; Report of exterminating massacre of, in Asiatic Turkey, 27.9; Report from U.S.A. Ambassador, Constantinople, of renewed atrocities, 13.10.
ARMIES, NEW.
Eleven divisions of reinforcements sent to Western front by 15.9.
ARMY ESTIMATES.
Provide for 3 million men, 5.2.
ARRAS
Fighting near, intermittent throughout the year, especially violent in February, June, July, September and October; Heavy bombardments, especially in July and September; Big French "push" commences, 25.9.
ARSIERO (Trentino).
Italians gain advantages, 17-18.9 and 3, 5, 10.10.
ARTOIS (see Arras and Souchez).
Intense artillery activity, early September; Great allied advance in, and French successes in Arras and Souchez sectors, 25.9, and following days.
ARTVIN (Kars, Armenia).
Entry of Russians, 6.4; Fighting near, 24.4.
ASIA MINOR.
Partial Allied blockade of coast, 25.8; Turks reported fortifying Mersina, and making preparations for Egyptian campaign, 19.9.
ASQUITH, RT. HON. H. H.
Speech, *re* Munitions, at Newcastle on 20.4; Action *re* miners' deputation, 23.4 to 2.5; Statement *re* change in Government, 12.5; Statement *re* Aliens, 13.5; Speech on Reconstruction of Government, 19.5; On national registration, 24.6; On

Digitized by Google

casualties to date, 27.7; On Compulsory Service, 28.7; On War Credit, 15.9; Announces a War Committee, 2.10; On Compulsory Service 2.11; At Guildhall, 9.11; On General Staff, 10.11; On War Committee, 11.11; On Salaries question, 14.12.

ASTICO, RIVER (Trentino).
Active fighting on, 12.10.

" ASTURIAS " (hospital ship).
Attacked by submarine, 1.2.

ATROCITIES, GERMAN.
Bryce's report published, 12.5; French reports on, published, 2.8, 10.8, 31.7, 7.8.

AUBERIVE (Champagne).
Fighting at, 1, 15.10.

AUBERS RIDGE (Neuve Chapelle).
Unsuccessful British attack, 9.5.

AUGUSTOVO (North Poland).
Germans retreat through woods of, 7.8.

AUS (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by Union forces, 1.4.

AUSTRALIA.
War Tax proposed, 30.7; Labour Council, Sydney, opposes compulsory service, unless wealth conscripted, 30.9; Cabinet changes reported, 21.10; New recruiting arrangements, 25.11.

AUSTRIA.
Week declared for metal collection, 2.8; Changes in Ministry, 1.12.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Burian succeeds Berchtold as Foreign Minister, 13.1; Proposals to Italy regarding South Tyrol: Italy demurs, 16.4; Italy denounces Triple Alliance, 3.5; Presentation of Cessions proposed, 18.5; Note to Italy regarding Triple Alliance, 21.5; Italy declares War on, 23.5.

AVIATION.
French appoint M. R. Besnard Under-Secretary of State for, 14.9.

AVLONA (Valona, Albania).
Occupation by Italians, 29.5; More Italian troops landed, 16.12.

BABUNA PASS (Central Serbia).
Taken by Bulgarians, after 16 days' fighting, 17.11.

BADEN.
French air-raid into, 24.8.

BAGATELLE (Argonne).
Fighting at, 7-8.2; Heavy mining and fighting, 21.3; German attacks stopped, 2, 15, 21.4; French advance, 4.5; German attacks repulsed, 6-8, 12.5; Heavy fighting, 29.6.

BALFOUR, RT. HON. ARTHUR.
Letter on Germany's submarine policy, 6.9.

BALIGROD (Carpathians).
Fighting near, 4, 7, 8, 28.3.

BALKANS QUESTION.
Serbian reply to Entente *re* settlement of, 1.9; M. Molinov's (Bulgarian) views, 4.9; Sir E. Grey defines British policy, 28.9; M. Viviani on, 12.10; Sir E. Grey and Lord Crewe on, 14.10.

BALLIN, HERR.
Imperial confidences, *Times* 15.4; Exposure in the *Times* 23.4; Defines " Freedom of Seas," 25.12.

BALTIC PROVINCES.
Germans begin advance into, 27.4; Russian offensive, 8.5; German advance on Riga, July; (v. Riga, Mitau, Shavli, Aa, etc.)

BALTIC, THE.
Russo-German naval engagements in, 10 to 21.8; British submarines sink enemy vessels, especially 8-23.10.

BAN-DE-SAPT, THE (Vosges).
Severe fighting at, 10.2, 24.7.

BANYO, MOUNT (Cameroons).
Taken by British, 6.11.

BARANOVICHI (Vilna).
Enemy advances towards, 9.9; Continued fighting near, 22, 24, 27.9; Successful Russian fights, 8-9, 19, 21.10.

BARI.
Bombed by Austrian aircraft, 1.6.

BARTFELD (Hung. Carpathians).
Severe fighting to North of, 25.3 to 3.4.

" BAYONA," H.M.S. (Brit. aux. cruiser).
Torpedoed, 11.3.

BEAUSÉJOUR (Mesnil, Champ.).
Fighting near, 21.1, 22.2; French take fort, 27.2; Further severe fighting, 8, 9, 28.4., 4.5.

BEERSHEBA (Bir Saba).
Railway to, completed, 9.8.

BELFORT.
Bombed, 21.4. and 17.10.

BELGIAN COAST.
Despatch of Rear-Admiral Hood *re* coast-patrol action (Oct. 17 to Nov. 9, 1914). issued 13.4; Especially bombarded by Fleet, 7, 8, 25, 30.9., 2, 10, 22, 24.10.

BELGIAN RED CROSS.
Suppressed by von Bissing, 14.4.

BELGIUM.
Report of Lord Bryce's Committee on German atrocities in, issued, 12.5; Strike in, 5.8.

BELGRADE.
Bombarded, 6.4; Austrian gun boat fires on, 10.4; Shelled by Austro-Germans, 4-6.10; Austrians cross Danube at, 8.10; Enemy occupies, 9.10; Serbians driven back from heights covering, 11-22.10.

BELGRADE-CONSTANTINOPLE RAILWAY.
Controlled by Germans, 12.11

Digitized by Google

"BENEDETTO BRIN" (Italian battleship).
Explosion on board, heavy losses, 28.9.
BERCHTOLD, COUNT.
Resigns Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 13.1; Succeeded by Burian.
BERNHARDI, GENERAL VON.
War article published in "Times," 23.3; Given a command, Eastern Front 8.9.
BERNSTORFF, COUNT.
German Ambassador, U.S.A., justifies "Falaba" outrage, 6.4; Attacks American neutrality policy, 11.4; Rebuked by Mr. Bryan, 22.4.
BERRY-AU-BAC (Aisne).
Germans capture trenches, 10.5; Heavy fighting in April and May.
BESKID PASS (Carpathians).
Fighting at, 28.1; Lost by Russians, 3.2.
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, VON.
Speaks on relations of Italy to Austria, 18.5; Denounces Italy, 28.5.
BIALA (Galicia).
Taken by Germans, 9.2.
BIALA (Poland).
Captured by Germans, 15.8.
BIALA, RIVER (West Galicia).
Austro-Germans cross near Ciezkowice, 2.5; Austro-Germans cross near Tuchow, 4.5.
BIELOGRADCHIK (Bulgaria).
Serbo-Bulgar encounter, 11.10.
BIELOSTOK-BIELSK.
Line occupied by enemy, 16-20.8.
BILLS (v. Great Britain).
BIR MAHADAT (Sinai).
Turkish retreat to, 29.4
BIR NASR (Aden).
Evacuated by British, who retire on Aden, 5.7.
BIR SABA (v. Beersheba).
BISMARCK.
Centenary celebrations, 1.4.
BISSING, GENERAL VON.
Suppresses Belgian Red Cross, 14.4.
BISTRITSA (Galicia).
Austrian evacuation of line, 11.5; Austrians counter-attack on line of, 10.7.
BITLIS (Armen.)
Turkish retreat to, 21.5.
BLACK SEA, THE.
Russians sink Turkish vessels, 3.8, and at varying intervals; Russian torpedo boats damage Turkish cruiser "Hamidia," and convoy, and sink few coal transports, 6.9.
BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.
British Note to U.S.A. on interference with neutral trade, 7.1; German Government decrees seizing stocks of grain and flour, 25.1; food rations in Germany, 1.2; Exchange of Notes between U.S.A. and Britain, 10.2, 16.2, 19.2; Concession to U.S.A. re, 30.3; Another U.S.A. Note to Gt. Britain, 24.10.
BLOCKADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Germany announces submarine, 4.2; Protest by Neutral Countries, 5.2; U.S.A. Note to Germany on, 11.2; Mr. Churchill outlines Government policy regarding, 15.2; Threatened, comes into force, 18.2; Premier announces reply to, and states that "enemy destination" ships are liable to be detained, 1.3.
BLONIE LINE (Warsaw).
Germans held on, 1.8; Germans attack in force, Russians fall back, 4.8.
"BLÜCHER" (German cruiser).
Sunk in North Sea fight, 24.1.
BOBR, RIVER (Poland).
Crossed by Russians, 23.2; Russians abandon positions on, 22.8.
BODENBACH VALLEY (Carnic).
Italians repulse enemy assaults, 2.9.
BOGINSKOI, LAKE (Dvinsk).
Successful Russian fighting near, 9-25.10.
BOIS BRÛLÉ (St. Mihiel).
French make progress, 6-7.4.
BOIS D'AILLY (St. Mihiel).
Severe fighting, 4-23.4; German advance and repulse, 13.5.
BOIS DE MONTMARC (Woevre).
Fifteen German attempts repulsed, 9.4; Both sides claim success, 20.4; French capture trenches, 5.5; French advance, 7.10.
BOIS DE THIÉPVAL (River Ancre).
German attack repulsed, 10.4.
BOIS-EN-HACHE (Champagne).
Severe fighting, 14-28.10.
BOIS GRENIER (Armentières).
British success, 24.5.
BOIS LE PRÊTRE (Meuse).
Fighting in, 17-21.1; German advance and repulse, 30.3; Heavy fighting round, April and May; French finally successful, 13.5.
BOLANTE, PLATEAU OF (Argonne).
French defeat Germans, 27.9.
BORDEN, SIR R.
Attends meetings of Cabinet, etc., 14, 28, 29.7.
BOLIMOV (Ravka River, W. Poland).
Fighting near, 16, 31.1., 1-5, 24.2.
BORESLAW (Galicia).
Oil district, capture by Austrians, 15.5.
BOSPORUS.
E. 14 sinks 3 Turkish ships, 27.4; Black Sea Fleet bombards forts, 28.3., 25.4., 2.5.

Digitized by Google

BOTHA, GENERAL.
Congratulated on South-West African work, and invited to Europe, 10.7; Resolution by House of Commons, 12.7.
BOULOGNE.
Conference on munitions, 19.6, &c.
BOUREUILLES (Argonne).
Attacked by French, 3.1; French attack fails, 5.4.
"BOUVET," LE (French battleship).
v. Dardanelles.
BOY-ED and VON PAPEN, CAPTAINS.
Recall requested, 3.12; Recalled, 10.12.
"BREMEN" (cruiser).
British submarine sinks in Baltic, 17.12.
BRENTA, RIVER (Trentino).
Italian success in Valley, 18.9.
BRESCIA.
Bombed, 25.8, &c.
"BRESLAU."
Bombards Yalta (Crimea), 8.2; Engages Russians in Black Sea, 3.4; Takes refuge in Bosporus, 4.4.
BREST LITOVSK.
Bombarded, 10.8; Enemy closing in on, 16-19.8; falls, 25.8.
BRIAND, M.
Premier *vice* Viviani, 28.10; Declaration of policy, 3.11.
BRIANSK (Poland).
Russian centre broken at, 15.8.
BRINDISI.
Bombed by Austrian aircraft, 1.6
BRODY (Galicia).
Fall of, 1.9; Advance of Boehm-Ermolli's forces east of, 2.9; Austrians report successes N.E. and S.W. of, 6.9.
BROODSEINDE (Ypres).
German attack and success, 23-26.4
BROOKE (Rupert).
Poet's death at Lemnos, 23.4.
BRYAN, W. J.
U.S.A. State Secretary: Letter defending U.S.A. against charges of favouring Entente, 24.1; Disagrees with President Wilson's second Note on "Lusitania," and resigns, 8.6.
BRYCE, VISCOUNT, v. Atrocities.
BUCHAREST.
Ministers refuse transport of munitions through, 11.8; Anti-German demonstrations, 24.9.
BUDGETS.
Introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George, 4.5; introduced by Mr. McKenna, 21.9.
BUG, RIVER.
Germans advance to the, 27.6; Germans cross the, 18.7; Germans advance East of Drohiczyn, Russians retire, 15-18.8.
BUKOBA (L. Victoria Nyanza).
Destroyed by British column, 25.6.
BUKOVINA.
Russians conquer, 1, 3, 6, 16, 20.1; Austrians recover, 22.1., 4, 6-9.2; Alexeiev loses Czernowitz, 18.2; Further Austrian successes, 17-18.3; Russians driven back, Russians advance again, 21.3; Russian success, 15.5; Russians fall back, June; Austrians advance, 13.7; Big Russian attack, heavy fighting between Rivers Pruth and Dniester, 27 to 31.12
BULAIR (Gallipoli).
Bombardment by Allied Fleet, 8.5.
BULGARIA.
German Loan of 3 millions to, 2.2; Declines responsibility for *Komitadji* raid, 6.4; Commission *re* frontier incidents accepted, 11.4; Disarmament of Turko-Bulgarian population on Serbian frontier and internment suspected Bulgars, 13.4; Secret treaty with Central Powers, regarding cessions of territory to Bulgaria, 17.7; Again declares neutrality; Prince Hohenlohe, Germ. Ambass., received at Sofia, 18.7; Reply to Bulgarian Note by Allies, 3.8; Foreign Minister resigns, 19.8; Bulgarian Aims explained by M. Radoslavov, 13.8; Circular Note defining attitude, 13.9; General mobilisation foreshadowed, 13.9. Agitation against Germanophil policy, 15.9; Opposition dissuades King against Germanophil policy, 17.9; Convention with Turkey for "Armed Neutrality," 20.9; Mobilisation of Army ordered, 21.9; Premier explains reason, 24.9; No intention of attacking Serbia or Greece, 26.9; Trouble with Agrarians (anti-war), 28.9 to 3.10; Begins concentration on Serbian frontier, 3.10; Order to civilians to evacuate Thracian coast, 5.10; Allies ultimatum, unsatisfactory reply received, 4, 5.10; Ruptures imminent, 7-18.10; Germany denies secret treaty at Athens, 10.10; British rupture, 13.10; Begins war on Serbia, 14.10; Gt. Britain and France declare war, 15, 16.10; Italy declares war, 18.10.
BULGARIAN COAST.
Four German submarines sent to protect, 1.10; Blockaded by Allies, 16.10; Allied squadron bombards, 21.10., and on other dates.
BUNERWALS.
Irruption into Peshawar district, 17.8; Defeated by Rustam Column at Sarkhabi, 26.8; Defeated near Malandri Pass, 28.8; Further defeat, 31.8; and final scattering, 2.9
BURGAS (Black Sea).
Russian Fleet bombards, 21, 27.10.
BURIAN, BARON STEPHEN.
Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 13.1.
BUSHIRE (Persia).
British occupy, 8.8; British occupation terminates, 16.10.

Digitized by Google

BZURA, RIVER (Warsaw).
Fighting on, 2.1., 4-5.2; German massed attack, 12.6.
CADORE (Ven. Alps).
Occupation of passes by Italians, 24.5; Italian offensive in, 15.7; Renewed offensive, 8.9.
CALAIS.
Zeppelin raids on 22.2., 16.5; War Conference at, 4.12.
CAMEROONS (v. Garua, Yaunde, etc.)
Campaign begins, 29.1; British blockade declared, 23.4; Continued fighting throughout the year between Germans and Anglo-French force, especially 24-31.5; Capture of Garua, 10.6; Anglo-French successes in Southern, 25-30.10; valuable co-operation of Belgians reported, 6.10.
CANADA.
Announced intention to raise a further force of 35,000 men, 9.6; Expeditionary Force increased, 8.7.
"CAPELLA" (Swedish Steamer).
Seized by German torpedo boat, 23.10.
CAPORETTO (Julian).
Occupation by Italians, 24.5.
CARENCY (Vimy).
French attack and capture, 9-12.5.
CARLEUL, CHÂTEAU DE. (Vimy).
German trenches captured, 26.5.
CARNIC FRONTIER
Austrian artillery attack, 23.5; Val, Inferno occupied by Italians, 24.5; Repulse of Italians W. of Plöcken, 26.5; Italians progress, two passes occupied, 12.6; Austrian attacks repulsed, 26.6; Italian offensive, 11.7; Italians repeatedly repulse enemy, 23.9.
CARPATHIANS (v. Galicia).
Hard fighting in, in region S. and S.W. of Przemysl; Eventual Russian successes, 27.2 to 28.3; Russians retreat in May; Further fighting in autumn.
CARSO (Plateau E. of Lower Isonzo River).
Battle for, begins, 2.7; Successful Italian actions, 6-20.7; 500 prisoners taken, 20.7; Offensive continues, 31.7; Italians progress, 6-13.8; Repulsed at Doberdo, 8.9; Seize Monte San Michele, 10.9; Further successes, 14-20.9; Heavy fighting 3-26.10; Italians advance again, 1-3, and 21-28.11.
CARSON, SIR E.
Resigns office as Attorney-General, 18.10.
"CARTHAGE" (French liner).
Sunk, 7.4.
CASTELLORIZO (E. of Rhodes, S.W. Asia Minor).
Occupied by French, 27.12.
CASTELNAU, GENERAL DE
Appointed to command the French front, 9.12.
CASUALTIES.
Total military, to July 18, announced, 27.7; total naval British, to July 20, announced, 27.7; Number of British, during first year of war, stated to be 381,982, to Aug. 4 (announced) 14.9; Casualties on Western Front since Sept. 25, published, 1.11; Since war began, published, 3.12. (*v.* also Résumé.)
CASUALTIES (German).
To date, estimated, announced, 1.7, 2.8, 31.12.
CATTARO.
Fighting at, 25.8; Two Austrian destroyers and one French submarine sunk off, 29.12.
CAUCASUS, THE.
Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Viceroy of, 5.9.
CAVELL, EDITH.
Executed at Brussels, 12.10.
CENSORSHIP (Press).
Letter from Home Secretary on (*Times*), 12.10.
CEYLON.
Riots caused by racial and commercial animosity; much Moslem property destroyed, 31.5
CHÂLONS.
Continuous bombardment N. of, Sept.; Zeppelin bombs, 3.13.
CHAMPAGNE.
Violent artillery fighting during September; Great French offensive begins, Germans driven back between the Suippe and Aisne, 25.9; French advance between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, 26.9; German second lines attacked, 27.9; Progress toward Hill 185, and N. of Massiges, 28.9; Continued progress N. of Massiges, and Butte-de-Tahure, 29.9; Fighting N. of Mesnil, 29.9; French successes about Mesnil, 29-30.9; Indecisive fighting about Navarin, 1-3.10; Heavy fighting round Tahure, 9-12.10; Enemy gain footing E. of Auberive, 15.10; Continued artillery fighting throughout, 16-18.10; German attacks E. of Reims defeated, 19-21.10; French capture La Courtine, 24.10; Stubborn fighting round La Courtine, 25-29.10; Continuous artillery work round Tahure, 26-28.10; German attack at Hill 199 and Chausson Farm, 3-4.11; Hard fighting, ground regained by French, 9.12.
CHARTORYSK (Volhynia).
v. R. Styr, Sept.-Oct.; German lines broken by Russians, 10.11.
CHICHKOVO (Dvinsk).
Russians repulse enemy near, 7.10; Capture parts of enemy forces near, 16.10.

Digitized by Google

CHILE.
Protests against violation of her waters at battle of Juan Fernandez, 24.8. Receives British apologies, 16.4.
CHINA.
Japan's amended proposals to China, *re* Manchuria, etc., 26.4; Chinese Note to Japan, 1.5; Ultimatum from Japan, 7.5; Acceptance of ultimatum, 9.5; Treaty with Japan, 25.5; (see Chino-Jap Treaty, App.[47]); Japan offers advice on internal situation, 30.10; Advice rejected, 2.11; Yuan Shi-Kai becomes Emperor, 11.12.
CHOLERA.
In Austria and Galicia, 29.6; Among Turkish troops, 30.7.
CHOLM (=Kholm, E. Poland).
Occupied by enemy, 31.7; Russians defeated N.E. of, 3.8.
CHOLM-BREST LITOVSK RAILWAY.
Enemy reaches line of, 17.8.
CHOLM-LYUBLIN LINE.
Enemy movement on, suspended, 5.7.
CHURCHILL, RT. HON. WINSTON.
Meets M. Augagneur *re* Dardanelles, 21.4; Speeches to munition workers, 17.9; resigns, 11.11; Speech on Antwerp and Dardanelles, 15.11.
CITÉ ST. ÉLIE (Loos).
Tactical point, beginning of British offensive, 25.9; Quarries west of, taken by British and lost, 25.9; Retaken by British, 26.9; British gain trenches W. of, 8.10; and S.W. of, 13.10.
CIVIDALE (Friuli).
Enemy reinforced, attack Italians near, 24.9; Fighting in zone continues, 26.9; Italian offensive, 30.9
"CLAN McNAUGHTON," H.M.S.
Lost, 24.2.
CLOISTER HOEK (Flanders).
Occupation by Germans, 1.4.
COALITION MINISTRY.
Formation of, 25.5; Ratified by Unionists, 27.5.
COCHIN, DENYS, M.
French envoy received by King of Greece, 18.11.
COLCHESTER.
Raided by German aeroplane, 21.2.
COL DI LANA (Upper Cordevole, Dolomites).
Occupied by Italians, 4.8; Italian successes on the, 22-28.10; Again taken by Italians, 8.11.
COLONIES, BRITISH.
To be consulted as to terms of peace (Colonial Secretary), 14.4.
COMPULSORY SERVICE.
Debate on, 28.7, 15, 17, 28, 30.9; Principle accepted by Cabinet, 28.12.
CONSTANTINOPLE.
Perturbed Turkish families leave for Asia Minor, 13.8; E.11 sinks ships at, 27.4; Deported British and French to be sent to danger zone, 2.5; Great fire in, 26.7; Galata bridge blown up, 1.8; Desolate condition and exodus of Armenians and Greeks, 3.9; Appointment of Commission on losses through Allied bombing, 18.9.
CONSTANTINOPLE-DEDEAGACH Railway.
British aircraft bomb, 25.11.
CORDEVOLE VALLEY (Upper, Dolom.)
Italian offensive in, 28-29.7; Italian success in, 14.9; Heavy artillery duel in, 30.9; Successful Italian operations in, 18-22.10.
CORMONS (Isonzo).
Occupation by Italians, 24.5.
CORTINA (Ven. Alps).
Capture by Italians, 30.5.
COTTON.
Dissatisfaction in U.S.A. *re* Britain's holding up of, at British ports, 19.5; Mr. Lloyd George says cotton is not reaching Germany, 19.5; Strike of cotton workers at Oldham, 26.5; Declared contraband, 21.8; Germany denies inconvenience resulting from above, 1.9; Italy declares absolute contraband, 7.9.
"COURTINE, LA" (Champagne).
French capture strong work known as, 24.10; Obstinate fighting at, 25-29.10.
COURTRAI.
Allied air raid on, 30.3; British air raid on, 26.4.
CRAONNE (Aisne River).
Heavy fighting near, 15, 26.1.
CREDIT, VOTES OF.
Supplementary (1914-15) for 37 millions, 1.3; Vote (1915-16), for 250 millions, 1.3; (Supplementary), for 250 millions, 15.6; for 150 millions, 20.7; for 250 millions, 15.9; for 400 millions, 12.11.
CTESIPHON (Mesopotamia).
Advance of British on, 12.11; Battle of, 22.11; British retire from, 29.11.
CUINCHY (La Bassée).
German attack repulsed, 29.1; British success near, 6.2.
CUMBERLAND COAST TOWNS.
Shelled by German submarine, 16.8.
CYPRUS.
British Government offers to Greece in return for help to Serbia, 17.10; Offer rejected, 21.10.
CZERNOWITZ (Bukovina).
Taken by Austrians, 17.2; Russians advance on and bombard, 2.3; Russian success E. of, 14.4; Russians attack near, 14.8; Bombed, 9.10; Russians threaten, 24.12.

Digitized by Google

"DACIA," s.s.
Case of, 21.1; taken by French to Brest, 27.2.
DALMATIAN ARCHIPELAGO.
Italian Fleet bombard islands, destroy lighthouses and stations, cut cables, 5.6.
DAMASCUS (Syria).
"Hejaz" railway line to Medina completed early 1915.
DANISH SCHOONERS.
Torpedoed by Germans, 27.7.
DANUBE, RIVER.
Fighting on Serbian front, 7.9; Artillery engagement at Semendria, 20.9; Austro-Germans cross, 7.10; Austro-Germans cross at Ram and Belgrade, 8.10; von Gallwitz crosses below Semendria, 9.10; Crossing completed on 100-mile front, 11.10; von Gallwitz forces passage near Orsova, 23.10; Russian troops concentrate on E. Danube, 25.11.
DARDANELLES (v. also Gallipoli, Anzac, Helles, etc.).
Outer forts bombarded by warships, 19-20.2., 25.2; Anglo-French squadron destroys four entrance forts, 25-26.2; After bad weather, bombardment of inner forts and Bulair, 2-4.3; H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth," "Ocean," and "Agamemnon" shell Narrows forts from Gulf of Saros, 5-7.3; The big attack fails; H.M.S.s. "Ocean" and "Irresistible" and French battleship "Le Bouvet" sunk by mines, "Inflexible" and "Gaulois" damaged, 18.3; Storm, 19-20.3; Expeditionary Force (120,000 men), including about six divisions under Sir I. Hamilton and a French force (lately assembled in Egypt) under Gen. d'Amade, lands early in April; British submarine exploits, 20-30.4; Landing of forces at Cape Helles and Anzac, 25-26.4 (v. Gallipoli for land-fighting); H.M.S. "Goliath" sunk by torpedo destroyer, 12.5; H.M.S. "Triumph" and "Majestic" torpedoed, 26-27.5; Optimistic view of the operations taken by Mr. Winston Churchill in speech at Dundee, 5-6; Number of casualties announced (about 8,000 killed, 30,000 wounded, 11,000 missing), 19.7; Suvla Bay landing, 6.8; Large reinforcements refused, 16.8; Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines, 2.9; Two divisions (10th and French) withdrawn, mid-September; Sir I. Hamilton relieved by Sir C. Monro, 16.10; Withdrawal being considered, autumn; Decision to evacuate, November; Evacuation of Suvla Bay, one man wounded; Evacuation of Anzac Bay, two men wounded, 18-20.12; Despatches: Sir I. Hamilton's on Landing (13.3—5.5), 20.5; Adm. de Robeck's on Landing (25-26.4), 1.7; Sir I. Hamilton's second despatch, (5.5—30.6), 19.8; Sir I. Hamilton's third despatch (6.5—17.10), 11.12.
DAR-ES-SALAAM.
Bombarded by H.M.S.s. "Fox" and "Goliath," 2.1.
DARFUR (Sudan).
Renunciation of allegiance to Sudan Government by Sultan Ali Dinar, April.
DECLARATION OF LONDON.
Order in Council abrogating Article 57 of, 25.10; Abolition announced by Lord Lansdowne, 1.12.
DEDEAGACH.
Allied squadron bombards, 21.10.
DEDEAGACH-ADRIANOPLE RAILWAY.
Ceded to Bulgaria, 22.7.
DELCASSÉ, M.
Resignation of French Foreign Minister, 13.10.
DEMMEN, LAKE (Dvinsk).
Continual fighting near, October; Russian success at, 11-13.10.
DENMARK.
Germany apologises to, 24.8; Anglo-Danish commercial Agreement signed 19.11; Debate on, 17.12.
DERBY, LORD.
Appointed Director of Recruiting, 5.10; Lays Recruiting Scheme before Committees, 11.10; Explains Recruiting Scheme, 15.10; Speaks on Recruiting Scheme at Mansion House, 19.10.
"DERBY" GROUPS.
Single attested men called up, 18.12.
DERNBURG, HERR (German Agent in U.S.A.)
Justifies sinking of "Falaba," 1.4; Unofficial statement of Germany's peace terms, 18-25.4.
DE WET, CHRISTIAN, GENERAL.
Found guilty of treason, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and £2000 fine, 21.6; Declares for British cause, 5.11; Released, 20.12.
DILLINGEN (Treves).
Air raid on iron works, 25.8.
DILMAN (Lake Urmia).
Russians drive Turks from, 4.5.
DIXMUDE.
Shelled and attacked, 8.3; Belgians progress to south of, 13-14.3; Allied airmen bomb railway to, 1.4; German attacks to north and south repulsed, 26.5.
DNIESTER, RIVER.
Fighting on front begins, 6.5; Russian advance, 10.5; Russian advance on left bank, 23.5; Russian repulse attacks, 28.5. Russian progress, right bank of, 2,000 prisoners reported, 9.6; Report of Russian operations in May issued, 18.6; Russians retire from, to Gnila-Lipa line, 27.6; crossed by Austrians, 13.7.

Digitized by Google

DOBERDO PLATEAU. (Carso).
Italians attack, 26.7; Repulse of Italians at, 9.9; Failure of Italians to reach district of, 14.9; Minor fighting near, 8.10; Italians repulsed, 17.10.
DOBROMIL (Przemysl).
Capture by Austrians, 15.5.
DOCKERS' BATTALION.
Started, 1.4.
DOGGER BANK.
Battle of, 24.1; Despatch (Adm. Beatty) concerning, 3.3.
DOLINA (East Galicia).
Fighting near, 22.2; Russians take 4,000 Austrians, 27.2.
DOLOMITES, THE (v. also under localities)
General artillery fighting in region of, 7.9; Continued fighting in, 28.10.
DOMESNES (Gulf of Riga).
Russians land and drive off Germans, 22.10.
DONAJETZ, RIVER (West Galicia).
Austrian attack on, 18-19.2; Austro-German advance against Russia on, 28.4; Austro-German crossing, 1.5.
DONAUESCHINGEN.
Bombed by French, 13.9.
DORNACH (Alsace).
Air raid on, 26.8.
"DRESDEN" (German cruiser).
Sunk by three British warships off island of Juan Fernandez, 14.3; British apology for violation of Chilean waters, 16.4.
DRIEGRACHTEN (Flanders).
Capture by Germans, 4.4; Belgian attempt repulsed, 5.4; Belgian and German successes, 9.4.
DRINA, RIVER.
Fighting on Serbian front, 7-8.9; Serbians frustrate enemy crossing, 24-25.9; Austro-Germans cross, 7.10; Serbians hold enemy up on, 9.10; Battles developing on, 11.10; Enemy crosses at Vishegrad, 22.10.
DRINK RESTRICTIONS.
v. Alcoholic Drinks.
DRISVIATI, LAKE (Dvinsk).
Russians drive enemy from villages, 25.9; Continual fighting near during struggle for Dvinsk, October; Russians penetrate enemy line near, 14.10; Russian success on, 16.12.
DROHICZYN (Poland).
Fighting in the district of, 5-6.9; Reached by von Mackensen, 7.9.
DROHOBYCZ (Przemysl).
Austrian attacks repulsed, 18.5; Russian line broken to south-east, 26.5.
DUBISSA, RIVER (Kovna).
Russians cross, 16.5; Russians and Germans claim success, 23.5; Russian line broken, 20.7.
DUBNO (Volhynia).
German offensive develops towards Rovno, 4.9; Fighting begins north of, on River Styr, 5.9; Entry of, by Austrians, 7.9; Fighting north, west of, 22.9; Russians in region of, retire to River Ikva, 25.9; Russian retirement north of, 28.9.
DUKLA PASS (Carpathians).
Fighting at, 26-29.1, 1.2; Austrians enter, 5.5; Retreat of Russians from, 8.5.
DUMA votes grant for refugees, 5.8; Enquiry *re* munition supply, 10.8.
DUMBA, DR. K. T. (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to U.S.A.).
Compromised by "Archibald" documents, 6.9; Interview with Mr. Lansing, 8.9; Recall demanded by U.S.A. Govt, 9.9; Recalled by Austrian Govt, "for consultation," 17.9; Letter of protest to Mr. Lansing, 7.9; Refused safe conduct by U.S.A. State Department, 23.9; United States not satisfied with recall "on leave," 27.9; Recalled unconditionally; Departure settled, 28.9; Sails for home, 5.10.
DUNAJEC, RIVER. (v. Donajetz River).
DUNKIRK.
Raided by German aeroplanes, 10, 22, 28.1; 28, 29, 30.4, 10.5, and at other times; Zeppelin raid, 17.5.
DURAZZO (Albania).
Bombarded by Albanians, 10, 16, 28.4; Serbians enter, 4.7; Serbians evacuate, 17.7; Shelled by Austrian squadron, 6.12; Italians meet Serbians; Three Italian battalions occupy town, 21.12.
DUTCH.
Increase of Landstorm by, 30.7.
DVINA, RIVER (North Russia).
Crossing forced by Germans at Lennewaden and Friedrichstadt, 3.9: Success of Russians on, 21-22.9; Heavy fighting along, from Dvinsk to Friedrichstadt, 29.9 to 25.10.
DVINSK.
Russian civilians evacuate, 11.8; Germans advancing on from three directions, 11.9; Vigorous German offensive towards, 13.9; Continued progress, 15.9; Enemy surround, 16.9; Struggle for bridgehead, 17.9; Further German attacks, 18.9; Desperate fighting near, 20-22.9; Fierce struggle round continues, 24.9; Germans launch big attack, 25.9; Russian position south-west captured, 26.9; Struggle round continues, 27.9; Stubborn fighting round north-west and south of, 29.9 to end of October; Especially in Lake district to south, 30.9 to 11.10; Russians hold Germans on the whole; Russian successes, 3.11; Russian front again bombarded, 5.12

Digitized by Google

EAST AFRICA (German and British).
British occupy Mafia, off Rufiji River, 8.1; Germans capture Jasin and three companies Indian troops, 19.1; Blockade of coast declared, 28.2; small successes on Victoria Nyanza, etc., 6-9.3; Brig.-Gen. Tighe to command, 29.4; Fighting round Uganda Railway, lakes and N.E. Rhodesia, April and May; Sphinxhaven (Lake Nyassa) captured by Lt. Dennistoun, R.N., 30.5; Bukoba (Lake Victoria, Nyanza) captured by Brig.-Gen. J. Stewart, 25.6; Fighting near Abercorn (N.E. Rhodesia), 28.6, 26.7; "Königsberg" destroyed in Rufiji River, 11.7; Renewed activity, September; Skirmish S. of Songwe River, 10.9; Sir H. Smith-Dorrien appointed C.-in-C., 14.12.
EAST ANGLIA.
Zeppelin raid, 16, 30.4.
ECKAU (Riga district).
Germans repulsed, 27.9
EGRI PALANKA (Serbia).
Bulgarians capture, 17.10.
EGYPT (v. **also Suez Canal**).
Turko-German force assembling for attack, January; Enemy feints at El Kántara and Ismailia Ferry, 2.2; Attacks at Tussum and Serapeum (S. of Ismailia); Beaten off by Geoghegan's Indian Brigade and Egyptian Artillery, 3.2; Turkish force retreats, 4.2, *et seqq*; Enemy defeated at Tor (Sinai), 13.2; and at El Kubri (Suez), 23.3; Attempted assassination of Sultan Hussein Kamel, 8.4; Patrol encounters in desert, May and June; British advance prepared during autumn; Bomb thrown at Sultan, 9.7.
EL ARISH.
Bombarded by French Cruiser, 16.4.
EL KÁNTARA (Suez Canal).
Fighting at, 26.1; Turks feint, 2.2, and repulsed at, 3.2; Skirmish N.E. of, 7.4.
EL KUERI (Suez Canal).
Turkish raiders at, engaged and routed, 22-23.3.
"ELLISPONTOS" (**s.s.**).
Germany ready to indemnify Greece for torpedoing of, 24.4.
ENOS (Turkey).
Bombarded by Allied Fleet, 16.4; Landing of British and French troops near, 22.4; Evacuation of, by Turks, 1.10.
EPERNAY (Champagne).
German air raid, 27.4.
EREGLI (=Heraclea, Black Sea).
Bombarded by Russian Fleet, 8,3, 31.3 and 15.4.
ESEKA (Cameroons).
Capture by the French, 11.5.
ESSAD PASHA.
Receives retreating Serbians in Albania, December.
EUPHRATES.
Reached by British from Kurna; Turks captured, 21.7; Turks pursued on, 10.8; Railway bridge over, opened 27.4.
EVERT, GENERAL ALEXIS.
Succeeds Gen. Alexeiev as Russian C.-in-C,, 5.9.
EXCHEQUER BONDS.
At 3 % issued, 5.3; at 5 % 16.12.
EYDTKUHNEN (Russian frontier).
Taken by Germans, 10.2.
"FALABA" (**s.s.**).
Torpedoed by German submarine, 102 lives lost, 28.3; Dernburg justifies, 1.4.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
Battle of, 8.12.14; Admiral Sturdee's despatches on, 19.12.14; Published, 3.3.
FALZAREGO PEAK (Dolom.).
Occupied by Italians, 13.7; Italians repel enemy's attack, 22.9; Italians progress, 19, 21.10.
FAVERSHAM (Sittingbourne district).
German air raid, 16.4.
FECHT (Alsace).
French advance on both banks of, 19.7.
FELLA VALLEY (Carnic).
Italians check enemy in, 4, 6, 9, 18, 19, 24.10.
FEMALE LABOUR.
Conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Trade Unionists, 16.9.
FESTUBERT.
Battle of, 15-25.5; British gain German front line but fail to hold, 15.6.
FINANCE BILL.
Second reading carried, 14.6; Comprehensive statement by Mr. Asquith, 15.9.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES.
Allied, to be united, 7.2.
FIRMAN FIRMA, PRINCE.
Pro-Ally, Premier, nominated by Shah, 25.12.
FISHER, ADMIRAL LORD.
Resigns office of First Sea Lord, 14.5; Appointed Chairman of Inventions Board, 5.7.
FISHER, MR.
Australian High Commissioner, in London, 26.10.
FLAME PROJECTORS.
First used, 30.7.
FLIREY (Meuse).
Severe fighting, 9-21.4; Fighting in sector of, 6-12.10.
FORD, MR. HENRY.
Peace expedition, two ships, starts, 4.12.
"FORMIDABLE," H.M.S.
Torpedoed in Channel, 1.1.
FORTUIN (Ypres Salient).
German attack and British retreat, 26.4; German gas attack E. of, 2.5.

Digitized by Google

FOUR DE PARIS (Argonne).
Violent fighting between, and Bolante, 9, 14, 18.3; French attack to N. of, fails, 20.4.
FOURNET, DARTIGE DU, Vice-Admiral.
Appointed C.-in-C. French Naval Forces (Greek waters), 11.10.
FRANCE.
Minister of Aviation appointed, 14.9; State of war between, and Bulgaria, 16.10; French Ministry (Viviani) resigns: M. Briand becomes Premier, 28.10.
FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU (Baden).
Bombed by French, 15, 17.4, also 30.7 and 7.9.
FRENCH CIVIL POPULATION.
Further report on treatment of French by Germans issued, 10.3.
FRENCH FRONT.
Intense artillery activity everywhere, 19.12.
FRENCH, SIR JOHN.
Fifth despatch (20.11-2.2), d. 2.2; 6th despatch (2.2-5.4, Neuve Chapelle), d. 5.4, pub. 15.4; 7th despatch (15.4-15.6, second battle of Ypres and Festubert), d. 15.6, pub. 11.7; 8th despatch (2.6-8.10, battle of Loos), d. 15.10, pub. 2.11.; Special order *re* Loos, 30.9; Resigns command in field, 15.12.
FREZENBERG (Ypres).
German attack, and British retreat, 8-9.5.
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (Lake Constance).
French air raid, 28.4.
FRIEDRICHSTADT (Dvina River).
Bridgehead attacked, 29.8; Germans capture bridgehead, 3.9; Enemy advance S.E. of, 8.9.
FRIULI (N.E. Italy).
Italian advance continues over, 25.5.
"FRYE, WILLIAM P." s.s. (U.S.A.).
Destroyed by Germans, c.5.3; Germany apologizes, 15.3; U.S.A. Note demanding indemnity, 5.4; U.S.A. protest at German Prize Court decision, 28.4; Germany notifies U.S.A. of Prize Court decision, 18.5; British and German Notes received in U.S.A., 2.8; U.S.A. reply *re*, 10.8.
FURKA (Macedonia).
Bulgarians attack, lose 8,000 men, 11.12.
FURNES (Belgium).
Enemy bombards, 24-27.10.

GABA TEPE (Anzac; v. also Gallipoli).
Landing of Anzacs; fighting, 25.4; Heavy fighting at, 9-31.5, 30.6, 4.7; Attack and carry Lone Pine, 6-7.8; Severe fighting towards Khojah Chemen; repulsed, 7-9.8; Turkish counter-attack, 10.8; Anzac left takes part of Hill 60, 22.8; Consolidates it, with others, 27.8.
GALATA BRIDGE (Constantinople).
Blown up by British submarine, 1.8.
GALICIA.
Russians aligned along Donajetz River and Carpathians to Bukovina, Jan.-Feb.; Austrians attack in Carpathians, end of Jan.; Held up at Kosziowa (Uzsok), end of Feb.; Russians hold passes covering Przemysl, end of March; Capture of Przemysl by Russians, 22.3; Mackensen forces Donajetz and Biala lines, 28.4-2.5; and the Visloka, 7-8.5; Russians fall back behind the San, 12.5; Fall of Jaroslav, 16.5; Battle of the San, 15.5-2.6; Stryj lost, 1.6; Przemysl falls to the enemy, 2.6; Brusilov beats von Bothmer on the Dniester, 8-11.6; Russians fall back on Grodek position, 14.6; Russians beaten at Rava Russka, 20.6; Lemberg falls to the Austrians, 22.6; Russian retreat continues, 25.6; Lose Halicz, 28.6; Successful Russian counter-attack on the Strypa River, 30-31.8; Russian resistance in east, on Sereth River, 6.9; Strong Russian successful counter-attack: take 80,000 prisoners, 7.9-17.9; Austrians defeated near Tlusto, 22.9; Heavy fighting near Novo Alexinetz and Tarnopol, 29.9-9.10; Ivanov's victory on Strypa, 11-12.10; Further indecisive fighting, 13,21.10, and in Nov.; Ivanov attacks enemy on the Strypa, 24-28.12, and pushes for Bukovina, Dec.; Strong Russian offensive, 31.12.
GALLIPOLI (v. also Dardanelles).
Landing of British forces at Cape Helles, and of Australians and New Zealanders at Gaba Tepe, (Anzac Bay), severe fighting both places, 25.4; French on Southern shore, 25.4; Establishing French and British forces across peninsula (French back), 27-29.4; First battle of Krithia: Turkish attack repulsed, 1-4.5; Unsuccessful fighting at Gaba Tepe, 2-4.5; British and French civilians sent from Constantinople to —, 6.5, and back, 14.5; second battle of Krithia; very heavy fighting; advance 1,000 yds, 6-8.5; Heavy fighting at Anzac, 9, 10, 18, 19-5; Gen. Bridges, commanding Anzacs, killed, 15.5; Truce agreed on, 24.5; Capture of "Le Haricot" by French, 28.5; Turkish repulse 28.5, 3.6; Third battle of Krithia: severe fighting advance 500 yds, 4.6; Turkish attacks, 1, 5, 11, 16, 18.6; French attacks, 21.6; British attacks, 28.6; Turkish attack on our right and at Anzac driven off, Gen. Gouraud wounded, 29-30.6, 1-2.7; General Turkish attacks repulsed, 4-5.7; Allies attack, little result, 12.7; Various attacks by both sides, 13, 21, 23, 28.7; Our losses nearly 50,000 to date; Great British attack be-

Digitized by Google

gins, attack Achi Baba, land Suvla Bay, 6.8; Severe fighting at Suvla, Anzac and Achi Baba, 7-10.8; Fighting at Suvla dies away, failure of attack, 12.8; Gen. Stopford relieved by Gen. Byng, 15.8; Large re-inforcements refused, 16.8; Second Suvla attack, failed, 21.8; Turkish attacks (Anafarta), 5.9; 10th and French Divisions withdrawn, 15.9; Heavy artillery brought up from Adrianople, Kirk Kilisse and Chatalja, 18.9; Operations confined to artillery and aircraft, 27.9; Sir I. Hamilton relieved by Gen. Monro, 16.10; Successful attack by 156th Brigade, 15.11; Blizzard, many frozen, 27.11; Decision to evacuate, Nov.; Casualties published, 112,000, besides sick, 11.12; Suvla and Anzac evacuated (3 men wounded), 18-20.12; Covering attack from Cape Helles, 19.12; Turks claim "great victory with heavy British losses," 21.12; Turkish attack on Cape Helles, 7.1 (1916); Evacuation of Cape Helles (one man wounded), 7-9.1 (1916); Despatch on evacuation (Gen. Monro), 6.3 (1916).

GARBUNOVKA (Dvinsk front).
Fierce fighting: Taken by enemy, 9.10; Retaken by Russians, 11.10.

GARDA, LAKE.
Austrian positions near taken, 31.7; Successful Italian operations near, 12-24.10

GARTER ROLL.
German Sovereigns struck off the, 13.5.

GARUA (Cameroons).
Anglo-French attack begins, 31.5; Surrendered by enemy, 10.6.

GAS, ASPHYXIATING (v. Poison Shells).
German statement regarding French use, 14.4; Denial of use by Allies by Sir J. French, 19.4; Use by Germans, on West Front from 22.4. onwards; on East Front from 22.5. onwards; Dr. J. S. Haldane's report issued, 26.4; Resolution by French Army Committee, 17.11.

"GAULOIS," (French Battleship).
Damaged in Dardanelles, 18.3.

GAZA.
French cruiser shells, 12, 17.4.

"GAZELLE" (German Cruiser).
Torpedoed, 25.1.

GENERAL STAFF (British).
Strengthening announced by further Allied inter-communication, 10.11.

GEORGE V., KING.
Visits the Grand Fleet, 10.7; Congratulatory message to Sir John French, 30.9; Exchange of ditto with M. Poincaré, 1.10; Appeals to Country for more men, 23.10; Visits France, October; Expresses admiration of French Army in Order of the Day, 27.10; Thrown with his horse while inspecting Army in the Field, 28.10.; Returns to England in the "Anglia" hospital ship, 1.11. Message to troops and Indians, 25.12.

GEORGE, LLOYD, RT. HON. D.
At financial conference of the Allies, 6.2; Chairman first Committee of Munitions, 13.4; Speech on Munition production, 21.4; Speech on control of drinks, 29.4; Introduces Budget, 4.5; Minister of Munitions, 25.6; Confers with Welsh miners, 19.7; Speech at mining conference, 29.7.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP. (?)
Sunk in Danzig Bay, 7.2.

GERMANY.
State control of coal in, 13.7; Makes tentative peace advances to Russia, 8.8.; Secret memorandum to Chancellor from Economic Societies in, published by *Le Temps*, 11.8; Peace terms propagated by, and published in American press, 2-3.9; Third war loan realises £601,500,000, 22.9.

GEVGELI (Serbia).
Serbians covering Salonika-Nish line at, 7.10; Occupied by Bulgarians, 13.12.

GEVGELI-DOIRAN FRONT.
British take over French second line, 30.10; British troops in action, 31.10.

GHENT.
British air attack on airsheds, 19.4 and 8.10.

GIBEON (German S.W. Africa).
Defeat of Germans at, 28.4.

GIOLITTI, M.
Agitates in favour of neutrality, 9-17.5

GIUDICARIA VALLEY (Trentino).
Italians capture strong positions covering, 19-20.10.

GIURGEVO (Danube).
Fortified by Rumania, 6.10.

"GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI," (Italian Battleship). Torpedoed, 18.7.

GIVENCHY-EN-GOHELLE (Vimy).
French advance towards, 26.9; Heavy fighting, French eventually successful, 30.9 to 23.10.

"GLOBE" (Newspaper).
Suspended by military authorities, 6.11.

GNILA LIPA, RIVER (Galicia).
Russians retreat towards, 27,6; Russians withdraw from, 3.7; Crossed by Germans, 30.7.

GOANIKAS (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by South Africans, 23.2.

"GOEBEN."
Engaged by Russian Fleet in Black Sea, 3.4; Retires to Bosporus, 4.4.

GOLD.
Export from France prohibited, 9.7.

"GOLIATH," H.M.S.
Torpedoed in the Dardanelles by Turkish destroyer, 12.5.

Digitized by Google

GOLTZ, MARSHAL VON DER.
Commands Turks in Mesopotamia, 24.11.
GORIZIA (R. Isonzo).
Italians attack bridgehead, 9-22.7; Italians evacuate positions before, 28.7; Austrians regain bridgehead, 26.10; Incessant Italian bombardment, 28.10; Italian offensive, 1-3.30.11.
GORLICE (Carpath.).
Fighting near, 2.1; 9, 18, 28.8; Repulse of Austrians, 20.4; Capture by Austro-Germans, 2.5.
GOTHLAND.
Russo-German naval action off, 2.7.
GOUNARIS, M. (Athens).
Succeeds in forming Cabinet, 10.8; Secures majority at Greek elections, 19.12.
GRADO (N. Adriatic).
Austrian aeroplanes bomb, 9.9.
GRAFENSTAFEL (Ypres).
German gas attack and fierce fighting, 23-26.4.
GRAHOVO.
Montenegrins attacked at, 27.8.
GREAT BRITAIN.
British answer to U.S.A. Note on sea policy published, 9.1; Inter-Allied Financial Conference, 6.2; German submarine blockade, 18.2; Industrial unrest, March, November; Budget for 1,132 millions (Lloyd George), 4.5; Bryce Report issued, 12.5; Defence of the Realm Bill, 12.5; Coalition Government and New Cabinet, 3.6; Ministry of Munitions Bill, 9.6; Second Finance Bill, 14.6; 4½ per cent. War Loan Bill, 21.6; Welsh Miners troubles, July to September; Munitions of War Bill, 2.7; War Loan reaches £585,000,000, 13.7; National Registration Bill passed, 14.7; Third War Budget of 1,590 millions (McKenna), 21.9; Declaration of War on Bulgaria, 15.10; Offers Cyprus to Greece, 17.10; Offer rejected, 21.10; Third Finance Bill, 21.10; Derby Scheme issued, 21.10; Blue Book *re* no separate peace issued, 29.10; Mr. Asquith's statement on situation, 2.11; Government buy or borrow all American and Canadian securities in Great Britain, 13.12; 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds issued, 16.12; Compulsory service principle accepted by Cabinet, 28.12.
GREECE.
Gounaris Cabinet, 10.8; Note to Bulgaria pointing out danger of incursions, 6.4; M. Venizelos gains 193 seats out of 316 and forms Ministry, 13.6; M. Venizelos resigns, 16.8; New Cabinet under M. Zaimis, 23.8; Objection to Serbian cessions to Bulgaria, and condition of Greco-Serbian frontier, 10.9; King Constantine signs general mobilisation decree, 23.9; Perfect agreement between King and M. Venizelos, reported, 25.9; Allied victory in Champagne increases enmity against Central Powers, 28.9; M. Zaimis declares neutral policy of, M. Venizelos exposes danger of, 11.10; Refuses Serbia's appeal for help against Bulgaria, 12.10; British Government offers Cyprus, 14.10; Offer rejected 21.10; King makes statement of his attitude towards the war, 25.10; M. Skouloudis, Prime Minister, 4.11; Promises of Government to Lord Kitchener 20.11; Answer to the Quadruple Note, 25.11; German mission, 11.11; Chamber dissolved, 12.11; Pacific blockade of, proclaimed, 19.11; M. Skouloudis refuses Bulgarian troops entry into, 17.12.
GREEK FRONTIER.
Franco-British troops withdraw towards, 13.12.
GRETNA GREEN.
Troop-train disaster at Quintonshill, 22.5.
GREY, SIR EDWARD.
Presides at Conference of Ambassadors in London, 23.4; Correspondence *re.* Prize Courts published, 3.8; Account of last interview with Prince Lichnowsky published, 30.8; On Balkan situation, 2.10; On British policy in Near East, 14.10.
GRODEK (Gal.).
Russians occupy line, 14.5; Russians retreat from, to position in front of Lemberg, 19.6.
GRODNO (R. Niemen).
Continued German attacks on, 1-5.8; Germans bombard, 5.5; Enemy nears, 29.8; Outer forts captured by Germans, 1.9; Fall of, 2.9; Russian temporary re-entry, 3.9; Russian resistance N.E. of, 16.9.
"GULFLIGHT," S.S.
U.S. oil vessel torpedoed by German submarine. 1.5.

"HAAKON VII."
Norwegian mail-steamer stopped by Germans, 19.8.
HAFIZ KHOR (Indian frontier).
Mohmands defeated, 5.9.
HAIG, SIR DOUGLAS.
Succeeds Sir John French as C.-in-C., 15.12.
HAJVORUKA (Strypa).
Russians storm enemy position, 11.10; Capture village S. of, 12.10; Enemy recaptures, 13.10.
HALICZ (Gal.).
Occupied by Germans, 27.6; Germans repulsed near, 29.6.
HALICZ-BUKACZOWCE (Gal.).
Repulse of Germans on front of, followed by Russian retirement, 26.6.

Digitized by Google

HAMADAN (Persia).
Rebels defeated by Russians, 9.12; Occupied by Russians, 11.12.
HAMBURG.
Three British steamers detained at beginning of war, sunk in harbour, (Lloyd's), 23.10.
"HAMIDIA," THE (Turkish Cruiser).
Damaged by Russian torpedo boat in Black Sea, 6.9.
HAMILTON, SIR IAN.
Appointed to command Dardanelles Expeditionary Force, end of February; First despatch of 20.5 (13.8 to 5.5), issued, 5.7; Second despatch, 26.8 (5.5 to 30.6); Third despatch, 11.12 (6.5 to 17.10); Relieved by Gen. Monro, 16.10.
"HARICOT, LE," (Gall.).
Capture by French, 20.5.
"HARPALYCE" (Belgian Relief Ship).
Torpedoed, 10.4.
HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF (Alsace). (Vosges).
Fighting at, 20.1, 22.1; French re-attack, 5.8; Gain summit, 26.8; Stubborn fighting for, 6-26.4; Temporary German gain on, 9.9; French progress reported, 21.9; Heavy fighting for, 4-18.10, and 21-23.12.
HASUUR (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by Union forces, 1.4.
HÉBUTERNE.
French advance S. of, and German counter-attack repulsed, 7-12.6.
HEJAZ RAILWAY (v. Damascus).
HELLES, CAPE
British false attack, 19.12.
HERACLEA (v. Eregli).
HERZEGÓVINA.
Austrians repulsed in, 2.2.
"HESPERIAN" (Allan Liner).
Torpedoed off Irish coast, 4.9; Semi-official German denial of responsibility, 14.9; Admiralty proof of enemy attack, 20.9; Declaration by German Admiralty concerning, and Capt. Smellie's report, 24.9.
HET SAS (Ypres).
Fighting at, 23.4 to 17.5.
HILL 60 (S. Ypres).
Capture by British, 17.4; German attacks repulsed, 18-21.4 and 1.5; Successful German gas attack, 5.5; Re-capture by British, 6.5.
HILL 70 (Loos).
Captured by British, 25.9; Position N. of, lost, 26.9; Brilliant attack by Guards on, 27.9; Ground N. of, re-captured, 28.9.
HILL 140 (Vimy Ridge).
French capture, 29.9.
HOBOKEN (Antwerp).
Submarine works at, bombed, 24.8; British air raid, 1.4.
HOCHROD (Alsace).
Occupied by Germans, 21.2.
HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT (Loos).
Partially stormed, 25.9; Fierce struggle round, 29.9; Enemy retakes greater part of, 3.10; Germans bomb S. portion of, 4.10; British capture main trench of, 13.10.
HOLLAND.
Tension with Germany, 8.4; Suspension of sea traffic with the United Kingdom, 22.4; Navigation re-opened, 1.5; New Naval programme, 30.7; Queen Wilhelmina re-asserts neutrality, 21.9; Proof of extensive contraband trade, 24.9.
HOOGE (Ypres).
Germans attack château, 9.5; Fighting at, 30-31.5; British advances N. of, 15.6; German trenches near, captured, 19.7; German counter-attacks repulsed, 24.7; British lines at, pierced, 30.7; Lost trenches at, re-captured, 9.8; British lose Bellewarde Farm and Ridge, 25.9; Enemy trench S.W. of, captured, 25.9; Germans gain footing in British front line, 29.9; lost trenches at, mostly recovered, 1.10.
HORODENKA (Dniester and Pruth area).
Defeat of Austrians, 11.5.
HOUTHULST (Ypres).
Forest of, fired by British artillery, 20.9.
HULLUCH (Loos).
British capture western outskirts of, 25.9; German counter-attacks repulsed N.W. of, 27.9; severe fighting N.W. of, Germans gain footing, 30.9; British capture 1,000 yards near, but unable to hold, 13.10; German attack repulsed, 19.10; German success at, 31.12.
HUSSAKOW (Przemysl).
Heavy indecisive fighting, 16-27.5.
"HUSSAR," H.M.S.
Bombards coast opposite Chios, 27.6.
"HYTHE," H.M.S.
Sunk in collision off Gallipoli, 28.10.
"IBERIAN," s.s.
Torpedoed, 30.7.
IKVA, RIVER (Brody).
Voinitza captured by Russians, 22.9; Violent encounters on, 24.9; Russians retire towards, 25.9.
ILLORI (Libau).
Russian repulse by Germans, 30.5.
ILLUKST (Dvina R.).
Russians occupy heights N.W. of, 12.10; Germans storm, 23.10; Furious fighting E. of, 25-26.10; Russian success at, 24 and 29.11.

Digitized by Google

"INDIA," H.M.S.
Torpedoed, 8.8.
INDIA.
Gift of guns by, 27.4.
INDIA (N.W. Frontier).
Raid repulsed, 18.4; Irruption of Bunerwals into Peshawar district, 17.8; Bunerwals successfully engaged by Rustam column, 26, 28, and 31.8; British position at Sandaki attacked; Defeat of Mohmands, 5.9; Defeat of native force at Kak Fort, 28-29.9; British force attacks and defeats Mohmands, 8.10.
INDIAN CORPS.
Leaves France for "another field of action," 28.12.
"INDIEN" (French Aux. Cr.).
Torpedoed off Rhodes, 8.9.
INNSBRUCK.
Bombed, 23.7.
IPEK (Serbia).
Captured by Austrians, 7.12.
ISHTIP (Serbia).
Occupied by Bulgarians, 25.10.
ISMAILÍA (Suez Canal).
Feint on, 2.2.
ISMID (Sea of Marmora).
Lt. D'Oyly Hughes tries to cut railway (single-handed) at, 21.8.
ISONZO, RIVER.
Italian advance hindered by floods, 9.6; Italians capture heights on left bank, dominating Plava, 17.7; Battle on, develops, 18-21.7; Italian progress, 25.7; Italian offensive resumed, 10.8; Fighting on upper, 4.9; Austrian artillery bombard towns on lower, 6.9; Austrian planes bomb Italian camp, 7.9; Austrians strongly reinforced on, 14.9; Italians repulse enemy at various points, 9.10; More fighting on, 20.10; Italians take many prisoners, 23.10; Fighting on, 2-3, 28.11.
ISPAHAN (Persia).
Russian vice-consul murdered, 7.5; Outrage on British Consul-General, 2.9; British and Russian Consuls and Bank managers threatened, 8.9; European residents evacuate, 11.9.
ITALIAN FRONTIER.
Austrian Emperor agrees to rectification of, if Italy neutral, 8.8.
ITALIAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
Leaves Vienna for Rome, 21.8.
ITALIAN NAVAL FEAT.
T.B.D. sinks Austrian munitions ship, and rams submarine, 21.12.
ITALY.
Sonnino's Note to Austria formulates demands, 8.4; Austrian answer, 25.4; Note to Austria, ending Triple Alliance, 3.5; Demonstrations in favour of war, 14.5; Extraordinary powers conferred on Government by Chamber and Senate, 20-21.5; Green Book on Austro-Italian negotiations issued, 20.5; Mobilisation ordered, 22.5; Declares war on Austria, 23.5; Note to Italian representatives and to foreign powers, 23.5; Declares blockade of Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coasts, 26.5; War on Turkey, 20.8.
ITALY, KING OF.
C.-in-C. Italian forces, 26.5.
IVANGOROD.
Invested, 21.7; Fall of, 5.8.

JABLONITZA PASS (E. Carp.).
Taken by Austrians, 12.2.
"J'ACCUSE!" (by H. Fernau).
Seized in Switzerland, 15.7.
JACKSON, ADMIRAL SIR H.
First Sea Lord, 27.5.
JACOBSTADT (Dvina).
Russians take offensive in district of, 11.9; Fighting near, 6, 17, 27.10.
JAFFA.
Munition factory destroyed at, 12.8.
JAPAN.
Proposals to China *re* claims, 26.4; Note from China, 1.5; Ultimatum to China, 7.5; Acceptance by China, 8.5; Treaty with China, 25.5; Political crisis in, 30.7; New Cabinet formed, 10.8; Approval of compact between Allies, 31.10.
JAPANESE STEAMER.
Sunk by German submarine, 9.11.
JAROSLAV (Przemysl).
Occupation by Austro-Germans, 14.5.
JASIN (Germ. E. Africa).
Besieged by Germans, 13.1; Three companies British surrender (except 40), 19.1.
JERABLUS.
Railway bridge over Euphrates opened, 27.4.
JERUSALEM.
Railway from, to Beersheba, opened, 9.8.
JOFFRE, GENERAL.
Returns to French H.Q. after visiting Italian front; Message to General Cadorna 7.9; Order of the Day, before the assault of 25.9; Published in England, 1.10; C.-in-C. of all French armies, 3.12.
JOHANNISBURG (E. Prussia).
Re-taken by Germans, 8.2.

KABUS (S.W. Africa).
Defeat of Germans, 20.4.
KACHANIK PASS (Serbia).
Occupied by Bulgarians, 28.10; Partly recovered by Serbians, 11.11.
KAISER.
Manifesto by, 1.8.

Digitized by Google

KAKAMAS (S. Africa).
Attacked by Germans, 4.2.
KAK FORT (Indian Frontier).
Native forces defeated, 28-29.8.
KALKFONTEIN (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by Union forces, 5.4.
KALVARIYA (N. Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 12.2; Defeat of German cavalry, 2.4; Fighting at, 9-10, 24-25, 29.4; Russian attacks repulsed, 3-4.5.
KAMIENKA, RIVER (Poland).
Retreat of Russians over, 10-11.5.
KAMIONKA, RIVER (Gal.).
Austrians repulsed beyond the, 28.7.
KAMIONKA-ZABIN FRONT (Gal.).
German advance on, 31.7.
KARACHALI (Gulf of Saros).
British landing at, 7.8.
KARAJ (Persia).
Occupied by Russians, 26.11.
KARA URGAN (Armen.).
Battle of, 13.1, 15-16.1.
KARIBIB (S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union forces, 5.5.
KARLSRUHE.
Bombed by French, 15.6.
KARUNGA (L. Nyanza).
Defeat of Germans by British, 6.4.
"KATWYK" (Dutch ship).
Sunk by German submarine, 14.4; Germany regrets and apologizes, 19.4 and 10.5.
KEETMANSHOOP (S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union forces, 20.4.
KEMP (S.A. Rebel).
Attacks Upington, 24.1; surrenders 3.2.
KENGAVER (Persia).
Murderous attack on Russian and British Consuls at, reported, 26.10.
KEP (Euph.).
Russians occupy, 16.8.
KERMANSHAH (Persia).
Turks march on, 12.4; Reported evacuation of, by Germans, 15.10.
"KHEIR-ED-DIN BARBAROSSA" (Turkish Battleship).
Torpedoed, 9.8.
KHOLM, v. CHOLM.
KHORSAN (N. Persia).
Battle of, 23.1.
KILIMANJARO DISTRICT (Ger. E. Afr.).
Skirmishes, 24.4.
KIMPOLUNG (E. Carp.).
Occupied by Russians, 6.1; Retaken by Austrians, 6.2.
KING GEORGE (v George V., King).
KING'S LYNN.
Bombed by Zeppelin, 19.1.
KIRLIBABA PASS (E. Carp.).
Seized by Russians, 16.1; Retaken by Austrians, 20-22.1.
KISH (Aa River, Riga).
Germans capture, 19.10.
KITCHENER, LORD.
Reviews the military situation, 6.1; Message to munition workers, 25.4; Statement *re* German army, 27.4; Speech *re* recruits and retaliation, 18.5; Created K.G. 1.6; Recruiting speech, 9.7; Résumé of operations on different fronts, 15.9; Visit to Southern front, 5-30.11; At Athens, 20.11.
KLADOVO (Danube).
Enemy from Orsova drives Serbians from, 23.10; Serbians abandon, 25.10.
KLESZCZELI (Gal.).
Russians defeated near, 23.8.
KNYAZHEVATS (Serbia).
Bulgarians storm hill E. of, 17.10; Continued fighting for, 22 to 27.10; Bulgarians capture, 27.10.
KOBRYN (Brest).
Russians driven back near, 27.8.
KOLKI (Styr R.).
Russians take German fortified position, 8.11.
KOLOMEA (R. Pruth).
Taken by Austrians, 16.2; Fighting near, 17.2; Russians capture, 13-14.5; Russians attack to N. of, and are repulsed, 15.5; Austro-Germans cross Dniester near, 12.6.
KOMAROFF (Styr R.).
Enemy capture, 23.10; Austrians storm, Russians retake, 25.10.
"KÖNIGSBERG" (German Cruiser).
Partly destroyed in German E. Africa, 4.7; Destruction completed, 11.7; Despatch on destruction of, published, 8.12.
"KONINGIN EMMA" (Dutch Liner).
Mined, 22.9.
KORITNITSA, RIVER (Julian).
Austrians driven from positions in valley, 4.9; Austrians strongly entrenched at Ravelnik, 19.9; Enemy columns dispersed in valley, 20.9; Italian artillery cause large fire at, 20.9.
KORITSA (S. Albania).
Bulgarians and Greeks fighting, 20.12.
KOSSOVO PLATEAU (Serbia).
Occupied by Austro-Bulgarians, 23.11.
KOSZIOWA (C. Carp.).
Fighting at, 7.2, 10-11.2, 16.2, 20.2, 13, 26.3; Russians checked at, 15.3.
KOVARSK (Dvinsk).
Captured by Russians, 12.8.
KOVEL (Volhynia).
Severe fighting in zone of, 27-28.9; Enemy pushed back towards, 10.10.
KOVNA (=Kovno, Lithuania).
Fortress attacked, 7-15.8; Evacuation of, 10.8; Fall of, 17.8.

Digitized by Google

KOVNA-OSOVYETS-BREST LITOVSK.
Russians withdraw to line of, 16.8.
KRAGUYEVATS.
Chief Serbian arsenal taken by Austro-Germans, 30.10.
KRALYEVO (Serbia).
Passage of W. Morava River forced by Austro-Germans, 7.11.
KRASNIK (S. Poland).
Occupied by Austrians, 7.1; Latter driven out in February; Archd. Josef Ferdinand occupies, 2.7; Badly beaten, 5-9.7.
KRASNOSTAV (Poland).
Germans checked at, 5.7; German success near, 18.7.
KREUZBERG RIDGE (Tyrolese frontier).
Fighting in district of, 5-7.9.
KRITHIA (Gall.).
Desperate fighting near, 28.4 to 8.5, 4.6; Attacks on, 30.6, 12.7.
KRIVOLAK (Serbia).
Evacuated by French, 7.12.
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM" (Armed N. German Lloyd).
Entered Newport News, U.S.A., 11.4; Interned at, 26.4.
KRUSHEVATS (Serbia).
Reached by Austro-Germans, 7.11.
KUBAS (S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union Forces, 1.5.
KUM (Persia).
Taken by Russians, 20.12.
KUMANOVO (Serbia).
Bulgarians advancing towards from E., 17.10; Bulgarians capture, 21.10.
KUM KALE (Gall.).
French land and re-embark, 25, 26.4.
KURDS.
Driven back N.E. of Lake Van, Armenia, 17.12.
KURNA (Mesopotamia).
Turks attack British, 11-12.4; British victory, 31.5.
KÜSTENDIL (Bulg.).
Bulgarians advancing from, threatening Nish-Salonika Railway, 17.10.
KUT-EL-AMARA (Mesop.).
Defeat of Turks at, 28.9; Townshend's force falls back to, 3.12; Siege begins, 5.12; Turkish attacks repulsed, 8-11.12; British success, 17-18.12; Further Turkish attacks repulsed, 23-25.12.
KYELTSI (Poland).
Occupation by Germans, 12.5.

LA BASSÉE.
Repulse of German attacks near, 25.1, 29.1, 1.2; British gain near, 25.2; British advance in region of, 16, 24, 25.5; Heavy artillery action from, 9, 14-17, 24.10.
LA BASSÉE (Canal).
British deny German success S. of, 23.9; Enemy trenches captured S. of, 25.9.
LABOUR.
Labour ministry in South Australia, 1.4; Labour recruiting campaign meeting, 30.9; Sydney Labour Council opposes Compulsory Service, 30.9; M. Albert Thomas addresses Labour meeting, 6.10; Committee issues Manifesto, 6.10; Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener address Labour Conference on military situation, 7-8.9.
"LABOUR LEADER," THE.
Offices raided, 18.5.
"LABYRINTH," THE (N. Arras).
French progress, 28-31.5; Fighting at, 1.6; German attacks repulsed, 12.7; French take trenches N. of, 25.9; Severe fighting, 14.11; German attack repulsed, 27.11.
LA FILLE MORTE (Arg.).
Germans repulsed, 27.8; Heavy fighting at, 4, 7, 10.10.
LA FOLIE (Vimy).
French reach, 26.9; French progress on heights of, 1 and 11.10.
LAGARINA VALLEY (Trent.)
Fighting in, 18-19.10.
LAGOSTA ISLAND (Dalmatia).
French operations on, 26.7.
LAHEJ (Aden).
Attacked by Turks, 4.7; Evacuated by British, 5.7; Death of Sultan of, 13.1.
LANGEMARCK (Ypres).
Capture by Germans, 23.4; Bombed by British, 26.4.
LA PANNE (Belgium).
Bombed by 6 German aeroplanes, 20.12.
LATIN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.
Between Argentine, Brazil and Chile, 25.5.
LAUCH VALLEY (Vosges).
German attacks in, 13-14.2.
LECZNA-KHOLM (Poland).
Line evacuated by Russians, 2.8.
LEDRO VALLEY (Trent.).
Italian surprise attack in, 5.9; Brilliant Italian success in, 22.10; Italians command, 25.10.
"LEELANAW," s.s. (American).
Torpedoed, 25.7; U.S.A. Note to Germany *re*, 29.7.
LEINTREY (Lorraine).
Heavy fighting, with severe French losses, 8-22.10.
LEMBERG.
Re-captured by Austrians, 22.6.

Digitized by Google

LENS.
Battle for, v. Loos.
"LÉON GAMBETTA" (French Cruiser).
Torpedoed in Adriatic, 27.4.
LES ÉPARGES (Meuse).
French progress at, 19-20.2; Successful French attack at, 27-28.3; French attack and hold, 5-28.4; German attack on, 16, 19.7; Heavily shelled, 2 8.
LIBAU (Baltic).
Zeppelin destroyed at, 25.1; Germans bombard and capture, 8.5.
LIDA (Grodno).
Enemy enveloping movement from Volkovysk threatens Russian flank at, 9.9; Russians withdraw on Mosty-Orani line, to protect, 12.9; German approach, 19.9; Cut railway, 20.9; Germans 16 miles E. of, repulsed, 21.9.
"LIGHTNING," H.M.S.
Damaged, 1.7.
LIHONS (S. Somme).
Severe fighting at, 5-17.10.
LINCOLN, T. (ex-M.P.).
Arrested, 4.8.
LINGE (Vosges).
Severe fighting at, 12-15.10.
LINGEKOPF (Vosges).
Summit occupied by French, 22.7; Pass occupied by French, 26.7; Fighting on, 2-4.8.
"LION," H.M.S.
Damaged, 24.1.
LIPNO (Pol.).
Fighting near, 30.1.
LIPSK (Gal.).
Stormed by enemy, 29.8; Germans advance towards the Shara River, 24.9.
LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
State control of, 6.7; First State order concerning, 19.7; Control Regulations applied to Greater London, etc., 24.9; Prohibition of "treating," 12.10.
LIUBISHEVATS (Serbia).
German and Bulgarian forces join at, 26.10.
LIZERNE (Flan.).
Capture by French and Belgians, 22-26.4.
LIZZANA (Trent.).
Castle of, destroyed, 4.8.
LOAN (American to Allies).
Mr. Lansing on, 15.9; Definite plan of, settled, 28.9; German propaganda against, 15-16.9; Bill for, passed by Commons, 12.10.
LOMBAERTZYDE (Belgium).
British monitors bombard, 1.10; Artillery action near, 10.10; Enemy's forces dispersed near, 22.10.
LOMIE (Cam.).
Occupied by Allies, 25.7
LOMZHA (Pol.).
Russians retire N. of, 3.8; Taken by Germans, 10.8.
LONDON.
Zeppelin raid, 31.5, 8.9, 13.10.
LOOS.
French success, 10-11.5; Battle begins, 25.9; British capture, 25.9; British progress E. of, 26.9; British progress S. of, 28.9; French take over part of line, 30.9; Infantry attacks on both sides, 1-9.10; Heavy shelling, 14-16.10.
LORRAINE.
Heavy artillery fighting in, early Sept.; Violent artillery actions in, 21.9; Repulse of enemy in, 23.9; Minor actions round forest of Parroy, 1-6.10; Severe fighting along Reillon - Leintrey front, 8-22.10.
LOSITSE (Pol.).
Captured by Germans, 15.8.
LUDWIGSHAFEN.
French air raid, 27.5.
LUKOW (Poland).
Evacuated by Russians, 12.8.
LUNÉVILLE.
German aeroplanes bomb, 1.9.
LUPKOW (Carp.).
Fighting near, 21.2, 2, 13, 21, 25.3.
"LUSITANIA," s.s. (Cunarder).
Flies American flag, 6.2; Warning as to possible fate, 3.5; Torpedoed, off Kinsale, 1,198 drowned, 7.5; U.S.A. Note to Germany, 14.5; German reply, 31.5; Second U.S.A. Note, 9.6; published, 11.6; German reply to second Note, 8.7; Findings of Court of Enquiry, 17.7; Third U.S.A. Note, published, 23.7; Gustave Stahl sentenced for perjury *re* case of, 9.9; Indemnity offered by Germany refused by U.S.A., 22.11.
LUTSK (Volhynia).
Austrian infantry capture, 31.8; Russians re-take, 23.9; Russians abandon, 28.9; Stubborn fighting, E. of, 30.9.
LUXEMBURG.
Bombed by French, 3.10.
LUZNITSA RIDGE (Jul.).
Italians advance along, 23.7; Enemy attacks, 24.7.
LYCK.
Taken by Germans, 12-14.2.
"LYNX," H.M.S. (Destroyer).
Sunk, 9.8.
LYUBLIN (S. Poland).
Russians take 15,000 prisoners near, 6.7; Fighting on front, 11.7; Occupied by enemy, 30.7.
LYUBLIN-KHOLM LINE.
Fierce fighting on, 19-29.7.

Digitized by Google

MACEDONIA.
Bulgarians bombard Valandova, 15.**10**; Bulgarians enter Ishtip and Radovishte, 19.**10**; Bulgarians capture Veles 20.**10**; Bulgarians capture Üsküb, 22.**10**; French occupy Strumitsa Station, 29.**10**; Fall of Monastir, 5.**12**; Allies retreat in, 7 to 13.**12**.

MACHAK (Serbia).
Fierce fighting at, E. of Knyazhevats, 24.**10**.

MACKENSEN, GENERAL VON.
Commands powerful offensive in W. Galicia, April; Held up at Krasnostav, 5.**5**; Advancing between Vistula and Bug, 29.**6**. C.-in-C. invasion Serbia, Oct.

MAHON, Lieut.-Gen. SIR B.
Appointed C.-in-C. British troops Salonika front, 28.**10**.

MAILS (Neutral).
Statement concerning, issued by British Government, 31.**7**.

MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.
French repulse Germans near, 1.**10**; Hostile bombardment, 12, 28.**10**.

MAIZERAY (Woevre).
French advance towards, 5.**4**; Failure of French attacks, 13.**4**.

"MAJESTIC," H.M.S.
Torpedoed off Gallipoli, 27.**5**.

MAKTAN (E. Africa).
Fighting 10 miles S. of, 3.**9**; British success at, 14.**9**.

MALANDRI PASS (Indian Frontier).
Bunerwals engaged near, end of Aug.

MALBORGHETTO (Carn.).
Fortress of, bombarded, 12.**6**.

MANDARA (Cameroons).
German positions captured, 20.**4**.

MANGELES (Cameroons).
Taken after five days' fighting, 21.**12**.

"MANITOU," Transport.
Sunk in Aegean, 16.**4**.

MARCO (Trent.).
Italian successes near, 4.**9**.

MARIAMPOL (Pol.).
Occupied by Germans, 12.**2**.

MARINE BLOCKADE.
U.S.A. objection to Anglo-French, 10.**3**.

MARITZ (S.A. rebel).
Attacks Upington, 24.**1**.

MARMORA (Sea of).
British submarine sinks German transport in, 2.**6**.

"MARQUETTE" (British Transport).
Torpedoed in Aegean (announced), 26.**10**.

MASSIGES (Champ.).
French progress N. of, 28.**9**; Germans surrender N. of, 29.**9**; French take Hill 191, 30.**9**; Germans bombard, 12.**10**; French capture trench, 26.**10**; Severe fighting at, 5.**11**.

MAUNOURY, GENERAL.
Military Governor of Paris, 2.**11**.

McKENNA, RT. HON. R.
Introduces Budget, 21.**9**.

MEDAL.
Naval General Service, instituted, 8.**8**.

"MEDEA" (Dutch s.s.).
Torpedoed by German submarine, 25.**3**.

MEDINA (Arabia).
Railway from Damascus completed, early 1915.

"MEDJIDIA" (Turkish Cruiser).
Sunk by mine off Odessa, 3.**4**.

MEISZAGOLA (Vilna).
Battle of, near Vilna, begins, 2.**9**; Desperate fighting; finishes with Russian retreat, 16.**9**.

MELAZGERD (Armenia).
Re-occupied by Russians, 12.**8**.

MEMEL (E. Prussia).
Invaded by Russians, 18.**3**; Retaken by Germans, 21.**3**.

MERCIER, CARDINAL.
Arrest of, for pastoral letter, 3.**1**.

MERCKEM (Flan.).
Retreat of Germans to, 6.**4**.

MERSA MATRUH (Egypt).
Arabs defeated near, 11-13 and 25.**12**.

MERSINA (S. Asia Minor).
Turks fortifying, and deporting Armenians from, 19.**9**.

MESNIL (Meuse).
Fighting near, 1**1**; French progress near, 24-26.**2**; French attack German line N. of, and make progress despite counter-attacks, 26.**2** to 16.**3**; Fighting at, 8, 28, 30.**4**; Fight for salient N. of, 29.**9**; Heavy fighting at, 1-3.**10**; Enemy bombards Butte de, 12.**10**.

MESOPOTAMIA.
Sir J. Nixon takes command, January; British reconnaissance on Ahwaz (Kurun River), driven back, 3.**3**; Cavalry at Nakhaila, 11.**3**; British repel Turkish attack on Basra (Shaiba), 13-17.**4**; British beat Turks at Kurna, 31.**5**, Amara, 3.**6**, and Nasriya (Euphr.), 25.**7**; Attack and occupy Kut-el-Amara, 28, 29.**9**; Townshend presses N. towards Baghdad, October; Battle of Ctesiphon, 22-22.**11**; Retires, and reaches Kut, 3.**12**; Siege of Kut begins, 5.**12**; Turkish assaults repulsed, 24.**12** *et seqq*; Turks build five lines of defence between Kut and main British force, December.

METTERNICH, COUNT WOLFF.
Appointed German Ambassador Extraordinary in Constantinople, 30.**10**.

METZ (Germany).
Successfully bombed by French, 26.**3**; French long range bombardment of Fort

Digitized by Google

Wagner, 1.5; French planes bomb station, 18.9, 3.10, 16.10.
METZERAL (Vosges).
Occupied by Germans, 19.2; Failure of French attack, 21.4; Germans set fire to, and evacuate, 17.6.
MEUSE (Heights of the).
Repulse of German attacks, 22-28.6; French regain positions on, 6.7; German attacks repulsed, 1.8.
MEZÖ LABOREZ (Carpath.).
Indecisive fighting, 1-8.4.
MIANDOB (L. Urmia, Pers.).
Russian occupation, 25.5.
MIDDELKERKE.
Bombardment by British monitors, 1.10.
MIEDVIEZHE (River Styr,).
Russians check enemy, 27.10.
MILITARY CROSS.
Instituted, 1.1.
MINERS (Welsh).
Dispute apparently settled, 30.6; Reject Government proposals and are threatened with Munitions of War Act, 12.7-13.7; Strike begins, 15.7: ends, 20.7; S. Wales miners refuse Mr. Runciman's award, 27.8; South Wales coalfields dispute officially settled at Cardiff, 1.9.
MINERS' FEDERATION.
Annual conference, 5.10, etc.
MINISTERIAL SALARIES.
Not to be reduced, 14.12.
MINSK (Russia).
Russians retreat on, after fall of Vilna, 18.9, and following days.
MITAU (Riga Front).
Indecisive fighting, 3-5.5; Reached by Germans, 1.8; Germans repulsed, 16.8; Fighting N.W. of, Russians destroy bridge over Aa, 20.9; German attack on railway 26 miles E. of, checked, 9.10; Russian aeroplanes bomb, 18.10; Severe fighting round, 19.10; Severe fighting on Mitau road, 23.10.
MITROVITZA.
Temporary Serbian war capital, 13.11; Taken by Austro-Germans, 23.11.
MLAVA, RIVER (Serbia).
Fighting on, 18-21.10.
MOHAMMEDAN PROTEST.
Against demanding political concessions (India), 5.12.
MOHMANDS (N.W. India).
Defeated by British, 5.9 and 8.10.
"MOLTKE" (German Cruiser).
Sunk, 18.8.
MONASTIR.
Evacuated by Serbians, 16.11; Occupied by Austrians, 5.12.
MONFALCONE (Adriatic).
Bombarded by Italian destroyers, 31.5; Bombarded by Italians, several large sailing vessels sunk, 5.6; Occupied by Italians, 9.6; Bombarded by Austrians, 6, 9.9; Austrian attack repulsed, 12.10.
MONRO, GENERAL SIR C. C.
C.-in-C. Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 20.10.
MONSO (Cameroons).
Germans surrender, 31.5.
MONTE ALTISSIMO (Trentino).
Capture by Italians, 25.5; Italian success from, 24.10.
MONTE COSICK (Julian).
Austrians driven from, 20.9.
MONTE JAVORCEK (Julian).
Italians repulsed, 12, 14.9; Italian success, 18.9; Austrians hold position, 19.9.
MONTENEGRO.
Repulses Austrians in Herzegovina, 2.2; Frontier bombarded by Austrians, 22.4; Attack repulsed at Grahovo, 14.7; Frontier attacked by Austrians, 9.10; Invaded by Austrians, 2.12.
MONTENEGRO (King Nicholas of).
Proclamation to his people, 28.11; Appeals to diplomatic corps for help, 30.11.
MONTE NERO (Julian).
Austrian attacks repulsed, 2.6; Italian positions consolidated, 20.6; Austrian attack repulsed, 6-7.9; Italians retain crests of, 19.9; Austrian attack repulsed, 9.10.
MONTE ROMBON (Julian).
Successful attacks by Italians, 27.8, 4.9; Unsuccessful attack, 12.9; Italian infantry attack on, 18.9.
MONTE SAN MICHELE (Carso).
Italians capture and relinquish, 19 and 26.7; Italians capture guns and material, 10.9.
MONTE SEI BUSI (Carso).
Italian progress near, 2-10.8; Captured by Italians, 26.7.
MONTICELLO (Trent).
Taken by Italians, 8.7.
MORAVA, VALLEY (Serb.).
Bulgarians occupy Vrania, 15.10; Upper valley cleared of Serbians, 19.10; Bulgars and Germans advance up both sides, 21-23.10.
MOSCISKA (E. of Przemysl).
Strong German attack, aided by poison gas, repulsed, 9.6; Further successful attacks as far as the San, 12-13.6.
MOURMELON (Marne).
German air raid on hospital, 15.4.
MRZLI VRH (Isonzo).
Italians attack (unsuccessfully), 1.10; Italians repulse enemy attacks on, 9, 13, 24.10.
MUNITIONS OF WAR (British).
Appointment of a Committee, 6.4;

Digitized by Google

Patriotic message of engineering and shipbuilding societies, 10.4; Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, 25.5; Mr. Lloyd George speaks on, at Liverpool, 4.6, and Bristol, 11.6; Conditions for Anglo-French agreement, 8.10; Representatives present report from front, 11.10.

MUNITIONS (Ministry of).
Bill to create, introduced, 3.6; amended 8.6; passed, 15.6; Text published, 25.6.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT.
To House of Lords, 2.7; Government decides to apply to Welsh miners, 13.7; 345 establishments controlled under, 6.8; 714 establishments controlled under, 7.9.

MUNITION WORKS.
Bill for giving Government powers over, 9.8; Trade Unions agree to expedite, 19.8.

MUSH (Armenia).
Russians retire near, 27.7.

NAGARA (Dard.).
Bombardment by Allied Fleet, 9.5; Turkish transports sunk off, 29.8.

NAKHAILA (Mesop.).
Turks retreat to, 14.4; Occupation by Anglo-Indian cavalry, 17.4.

NANCY.
Bombed, 12, 28.4; 29, 31.7; 16.10.

NAREV, RIVER (Poland).
German offensive fails, 26.2; Heavy artillery fighting right bank, 9.3; Enemy offensive on, 12.7; Enemy advance checked, 14.7; Russians retire towards, 17.7; Russians concentrate on, 19.7; Germans cross, 23.7; Germans cross above Ostrolenka, 24-25.7; Germans held on, 26.7; Reached by enemy near Lomzha, 2.8; Lomzha occupied, 27.8.

NAROCH, LAKE (Vilna).
Desperate fighting, 3.10; Hotly contested during autumn.

NASRIYA (Mesop.).
Turks driven from, 14.7; Fight outside, 24.7; Occupied by British, 25.7.

"NATAL," H.M.S.
Sunk in harbour, internal explosion, 30.12.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.
Mr. Asquith announces forthcoming Bill, 24.6; Bill introduced, 29.6; Third reading, 8.7; House of Lords, 14.7; Taken, 15.8.

NATIONAL SERVICE.
Register taken, 15.8; Manifesto on, 16.8; Women's meeting, Queens' Hall in support of, 3.9; Trade Union Congress debate on, 7.9; Second Women's meeting, 10.9; Mr. Lloyd George's letter on, 20.9.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS (Irish).
Review and Convention at Dublin, 4-5.4.

NAVARIN FARM (Champ).
French success, 29.9; Heavy fighting about, 1-9.10.

NAVY (U.S.A.)
New 5-years programme for increasing 14.10.

"NEBRASKAN" (U.S.A. s.s.)
Torpedoed off Coast of Ireland, 25.5.

NEGOTIN (Vardar River, Serb.).
Captured by Bulgars, 24.10; Serbs driven beyond, 26.10.

NEJD (Arabia).
Declares its independence, 26.7.

NEPAL.
Gift of guns received from Maharaja, 27.4.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.
British memorandum on, to U.S.A., 24.6.

NEUTRAL MAILS.
German violation of, 5.7.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.
British successful attack, 10-12.3; 1,400 prisoners taken.

NEUVILLE ST. VAAST (Vimy).
Heavy fighting; French progress, 10-26.5; Entirely in French hands, 8.6; Severe hand-to-hand fighting, 16-22.9; French progress beyond, 8.10; Heavy fighting at, 15, 27.10.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Compulsory Service League formed, 20.9.

NEW ZEALAND.
National Cabinet for, 4.8; National Registration Bill passed, 24.9; ditto enforced, 26.10.

NICHOLAS II., EMPEROR.
Issues fine manifesto, 1.8; Speech, at first meeting of Special Conference of National Defence, 4.9; Takes supreme command of the Russian forces, 5.9; Exchanges messages with President Poincaré, 7.9.

NICHOLAS, GRAND DUKE.
Relieved of chief command and appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus, 3.9.

NIEMEN, RIVER.
Crossed by Germans, 24.2; Russians repulse German attacks, 1, 10, 27, 28.3; Russian positions on, abandoned, 22.8; Germans thrown back over, near Novo Grodek, 3.10.

NIEUPORT (Flan.).
Fighting near, 16.1; Reciprocal heavy bombardment near, 7.10.

NISH.
Communications with Belgrade cut, 11.10; and with Prahovo, 13.10; Taken by Bulgarians, 5.11.

NISHAVA VALLEY (Serb.).
Bulgarian offensive, 14.10; Serbians lose and re-capture positions, 24.10.

Digitized by Google

NJOK (Cameroons).
Ejection of Germans by Anglo-French force, 29.**5**.
NONIDAS (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by South Africans, 23.**2**.
NORROY (Pont-à-Mousson, Moselle).
Severe fighting, 13-14, 16, 18.**2**.
NORTH CHANNEL.
Closed by British, 23.**2**.
NORTH SEA..
British squadron (Beatty) beats German squadron, 24.**1**; Two German torpedo boats sunk by British destroyers, 1.**5**; Germans sink British destroyer, the "Recruit" and patrol "Columbia," 1.**5**, and numerous other small actions during year; Admiral Beatty's despatch on action of, 24.**1**, published 3.**3**.
NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.
German Government apologises to, 4.**8**.
NOTES (British).
v. Blockade.
NOTES (German).
To U.S.A. *re* neutrality, 10.**4**; Ditto, *re* British treatment of submarine crews, 11.**4**; Ditto, making Great Britain responsible for loss of "Lusitania," 10.**5**; Ditto, in reply to Note on "Lusitania," 30.**5**.
NOTES (U.S.A.).
v. United States.
NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE (Vimy).
Heavy fighting and eventual French success, 15-20.**3**, 15-16.**4**, and 10, 11, 23.**5**.
NOVI BAZAR (Serbia).
Occupied by Germans, 21.**11**.
NOVO ALEXANDRIA (Pol.).
Station captured by Austrians, 1.**8**.
NOVO ALEXANDROVSK (Dvinsk).
Germans repulsed at, 25, 27.**9**; Enemy dispersed N.E. of, 12.**10**; Intense artillery action, 23.**10**.
NOVO ALEXINETZ (Dubno).
Lost and re-captured by Russians, 27-28.**9**; Enemy bombard, 29.**9**; Russians capture 1,000 prisoners at, 8.**10**; Russian success near, 21-23.**10**.
NOVO GEORGIEVSK.
Russian counter-attack at, 20.**7**; Cut off, 8.**8**; Bombarded, 10.**8**; Outlying forts captured, 16.**8**; Fall of, 19.**8**.
NOVOGOROD.
Russians retreat north of, 20.**7**.
NOVO GRODEK (Grodno).
Fighting north and south of, 22.**9**; Russians counter-attack enemy N.E. of, 24.**9**; Fighting to Russian advantage east of, 26.**9**; Germans thrown back over Niemen, 3.**10**.
NOVO TROKI (Vilna).
German success S.W. of Vilna, 8.**9**.
NYASSA, LAKE.
Brit. capture Sphinxhaven, 30.**5**; Guerrilla warfare in Nyassaland, May-June.
OBRENOVATS (N.W. Serbia).
Austro-German troops advancing north of, 9.**10**; Capture of, by Austro-German troops, 19.**10**.
"OCEAN," H.M.S.
v. Dardanelles.
OESEL, Isl'd of (Riga).
Naval actions off, 12.**8**, etc.
OGINSKI CANAL (Polesia).
Russian successes on, 21-23.**9**; Fighting continues, 12.**10**; Repulse of Russians, 22.**10**; Russians capture Vulka, struggle continues, 23-25.**10**.
OLAI (Riga Front).
Russians repulse attack, 21.**10**; Fighting E. of, 22.**10**.
OLITA (Pol.).
Fort of, occupied by Germans, 26.**8**.
OLTI (Trans-Caucasia).
Taken by Russians, 4.**4**; Russian advance E. of, 26.**4**, and 8.**5**; Turks driven back, near, 16.**8**; Russians annihilate Turkish Guard Corps at, 7.**9**.
OPATOW (S. Poland).
Austro-Germans defeated, 15.**5**, 17.**5**.
"OPHELIA" (German Ship).
Condemned in Prize Court as not being genuine hospital ship, 21.**5**.
OPPACHIASELLA (Carso).
Italians bomb encampment, 8.**10**.
ORANGE RIVER (S. Africa).
Fighting on, with rebels, 5.**1**.
ORANI (Grodno).
Fierce fighting at, 2.**9**; Russian retreat threatened by enemy frontal attack from, 8.**9**; Enemy advance from, 14.**9**.
ORBEY (Vosges).
French repulse enemy E. of, 4.**10**.
ORSOVA (Danube).
Artillery engagement, 19.**9**; Serbian position re-attacked, 19-20.**9**; Artillery fighting near, 11.**10**; Von Gallwitz forces passage at, 23.**10**.
ORTLER RANGE (Tyrol).
Italian advance towards, 10.**8**.
"OSCAR II.," s.s.
Ford's Peace Mission in, 4.**12**; Seizure of rubber in, 28.**12**.
OSOVYETS (N. Poland).
Germans attack and fail to reduce, 25.**2**, 2-21.**3**; Bombarded by Germans, 11.**4**, 27.**5**; Germans repulsed at, 14.**4**, 25.**5**; Enemy attack, 7.**8**; Evacuated and destroyed, 9.**8**; Captured by Germans, 22.**8**.
OSTEND.
Air-raids on, 12.**2**, 16.**2**, 7.**3**, 15.**4**, 8.**9**; Bombarded by British Fleet, 15.**4**, 7.**9**.
OSTROW (Przemysl).
Taken by Austro-Germans, 24.**5**.
OTAVI (Germ. S.W. Africa).
Occupied by Union forces, 1.**7**.
OTJIMBINGWE (Germ. S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union Forces, 2.**5**.

Digitized by Google

PACT OF LONDON.
Italy adheres, 1.12; Declaration published, 6.12.
PADON PASS (Tyrol).
Italians repulsed, 26.5.
"PAKLAT" (German steamer).
Correspondence published concerning seizure of the, 20.4.
PALANKA (Serbia).
Serbians defeated S.W. of, 25.10.
"PANTELEIMON" (Russian battleship).
Torpedoed in Black Sea, 22.5.
PAPEN, VON, *v.* **BOY-ED.**
PARIS.
German air raid, 22.5.
PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.
French Chamber agrees to, of Army, 27.7.
PARROY (Lorraine).
Enemy repulsed S. of Forest of, 2.10; Fighting in Forest of, 8.10; Violent enemy bombardment, 29.10.
PASHILINA (Dvinsk).
Fierce fighting at, ending in check to enemy, 9.10.16.10.
PEACE.
Chicago Times reports that Germany would discuss terms,' 9.4; Papal Note to President Wilson, 13.4; Herr Dernburg's peace campaign in U.S.A., 17.4 Conditions to be proposed by Kaiser (according to Dutch papers), 18.11.
PELAGOSA ISLAND (Mid-Adriatic).
Italians capture, 26.7; Austrians attack, 29.7; Austrians attack again, 17.8; Italians evacuate, 21.8.
PERNAU (Gulf of Riga).
German attempt to land at, fails, 20.8.
PERONNE.
Infantry action S.W. of, 18.9; Mine warfare S.W. of, 20.9.
PERSIA.
Turks take Tabriz, beginning January; Russians beat Turks at Sufian and retake Tabriz, 30.1; Hostile Persian tribesmen appear at Bushire, 12.7; British occupation of Bushire, 7.9 to 29.10; Russians beat much superior force of Turks at Dilman (L. Urmia), beginning May; Numerous local risings against British and Russians, engineered by German Minister, Prince Henry XXXI. of Reuss, autumn; Attack on British and Russian Consuls reported, 27.8; British Consul-General at Ispahan attacked and wounded, 2.9; Disaffection of Gendarmerie and German intrigue, 10.9; British Vice-Consul at Shiraz killed, 9.9; European residents leave Ispahan, 11.9; Reported efforts of Government to deal with unrest in country, 14.9; Reported disbandment of Swedish Gendarmerie, 18.9; Rumour of Alliance with Germany denied, 2.11; Shah receives Allied Ministers, 12.11; Russians defeat Turks and Germans in, 12.11; Austrian, German and Turkish Ministers leave, Shah refuses to accompany them, 13-14.11; F.O. papers on attacks on Consuls published, 15.11; Prince Firman Firma, takes stern measures with pro-Germans, 21.11; Revolt of Gendarmerie, 22.11; Russians reach Teheran, end of November; Shah's Government defied by Germans, 30.11; Reuss, with 15,000 ruffians at Kum and Hamadan, beginning December; Russians take Hamadan, 11.12; and Kum, 20.12; Prince Firman Firma, Premier, friendly, 25.12.
"PERSIA," s.s. (P. & O.)
Torpedoed off Crete, 30.12.
PERTHES (Champ.).
Captured by French, 8.1; Fighting near, 9-10.1, 1.17.20-21.2 and in March; Heavy fighting N. and N.E. of, 25.9 to 3.10. (See also Mesnil).
PESHAWAR.
Revolt at, 17.8.
PETROGRAD.
Food scarcity begins, 1.11.
"PETROLITE," s.s.
U.S. steamer attacked by Austrian submarine, 5.12.
PFALZBURG (Lorraine).
Bombed, 30.7.
PICARDY.
British line extended in, 25.8.
PILKEM (Ypres).
Taken by Germans, 23.4; French counter-attacks, 24-26.4; German attack near, repulsed, 8.7; British repulse attack near, 7.8.
PILLKALLEN (E. Prussia).
Russians advance near, 25.1; fall back, 9, 10.2.
PINSK (Polesia).
Mackensen progressing towards, 7.9 Fighting near, 8.9; Continued advance; of enemy on, 15.9; Germans capture, 16.9; Enemy moving eastward of, 17.9; German army corps forced to retreat for Logishin, N. of, 25.9; Heavy German losses in marshes, 28.9; Enemy successes S.W. of, 9.10; Fighting continues, S.W. of 12.10.
PIROT (Serb.).
Outer positions captured by Bulgarians, 18.10; Fighting continued, 25.10, Taken by Bulgarians, 28.10;.
PLAVA (Julian).
Italian advance at, 21.7; Attack by Austrians in zone of, 12.9; Austrians hold Isonzo from, to Tolmino, 19.9; Italians repulse enemy, 9.10; Strong enemy positions taken, 24-26.10.
PLEZZO (Julian).
Continued Italian bombardment, 2.9;

Digitized by Google

Successful Italian attack on Monte Rombon, 4.9; Enemy columns dispersed by Italians, 9.9; Italians repulse surprise attack, 10.9; Austrian positions attacked in basin of, 12.9; Breach of Austrian lines on front of, 18.9; Italians hold their captured positions in basin of, 20.9; Town destroyed by Austrians, 20.9; Successful Italian attacks, 3.10; Italian Artillery active, 8.10; Repulse of enemy, 9.10.

PLOTSK (N.W. Poland).
Occupied by Germans, 15.2; fighting near, 17.2.

POISONING
by Germans of Wells in S.W. Africa, April; communication issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 6.5.

POISON-SHELLS.
Use of German, reported from Paris, 12.1.

POLA.
Italian airship drops bombs on railway station and arsenal, 30.5; Another air-raid, 12.7.

POLAND (Russian).
General von Beseler appointed Governor-General of, 3.9.

POLIVANOV, GENERAL.
Becomes Russian Minister of War, 26.6; becomes Premier, 2.8.

"POMONA" (Belgian Relief Ship).
Sunk, 12.9.

PONEVIEZH (Grodno).
Russians retreat east of, 2.8.

PONTEBBA (Carnic).
Italians repulsed enemy attacks on, 4.10.

POPE BENEDICT XV.
Prayers for peace to be recited in May, 10.4; Note to President Wilson, willing to co-operate for peace, 13.4; Gifts of £1,000 to Belgium and Serbia, 16.4; Letter to Belligerent States, 30.7.

PORTUGAL.
Insurrection, 15.5; New Ministry with Senhor Chagas as Premier, 17.5; Resignation of President Arriaga, 27.5; Appointment of Senhor Braga as President, 29.5; Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Commerce ratified, 9.7.

POSTAVI (S. Dvinsk).
Enemy captures villages near, 3.10; Russians capture villages near, 5.10; Fighting with alternate successes, 6,21,23.10.

POZHAREVATS (Serbia).
Bombed, 24, 25.9; Enemy attack on, continuing, 13.10; Austro-German forces storm, 14.10; Also Vronovo Hill, E. of, 16.10; v. Gallwitz advancing S. of. 22.10.

PRAHOVO.
Serbians repulse attack on; 9.10; Railway communications with Nish cut S. of, 13.10; Bulgarians occupy, 24.10.

PRASNISH, v. **PRZASNYSZ.**

PREGASINA (Trent,).
Successful Italian attack, 12,10; Established on heights N. of, 15.10; Repulse of enemy counter-attacks, 16.10.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.
Criticism in the H. of Lords, 8.11.

PRILEP (Maced:).
Taken by Austro-Germans, 16.11.

"PRINCESS IRENE," H.M.S.
"Accidentally" blown up in Sheerness Harbour, 27.5.

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."
German armed liner arrives, Newport News, 10.3; Interned there, 8.4.

PRIPET, RIVER (Polesia).
Fighting at various points near, 27-28.9.

PRISHTINA (Maced.).
Taken by Austro-Germans, 23.11.

PRIZREND (Maced.).
Taken by Bulgarians, 30.11.

PROGARSKAI. (R. Save).
Serbians check enemy crossing, 8.10.

PRISONERS OF WAR.
Note by Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page, 27.3; Correspondence between British Government and Mr. Page *re* treatment of, and interned civilians, published, 10.4; Debate in Parliament, statement by Mr. W. Churchill, 27.4; Germans claim two millions, mostly Russian, 17.8.

PRUSSIA, EAST.
Russian invasion of, 12, 25.1; German offensive in, 7-10, 12-14, 16, 18. 22-23.2; Russian counter-offensive on frontier, 19, 21.2, 12, 18.3; and hold up enemy.

PRUTH, RIVER.
Russian retreat behind, 11-12.5; Heavy fighting for, 27.7.

PRZASNYSZ (=Prasnish, N, Poland).
German attacks repulsed, 22.2; taken by Germans, 24.2; German reverse near, 25-26.2; taken by Russians, 25, 27.2; Recaptured by Germans, 26.2; German retirement from, 1, 2.3, losing 10,000; Germans reinforced, re-attack and are held up, 9, 11, 13, 14.3; Germans attack N. of, 12.6; Failure of Russian counter-attack, 27.6; Capture by Germans, 14.7.

PRZEMYSL (Gal.).
Austrian sorties at, 19.2; Great unsuccessful sortie from, 19.3; Surrender to Russians, 22.3; Russians lose ground to S., 18.5; Severe fighting S.E. of, 26.5; Austro-German attacks on forts, 30.5; Capture by Bavarians of 3 N. Forts, 31.5; Attacked by Germans after prolonged shelling, 2.6; Evacuated by Russians, 2, 3.6; Germans advance E. of, towards Lemberg, 6.5.

PRZEVORSK (Przemysl).
Russians evacuate, 13.5.

PULTUSK.
Russian counter-attack at, 20.7; Stormed by Germans, 23.7.

Digitized by Google

"QUARRIES," THE (Loos).
British take and lose, 25.9; British retake, 26.9; British repulse repeated attacks, 3.10; Capture trench, 13.10; Enemy repulsed, 18.10.
"QUEEN ELIZABETH," H.M.S.
Shells Narrows forts from Gulf of Saros, 6.8; Sinks transport off Maidos (9 miles off, in 3 shots), 27.4; at Gallipoli, 28.4; Returns to England, June.
QUINN'S POST (Gall.).
Severe fighting near, 9.5, 29-31.5; See Gaba Tepe.
RABROVO (S. of Strumitsa).
French drive back Bulgars, 21-22.10.
RACING (Horse).
Stopped in England, Newmarket excepted, 19.5.
RADOM.
Air raid on Russian Hospital, 4.4.
RADOM-IVANGOROD.
Railway reached by Germans, 18.7
RAFALUKA (River Styr).
Important Russian successes near, 17, 19.10.
RAILWAY WORKERS.
Unrest in S. Wales and settlement, 5-17.9; Executive Council of National Union of, closing meeting and pledges, 17.9.
RAM (Danube).
Serbian positions at, shelled, 4.10; Austrians cross Danube at, 8.10; Repulse of enemy E. of, 9.10; Serbian position stormed, 11.10.
RAMAN'S DRIFT (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by South Africans, 12.1.
"RAMAZAN," H.M.S.
British transport sunk by subm., 19.9.
"RAMSAY," H.M.S.
Sunk, 8.8.
RAMSGATE.
Zeppelin raid, 17.5.
RAVA-RUSSKA (near Lemberg).
Captured by Austro-Germans, 20.6.
RAVKA RIVER (W. Poland).
Fighting on, 2, 7, 16, 31.1, 1-5, 24.2; Russians fail to cross, 1.4.
"RECRUIT," H.M.S. (destroyer).
Sunk by German submarine, 1.5.
RECRUITING.
Arrangements to secure "unstarred" men, 30.9; Urgent meetings, *re* 2.10; Lord Derby appointed Director of, 5.10; Lord Derby explains scheme, 11.10; Lord Derby defines recruiting position, 19.11.
RECRUITS.
Need of, stated by Lord Kitchener, 18.5; Age limit fixed at 40, 19.5; Lord K. states numbers falling off, 15.9; Mr. Asquith gives numbers since 1.1, 15.9.
REDMOND, JOHN.
Speech at the National Volunteer Convention at Dublin, 5.4.
REICHSACKERKOPF (Vosges).
Captured by Germans, 19.2; Heavy fighting at, 19.3; Fighting to French advantage, 28.10.
REILLON (Lorraine).
Heavy fighting near, 8-17.10.
REIMS.
Town (and Cathedral occasionally) bombarded, 22, 28.2, 3, 23.3, 9, 20, 29.4, 19, 27.7, 9, 21.8; Repulse of German attacks E. of 19-27.10.
REVAL (Gulf of Finland).
Zeppelins bomb port near, 10.9.
RHODESIA.
Fighting on frontier at Saisa, 26.6, 6.9; Other engagements on border, 12.7.
RIGA (Town).
German offensive towards, 15.7; Factories evacuated, 25.7; Germans repulsed near, 7.8; Attacked from the sea, 8, 10.8; Evacuated by civilians, 12.8; Stripped by Russians early September, 1915; Action near, 20.9; Russian success at Stungen, S. of, 22.9; Violent cannonade near, 25.9; Growing activity on front near, 5.10; Fierce fighting on front of, near Mitau, Olai, Üxküll, etc., 19-27.10; Retreat of German left wing, 10-14.11; German artillery and gas attacks, 9.12.
RIGA, GULF OF.
German fleet at entrance of, 8, 12, 16.8; Russian naval success, 18.8; Naval battle continued, 20.8; Enemy positions on, shelled by Russian fleet, 25.9.
RIVA (L. Garda).
shelled by Italians, 31.7; Italians repulsed near, 25.10.
"RIVER CLYDE" (Gall.).
Landing of troops from collier, under terrific fire at Beach V. (Seddul Bahr), 25.4.
ROBERTSON, SIR WILLIAM.
Appointed Chief of Imperial Staff, 21.12.
ROMANONES, COUNT (Spanish Statesman).
Declared possession of Tangier to be the aspiration of all political parties, 18.4.
RONCEGNO (Trent.).
Destruction of by Austrians, 8.9.
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.
Statement *re* Count Bernstorff's Note, 2.9.
ROSSKOFEL (Carnic).
Italians reach summit, 25.10.
ROSZTOKI PASS (Carpathians).
Russians advance S. of, 7.4; Austrians repulsed near, 9.4 and 20.4.
ROUBAIX (Lille).
French Note *re* outrages on civilians at, 31.7.

Digitized by Google

ROVERETO (Trent).
Italians capture villages on road to, 5.10.
ROVNO (Volhynia).
German offensive develops near, 4.9; Russian advance in district of, 13.9; and success, 14.9; Continued check of enemy in, 17.9, 21.9.
"ROXBURGH," H.M.S.
Hit by torpedo, 20.6.
"ROYAL EDWARD," H.M.S.
Sunk, 14.8.
ROYE (Somme).
Heavy artillery fighting near, Sept. 1.5.
ROZHAN (Narev River).
Bridgehead attacked and defences stormed by Germans, 22, 23.7.
RUAD (Island, N. Syrian Coast).
Occupied by French, 1.9.
RUDNIK (On Lower San).
Important position near, taken by Russians, 4,000 prisoners reported, 2.6.
RUKHLOV, M.
Russian Minister of Communications, dismissed, 10.11.
RUMANIA.
British loan to, 28.1; Calls up 7 classes, 18.3; Austrian Note to, 8.7; Votes £4,000,000 for military purposes, 4.8; Frontier closed to cereals, etc., 2.9; Critical relations with Central Powers, and partial mobilisation, 13-26.9; New party, "Unionist Federation," formed, 29.9; Troops sent to Bulgarian frontier and Giurgevo fortified, 6.10; Interventionists urging action, M. Filipescu, leader of Unionists, makes statement, 13.10.
RUMANIAN WATERS.
Mined in Lower Danube, 27.11.
RUSCHUK (Bulgaria).
German supplies arrive for Turkey and Bulgaria, 6.11.
RUSSIA (Military).
Third and unsuccessful German attack on Warsaw, January; Heavy fighting on Northern and Southern flanks, January to March; Mackensen drives Russian left wing in, April to June; Warsaw attacked from W. and S.W., June-July; Abandonment of Warsaw, 5.8; Great Russian retreat and fall of fortresses, August; Battles near Vilna, September; Russia holds the enemy, end of September; Heavy stationary fighting in the North, October to December; Shortage of arms and munitions evident, November.
RUSSIA (Political).
Changes in Ministry, 30.6; Polivanov Premier, 2.9; Board of Munitions opened, 3.9; National Defence meeting, 4.9; Sends ultimatum to Bulgaria, 4.10; Diplomatic relations with Bulgaria broken off 5.10; Statement of policy, 11.10.
RUSSKI, GENERAL.
C. in C. Northern Armies 1.9; Retires from Command 20.12.
RUSSO-SERB RELATIONS.
Lord Crewe's statement *re* Russian help 14.10.
SAARBRÜCKEN.
Bombed by French, 6.9.
SAARBURG (Lorraine).
Bombed by French 7.9.
ST. DENIS (Paris).
German air raid, 11.5.
ST. DIÉ (N. Vosges).
Bombed by Germans, 6 9
ST. ÉLOI (Ypres).
Germans take village, 14.3 British retake village, 15.3.
ST. GEORGES (Belgium).
Severe fighting near, 4.1,
ST. HUBERT (Argonne).
Heavy fighting at, 22.1, &c,
ST. JULIEN (Ypres).
British guns captured in wood W. of, 22.4; Canadians retire on, 23.4; Germans capture, 24.4; British counter-attacks fail, 25-26.4.
ST. MIHIEL (Meuse).
French attacks N. of, fail, 9.4; French take the "Cow's Head" and make further progress, 21-22.4; Destruction of bridges by French, 17.9.
ST. OMER.
Air raid on, 28.7.
SAISA (Rhodesia).
Attack on beaten off, 28.6; Germans and Belgians fight near, 6.9.
SALANDRA, SIGNOR.
Resignation of Cabinet, 13.5; King refuses to accept resignation, 16.5.
SALONIKA.
M. Venizelos protests against Allied troops landing, 1.10; Landing begins, 5.10; General Sarrail arrives, 13.10; Allied troops move North, 17.10; Lord Lansdowne's statement, 26.10; Landing of more French and British troops at, begins, 30.10; Base of Allied operations, 25.11; British land fresh forces, 4.12; Allies decide to hold, 10.12; Arrangement with Greek Premier, 12.12; In state of defence, 24.12; Bombed, 30.12.
SAMBOR (Przemysl).
Capture by Austrians, 15.5.
SAN, RIVER (Galicia).
Fighting on, 1.2; Fighting on Upper (Carp.), 27.2, 1.3. 21.3; Crossing by Austro-Germans near Samok, 11.5; Battle of the San begins, 15.5; Austro-Germans cross at various points, 17-25.5; Great battle on, favours at first the Rus-

Digitized by Google

sians, 30.5; Fierce battle of, Russian retreat, 15-16.6.
SANAGA RIVER (Cameroons).
Final success in operations along, helped by Belgian ship "Luxembourg," reported, 6.10.
SANDAKI (Indian frontier).
British attacked by natives, 28-29.8.
SANTA MARIA (Julian).
Italian attacks on, 17.8, 9.9; Counter attacks repulsed, 22.9.
"SAPHIR," French submarine.
Sunk, 17.1.
SAPIGNEUL (Reims).
Fighting at, 11, 15-20.9; Germans withdraw from, 21.9.
SARI BAIR (Gall.).
Crest partially occupied, 7.8.
SARIKAMISH (Transcauc.).
Battle of, Turks heavily defeated, 1-4.1.
SARNY (Polesia).
Severe fighting in zone of, 27-28.9; Enemy's advance checked, 4.10.
SAROS (GULF OF) (Gall.).
Bombardment of Narrows forts from, 6.8; Bombardment of the coast by Allied fleet, 23.4.
SARRAIL, GEN.
Appointed C.-in-C., Near East, 6.8; Arrives at Salonika, 13.10; Withdraws to Vardar River, 10.12.
SASENO, ISLE OF (Alb.).
Occupation by Italians, 30.5.
SAVE RIVER.
Fighting on Serbian front on, 8.9; Enemy movement on, checked by Serb. artillery, 3.10; Checked in some places, enemy crosses at others, 4-9.10; Serbs check crossing at Zabrezie and Jarak, 8-10.10; Fierce fighting at Shabats, 9.10.
SCALANOVA (opp. Samos).
French bombard, 4.8.
SCANDINAVIA.
Inter-parliamentary Union, meeting of Scandinavian groups, Copenhagen, 2-3.9
SCARPE RIVER (Arras).
Heavy reciprocal bombardment N. of, 9-10.10.
SCHEIDEMANN, HERR.
Socialist refusal to discuss cession of Alsace-Lorraine, 9.12.
SCHRATZMÄNNELE (Vosges).
Ridge claimed by both sides, 31.7; French occupy, 18-22.8; stubborn fighting, 12-18.10.
SCOTT, ADM. SIR P.
Appointed Commander London Anti-Aircraft defences, 13.9.
SEDDUL BAHR (Gall.).
Fight for, 26.4.
SEEHEIM (S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union Forces, 18.4.
SELBORNE, LORD.
Important address to agricultural representatives, 26.8.
SEMENDRIA (Danube).
Serbs driven from positions, 20.9; After heavy fighting, v. Gallwitz crosses Danube, at and below, 9-10.10; Enemy captures town, 11.10; Serbians driven back, 17.10.
SEMLIN.
Bombarded by Serbs, 12.8.
SENDE (Cameroons).
French seize post on Yaunde railway, 25.10.
SENUSSI.
Unrest stirred up by Turks and Germans, July; Apparently friendly attitude towards Egyptian Government, 27.11; Hostilities begin at W. Shaifa, 13.12; Routed at W. Mergid, both near Mersa Matruh, 25.12.
SERAPEUM (Suez Canal).
Turks repulsed at, 3.2.
SERBIA.
Invaded by Albanians, 15-16.2; Government views on Balkan question, 1, 5.9; Enemy checked on Danube, Save, and Drina fronts, 7, 8.9; Fighting along Danube, 19, 20.9; Enemy attempts on Drina fail, 24, 25.9; Enemy air-raids, 29, 30.9; Large concentration of Austro-German troops on N. frontier, 1.10; German failure at Semendria, 3.10; Hostile incursions from Drina front, 5.10; Ultimatum from Bulgaria to, 6.10; Austro-German invasion begun, 7.10; Belgrade occupied by enemy, 9.10; Hostilities with Bulgaria begin, Bulgarians cross frontier at Kadibogas, 11.10; Greece refuses aid against Bulgaria, 12.10; Bulgaria declares war on, 14.10; M. Pashich, Premier, wires to England for help, 27.10; Over-running of, October, November, December; N. Army retreats into Albania and S. Army retreats South, November; Fall of Nish, 6.11; Refuses German peace offers, 26.11; Allies land at Salonika and support, October-December.
SERETH RIVER (Gal.).
Russians retreat towards, 2.9; Crossed by Austrians, 3.9; Russian successes on, 5-9.9; Russian retreat on, 18.9; Enemy captures heights near Tarnopol, 11.10.
SEXTEN VALLEY (Julian).
Italian advance in, 7-13.8.
SHABATS (Save).
Fierce fighting near, 9.10; Austrians advancing towards, 20.10; Matchva Plain cleared of Serbs, 22.10.
SHAIBA (Basra).
British force defeats Turks, 12-14.4.

Digitized by Google

SHAVLI (Courland).
German advance towards, 27.4; Encounter of Germans and Russians, 29.4; German occupation, 1.5; Successful Russian offensive in region, 9.5; Subsequent varying fighting, 11-23.5; German attacks repulsed, 9-12.6; Russian defeat near, 23.7.
SHCHARA RIVER (Polesia).
Fighting on the, 9, 15-27.9.
SHEIKH OTHMAN (Aden).
Re-occupied by British, 21.7.
SHIRAZ (Persia).
British Vice-Consul at, dies of wounds, 9.9.
SHLOK (Riga).
Germans repulsed at, 26.7, 14.11.
SIEDLCE (Pol.). (=**SYEDLETS.**)
Evacuated, and captured by Germans, 12.8.
SIENIAWA (Gal.).
Captured by the Austrians, 18.5; Re-captured by Russians, 27.5.
SILNO (Lutsk).
Stubborn fighting near, 30.9.
SIMON, SIR JOHN (Home Secretary).
Attacks the *Times*, 30.11; Resigns, 31.12.
SKIDEL (Grodno).
Continued fighting for, 10-13.9.
SKIERNIEVICE (W. Poland).
Russian defeat N.E. of, 3.5.
SKOULOUDIS, M.
Greek Premier, 4.11.
SKUTARI (Albania).
Temporary seat of Serbian Government, 24.11.
SLATENIK (Isonzo).
Austrian attack repulsed, 10.9.
SLAVS.
Manifesto of Southern Slavs to British Nation, 13.5; Loyalty and solidarity of, in U.S.A., September.
SMITH-DORRIEN, GEN. SIR H.
Appointed to supreme command E. Africa, 14.12.
SMOLNIK REGION (Carp.).
Fighting in, 15.3; Russians take 2,400 prisoners, 20.3.
SMORGON (Vilna).
Reached by enemy, 19.9; Heavy indecisive fighting at, 20-26, 30.9-7.10.
SMUTS, GENERAL.
Narrow escape of, at Johannesburg, 23.9; Raises S. African contingent to fight in East Africa, November.
SMYRNA.
Bombardment of, 5, 7.3, 6, 21, 22.4; Turks prevent Italians leaving, 19.8; Expulsion of Greeks from, 26.9.
SOCIALISTS.
Manifesto of German Minority—against the War, 7.4; Secret meeting at Berne, 8.9; Manifesto of Socialist National Defence Committee, 6.10.
SOISSONS.
French take Hill 132, 8.1; Further fighting at Hill 132, 9-11.1; Germans retake hill, 12-13.1; French defeat E. of town, 13-14.1; Germans checked, 15.1, 17.1; Germans fail to cross Aisne 29.1; Bombarded 28.2, 23.3, 19, 27.7.
SOKAL (Gal.).
Russian offensive round, 21.7; Enemy successful, S. of, 25.7.
SOLDAU (E. Prussia).
Russian air raid, 20.4.
SOMME-PY (Champ.).
Failure of French offensive near, 5.10
SOMME, RIVER.
Continued artillery action in region of, 4-18.10.
SOUAIN.
Fighting near, 13, 22.2; Again, 4-10.10.
SOUCHEZ (Vimy).
Stiff fighting, French progress, 15-31.5; Continuous fighting, French gain ground, 1-20, 28.6; Heavy fighting, 12-27.7; Heavy fighting, French progress, 13-27.9; Fighting results in German repulse, 1-21, 30.10.
SOUTH AFRICA.
Offers contingent, 3.7.
"SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY."
Organised attack by, on General Smuts, who narrowly escapes, 23.9; Victory of, at elections, 27.10.
SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.
Last rebels captured, 9.1; Surrender of Kemp, 3.2; S.A. White Book issued, 2.3; Debate in S.A. Parliament, on, 3.3; Blue Book on, 28.4; Rebels sentenced, 9.9; Nationalist movement condemned, 22.9.
SOUTH AMERICA.
Arbitration Treaty between Argentine, Chile and Brazil, 25.5.
SOUTHEND.
German air raid, 10, 26.5.
"SOUTHLAND," s.s.
Torpedoed in Aegean, 2.9.
SOUTH WALES COALFIELDS.
Dispute ended, 1.9; Unrest in, 13, 27.9.
SOUTH WEST AFRICA (German).
Operations begin, 5.1; Swakopmund seized, 14.1; 2 Armies, Northern (Botha) from Swakopmund, Southern (Smuts) from S.E. border; 1st S. Column (Mackenzie) from Lüderitz Bay, 2nd S. Column (Van Deventer) from Warmbad, 3rd S. Column (Berrange) from Kimberley; Seeheim occupied, 17.4; Keetmanshoop occupied, 20.4; Gibeon occupied, 1.5; Karibib occupied, 5.5; fights for all above places; Windhoek surrenders, 10.5;

Digitized by Google

Whole Colony surrendered, 9.7; Terms of surrender published, 10.7.
SPELIA (opp. Samos).
Bombarded by French, 4.8.
SPEYER, SIR E.
Resigns British honours, 18.5; King refuses to accept renunciation, 22.5.
SPHINXHAVEN (Lake Nyassa).
Captured by the British under Commander Dennistoun, R.N., 30.5.
STANISLAU (Gal.).
Fighting near, 21-22.2; Russians retake, 25.2; 6,000 Austrian prisoners taken near, 3.3; Russians advance continued near, 4.3.
STANTON, Mr. C. B.
(Pro-War candidate), elected for Merthyr Tydvil on death of Mr. Keir Hardie, 26.11.
STEEL HELMETS.
Introduction on Western front first mentioned, 8.11.
STEENSTRAATE (Flan.).
Capture of bridge by Germans, 22.4; Capture by Germans, 23.4; Destruction of bridge by Belgian artillery, 24.4; French advance, 4.5; Capture of part of Steenstraate and bridge by French and Belgians, 14.5; German counter-attacks repulsed, 15.5.
STEINBACH (Vosges).
Capture completed by French, 4.1.
STOKHOD, RIVER (Volhynia).
Desperate fighting for crossings, 27, 28.9; Russians repel enemy attacks on, 6.10.
STOSSWEILER (Vosges).
Occupied by Germans, 21.2.
STRASSBURG.
French air raid, 16.4.
STRIKES.
Proclaimed conditional offence, 13.7.
STRUMITSA REGION (S.W. Bulg.).
Franco-Serbians occupy, 17.10; Bulgarian attacks on French line, 8.11; Bulgar attacks repulsed by British, 6.12.
STRYJ RIVER AND TOWN (E. Gal.).
Russians advance between Stryj and Dolina, taking 7,000 prisoners, 29.3; Repulse by Russians of attacks towards, 14-17.4; Fierce fighting, 25.4 to 29.5; Capture by Germans of town, 31.5.
STRYPA RIVER (Gal.).
Russian victory on, 30.8; Germans driven back across, 13-15.9; Desperate engagement, S.W. of Tarnopol, 29.9; Ivanov's victory on, 11.10; Further captures, 12.10; Russians driven back across, 13.10; Enemy's offensive checked, 14.10; Austrians repulsed, 17.12; Heavy fighting begins, 24.12; Russian success, 31.12.
STUTTGART.
Bombed by French, 22.9.
STYR RIVER (Volhynia).
Stubborn fighting on, 5, 6.9; Enemy crosses, 28.9; Russians driven over, at Chartorysk, 29, 30.9; Heavy fighting about Kolki and Chartorysk, 3-9.10; Enemy crosses and takes latter, 10.10; Stubborn Russian resistance, 11-13.10; Russians re-take Chartorysk, 18.10; Struggle continues, 19-27.10; Russians cross to L. bank, 31.12; Russian victory, 9.11; Enemy driven from left bank, 2.12.
SUBMARINES, ACTION BY.
H.M.S "Formidable" torpedoed, 1.1; German U8 sunk, 4.3; U12 sunk, 9.3; U29 sunk, 25.3; E15 run ashore off Kephez (Dard.), crew prisoners, 17.4; Torpedoed by 2 British boats under Lt.-Com. Robinson, 18.4; E14 (C. Boyle) enters Sea of Marmora and sinks Turkish gunboat, 27.4; E14 sinks another gunboat and 2 transports, 29.4, 13.5; AE2 (Austral.), sunk by Turks, 30.4; E11 (Naismith), after destroying 3 steamers, enters Constantinople and torpedoes transport and wharf, 23-25.5; 4 Turk. transports sunk by British, 29.8; Turk destroyer sunk by British, 6.9; E7 lost in Dardanelles, 4.9; U27 acknowledged sunk, 7.9; British destroy 18 enemy ships in Baltic, 8-18.10; Sink German cruiser near Libau, 23.10.; U8 interned for violating Dutch neutrality, 6.11; E20 sunk in the Dardanelles announced, 14.11.
SUBMARINE WARFARE.
Government decides that S. prisoners cannot be given honourable treatment, 4.1; S. "Blockade" of Great Britain announced by Germany, 4.2; "Blockade" begins, 18.2; Attitude of U.S.A. towards "blockade" 11.2, 16.2; Anglo-French Note to Germany threatening reprisals, 2.3; British reply by prohibiting all trade with Germany, 15.3; Correspondence *re* treatment of S. prisoners, 2.4, 12.6; Acceptance by Germany of U.S.A. demands, 1.9; Statement by Herr v. Jagow concerning, 19.9; Count Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing *re*, 5.10; 177 British ships sunk between 18.2, 20.10.
SUCZAVA (Bukovina).
Russians occupy, 3.1; Austrians reach, 7.2; Russians withdraw beyond, 9.2.
SUEZ CANAL.
Turks begin advance across desert, January; Turks reach Katiya, 29.1; Turks repulsed at Tussum, 2.2; Turks repulsed along Canal, from Bitter Lakes to Ismailia, and at El Kántara (400 Turks killed and 600 prisoners), 3.2; Second attempted attack (near Suez) driven off, 22, 23.3; Patrols active in desert, 8 11-28.4.

Digitized by Google

SUFLI (Dedeagach).
Turks concentrating near, 13.10.
SUKHOMLINOV, GENERAL.
Resigns post of War Minister, 26.6.
SUVALKI (N. Poland).
Russian positions stormed by Germans, 28.4.
SUVLA BAY (Gall.).
Landing and severe fighting at, 6-12.8; Fresh landing and attack at, 19, 21.8; Sir J. Hamilton's despatch on, pub. 8.10; Successful silent evacuation, 20.12.
SVENTEN, LAKE (Dvinsk).
Fighting with alternating success between Dvinsk and, 3.10.
SVENTSIANI (Russia).
Vilna-Dvinsk railway cut at, 12.9; German troops dislodged N.E. of, 15.9; Stubborn fighting near, 17.9.
SWAKOPMUND.
Captured by South Africans, 14.1.
SWEDEN.
Public protests against German capture of Swedish steamer, 8.4.
SWEDISH SHIPPING.
Under German influence, December; Grievances, 3.12.
SWEDISH TRADE.
British Commission, on, arrives Stockholm, 1.7.
SWITZERLAND.
Creation of Society *re* importation of goods, 22.9.
SYRIA.
Coast of, blockaded, 25.8; Turks reported preparing another attack on Egypt from, 22.9.

TABRIZ (Persia).
Occupied by Turks, 13.1; captured by Russians, 30.1; Russians take valley of Erroya, 11.5.
TAHURE (Champ., including Butte de).
French successfully assault, 29.9; Furious German counter-attacks and varying stubborn fighting, 6-18.10; Enemy repulsed, 22.10; Taken by Germans, 30.10.
TANGANYIKA, LAKE.
German ships sunk on, 26.12.
"TARA," H.M.S.
Torpedoed in Mediterranean, survivors (92) taken by Senussiyeh, November; News received of survivors N. coast Africa, 26.11.
TARLOV (S. Poland).
Bridgehead on Vistula evacuated by Russians, 1.7.
TARNOPOL (Gal.).
Successful Russian fighting near, 7-14.9 Desperate engagements S.W. and E. of, 29, 30.9; Failure of enemy attack, 30.9; Russian successes, 22, 30.10 to 3.11.
TARNOW (Gal.).
Russians attack near, and take 2,000 prisoners, 15.3; Austrians occupy, 6.4.
TAUROGGEN (N. Pol.).
Taken by Germans, 18.2; Again taken by Germans, 29.3.
TEHERAN.
Persian Cossacks sent to aid of British and Russian Consuls, 20.10; Russians advance towards, 10.11; enter, 28.11; German military intrigues, 30.11; Rebels dispersed by Russians, 25 m. S.W. of, 25.12.
TEKIA (Danube).
Serbian position at, re-attacked, 19-20.9; Austrians attack from Orsova, 20.10; Austrians occupy and destroy, 25, 26.10.
TEKKE, CAPE (Gall.).
Landing of British troops (Royal Fusiliers), 25.4; Unsuccessful attempts, 8-11.5; Gurkhas capture bluff, 12.5.
TELEPOVCE (Carp.)
Russian advance N.E. of, 11.4; Heavy fighting, 12-23.4; Russian retreat, 7.5.
THOMAS, M. ALBERT.
Under Secretary for War in France, 19.5; Announces organisation of Allied countries for supply of munitions, 24.11.
THORN (E. Prussia).
Germans concentrating near, 5.8.
TIGRIS RIVER (*v.* Mesopotamia).
Naval flotilla pursues Turks, sinking a transport, etc., 1.6; Rout of Turks at Kut-el-Amara, 28.9; Rearguard actions against odds, 30.11, 1.12, etc.
TILSIT (E. Prussia).
Russians advance towards, 29.1.
"TIMES," THE.
Fund for sick and wounded reached £1,682,485 on 29.9, of which £20,000 in pennies.
TIMOK RIVER (N.E. Serbia).
Bulgarians force passage of Lower, 17.10; Bulgarians advance in valley of, 22.10.
TLUSTE (Gal.).
Austrians driven from, 10-22.9.
TOGOLAND.
White Book *re* operations, published, 22.4.
TOLMINO.
Italians advance on, 2.7; Italians progress towards, 18.8; Attack bridgehead, 23.8; Heavy fighting near, 2-22.9; Italians unsuccessful, 1.10; Italians repulse strong attacks, 9.10.
TONALE (Trent.).
Fighting near, 3, 16.10.
TORPEDO BOATS.
2 British, sunk by German subm. off E. coast, 10.6; 19 Turkish supply ships sunk by Russian, 7.10.

Digitized by Google

TRADE.
Committee formed to facilitate work at the docks and transport, 6.**11**.
TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
Meeting at Bristol, 6.**9**; Conference *re* Conscription, 28.**9**.
TRANS-CAUCASIA (and Armenia).
Russians wipe out Turks at Sarikamish, 1.**1**; Turks driven out of Ardahan, 3.**1**; Another Russian victory at Kara Urgan, 17.**1**; Rout of Turkish force, January; All quiet by March; Russian victory at Dilman (L. Urmia), beginning of May; 500,000 Armenians massacred by Turks, April, May; Minor Russian successes, 5.**8**; Turks prepare again in September; Grand Duke Nicholas takes command, September; Fighting in coast region, Turks repulsed, 10-12.**10**.
"TRANSITO, LTD."
Syndicate for transit of goods *vid* Sweden to Russia, 30.**11**.
TRAWLERS.
5 British, sunk by German subm., 2-22.**4**; 26 German, captured by British patrols, 4-19.**10**.
TREATY OF COMMERCE.
Anglo-Portuguese, ratified, 9.**7**.
TREBINJE (Herzeg.).
Austrians disperse Montenegrins, 30.**4**.
TREBIZOND.
Bombarded by Russians, 28.**1**, 8.**2**.
TREKOPJES (S.W. Africa).
Defeat of Germans by the Union Forces, 26.**4**.
TREMBOVLA (Gal.).
Russian success, 7, 8.**9**; Desperate engagement, W. of, 15.**9**; Enemy pursued by Russian cavalry, S.W. of, 25.**9**.
TRENTINO.
Frontier skirmishes, 21.**4**; Military preparations, 22.**4**; Repulse of Austrians at Tonale and Forcella, 24, 26.**5**; Italian offensive in, resumed, 30.**7**; Austrian raid into, 8.**8**; Fighting in the, 4-15.**9**; Italian success near Arsiero, 17, 18.**8**; Successful Italian offensive towards Tyrol, 18-25.**10**; Mori and Rovereto evacuated by Austrians, 23.**11**.
TRÈVES (Trier).
Bombed. by French, 13.**9**.
TRIESTE.
Anti-war demonstration at, 21.**4**; Italian airship raid, 26.**5**.
TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Reported Franco-Italian agreement ending, 26.**4**; Denunciation of, by Italy, 3.**5**; Signor Barzilai explains Italy's position *re*, 26.**9**.
TRIPOLI.
Turkish officers sent to, 22.**7**; Revolt of Senussi, 23.**7**.
"TRIUMPH," H.M.S.
Torpedoed off Gallipoli, 25.**5**.
TSAR (v. Nicholas, Emperor).
TSUMEB (S.W. Africa).
Union troops reach, 8.**7**.
TURKEY.
Campaigns in Dardanelles, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Transcaucasia, *q.v.*; Decrees slaughter of Armenians, *q.v.*; and *v.* "Breslau"; Italians leaving, 12.**8**; Italy declares war on, 20.**8**; Turco-Bulgarian Convention *re* frontier, 6.**9**; Turco-Bulgarian Convention text sent to Constantinople, 15.**9**; Turco-Bulgarian Convention signed, 25.**9**; Arrangement with Bulgaria for exchange of troops for war material, 13.**10**.
TUSSUM (Suez Canal).
Turks repulsed at, 3.**2**.
TYNESIDE.
German airship raid, 14.**4**.
TYROL.
Fighting on Italian frontier, 1-14.**9**; Italian offensive towards, 18-25.**10**.

UDINE (Friuli).
Enemy tries to force Italians back on, 10.**9**.
UGANDA.
German attempt to destroy railway, 20.**4**; Further mine explosions on, 5, 9.**9**.
"UNDINE."
German cruiser sunk by British subm, 7.**11**.
"UNION SACRÉE."
Renewed by French Chamber, 5.**8**.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Policy defended by Mr. Bryan, 24.**1**; exchange of notes with Britain on interference with neutral trade, 7.**1**, 10.**2**, 16.**2**, 19.**2**; On use of neutral flag, 11.**2**, 19.**2**; attitude towards German subm. policy, 11.**2**, 16.**2**; Military Mission recalled from German Staff, 3.**4**; Note on British blockade, 2.**4**; Note to Germany *re* "W. P. Frye." 5.**4**; Note to Great Britain *re* reprisals against German trade, 6.**4**; Note to Germany *re* sinking of merchant and passenger vessels, 14.**5**; Dissatisfaction with Great Britain's treatment of commerce, 19.**5**; Decision to postpone protest to Great Britain, 21.**5**; Dissatisfaction over German Note, 31.**5**; Notes *re* "Lusitania," June, 23.**7**; German reply to Note, published, 10.**7**; Third Note ("Lusitania"), 24.**7**; British reply, 26.**7**; Protest *re* passports, 30.**7**; British correspondence with Ambassador *re* Prize Courts published, 3.**8**; Reply to Austrian Notes, 5, 12.**8**; Germany accepts demands *re* subm. warfare, 1.**9**; German propaganda in, against proposed Loan to Allies, September; Mr. Lansing on

Digitized by Google

Government attitude *re* Loans, 15.9; Loan for 100 millions effected, end of Sept.; Gets rid of Dr. Dumba, 5.10; Naval 5 years programme, 14.10; Increase of Army approved, 14, 17.10; Note to Great Britain *re* Blockade, 24.10; Destructive German plots discovered, 24.10; Note on British Contraband Policy, 7.11; First fire in munition works, German agency, 10.11; gets rid of German Military and Naval Attachés, 10.12; German agents in, disavowed by German Government, 20.12.

UPINGTON (S. Africa).
Attacked by Maritz and Kemp, 24.1; Kemp surrenders at, 3.2.

URMIA (W. Persia).
Turks reach Urmia, 16.4; Russian victory at Dilman, beginning of May; Turks retreat from, 20.5; Russian entry, 24.5.

ÜSKÜB (Maced.).
Bulgarians capture, 22.10; Defeat Serbians near, 23.10.

ÜXKÜLL (Dvina).
Fierce struggle at, to final advantage of Russians, 25, 26.10.

UZSOK PASS (Carp.).
Fighting at, 1-2.1, 3.2; 9, 25.3; Heavy fighting for, 3.4 to 10.5; Austrians advance N. through, 12.5.

VALANDOVO (S.E. Serbia).
Bulgarian *Komitadjis* attack Serbs, 1.4; Turkish revolt in district, 2.4; French engage Bulgars near, 15.10.

VALENCIENNES.
Bombed by British, 23, 26.9.

VALONA (Albania)=**AVLONA, *q.v.***

VALYEVO (N.W. Serbia).
Austrian cavalry enter, 25.10.

VAN (Armenia).
Siege by Turks begins, 20.4; Russians defeat Turks near Sor, 18.5; Turks raise siege, 18.5; Entry by Russians, 19.5; Russians enter again, 16.8; Russians repulse Turks in the Pass, 12.10.

VARDAR RIVER.
Allies hold from Strumitsa to Krivolak on, 20.10; Bulgar attack French bridgehead, 5.12; Allies take up position on, 6-9.12; Allies withdraw from, 9.12.

VARNA.
Two Russian squadrons off, 4.10; Russian fleet bombards, 21 and 27.10; Big guns brought from, to Greek frontier, 22.12.

VASTAN (Van, Armenia).
Russian occupation, 28.5.

VELES (Maced.).
Bulgarians capture part of, 20.10; Town recaptured by Serbians, 25.10; Recapture by Bulgarians, 29.10; French beat Bulgars, 9-11.11.

VENICE.
Bombed, 11.7, 15.8; Bombed, Scalzi Church damaged, 24.10; Bombed again, 25.10.

VENIZELIST.
Movement gains ground, 19.7.

VENIZELOS, M.
Cabinet forced to resign, 6.3; Publication of correspondence with M. Gounaris and King, 2, 3, 4.4; Retires from public life, 9.4; Confers with King Constantine, 17.8; Accepts Premiership, 22.8; States Allies would help Greece if latter helped Serbia, 29.9; Explains vital interests in Serbia, etc., 4.10; Resigns Premiership, 5.10; Speaks on danger of neutral policy, 11.10; Election manifesto, 6.12.

VEPRJ v. **WIEPRZ.**

VERDUN.
Fighting near, 17-18.2.

VERMELLES.
Unsuccessful British attacks N.E. of, 16, 18.10.

VERONA.
Bombed, 25.7.

VICENZA.
Bombed, 14.9.

VICTORIA NYANZA, LAKE.
"Winifred" disables the "Muanza," 6.3; Skirmish near Noltaresh R., 11.4; Bukoba destroyed, 29.6.

VIELGEREUTH (Julian).
Unsuccessful Italian attacks on plateau, 6, 8, 14, 15.10.

"VIKNOR," H.M.S.
Lost, 26.1.

VILEIKA (Dvinsk).
Heavy fighting near, 17-27.9.

VILIA RIVER (Vilna).
Germans cross, 16.9; Splendid stand of Russians on, 17-20.9; Russian success on upper, 27.9.

VILKÓMIR (Vilna).
Russian advance towards, 2.9; Enemy offensive begins east of, 10.9; Advance of enemy from, 11.9.

"VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," s.s.
French liner torpedoed and sunk, 24.12.

VILNA.
Evacuation by civilians,, 10.8; Enemy near, 29.8; Russian armies concentrating round, 1.9; Ten days' fight for (Battle of Meiszagola) begins, 2.9; Attack on, from 3 directions, 16.9; Closer investment of, 17.9; Fall of, 18.9; Final evacuation, of by Russians, 19.9; Germans cross line east of, 23.9; Russians hold up enemy E. and N.E. of, 25-30.9

VIMY RIDGE.
Culminating point of (Hill 140), captured by French, 29.9.

Digitized by Google

VIOLU (Vosges).
Enemy attack, 3.10; French guns wreck German works, 15, 19.10.
VIRAVA (Carp.).
Occupation by Russians, 1.4; Repulse of Russian attack, 3.4; Russian retreat, 7.5.
VISHEGRAD (Herzegovina).
Enemy crosses Drina into Serbia from, 22.10; Captures works on further bank, 25.10.
VISLOKA RIVER (Galicia).
Russians stand on the, till 8.5.
VISTOK RIVER (Galicia).
Retreat of Russians across, 10.5; Crossing by Austro-Germans, 7.11.
VISTULA RIVER.
Desperate fighting on right bank, 8.3; Engagements at various points, 2.7; Enemy driven off, 5.7; Heavy fighting, Russians retire, 17, 18. 22.7; Enemy crosses S. of Warsaw, 28, 29.7; Enemy reaches at other points, 7.8.
VIVIANI, M. (French Premier).
On diplomatic situation *re* Balkans, 12, 13.10; Resigns Premiership, 28.10.
VOLHYNIA (Russia).
Enemy retires from strong points in, 18.9; Much fighting in, in autumn.
VOLKOVYSK (Grodno).
Russians retire towards, 4.9; Enemy offensive, 5.9; Heavy fighting, 6.9; Fall of, 7.9; Enemy advance E. from, 9.9.
VOSGES MOUNTAINS.
Fighting in, 3, 4, 6-8, 20, 22-23, 27.1; 10, 13-14, 18-21.2, and throughout year; French advance in the, along heights commanding valley of the Fecht, Steinbruck taken, 16.6; Metzeral taken, 17.6.; German attacks in, repulsed, 7, 11.8; French attack in, 17.8; Heavy artillery fighting in, during September; Violent combats reported in, 3, 9, 10, 21.9; Heavy indecisive fighting in, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, Schratzmännele, Violu, Barrenkopf, etc., 3-28.10; Successful French assaults in, 28.12.
VOUZIERS (Aisne).
Bombed by French, 30.9 and 2.10.
VRANYA (Serbia).
Heavy fighting at, Bulgars in partial occupation, 15-20.10.
VREGNY (Aisne River).
Heights taken by Germans, 13.1.

WAR BONDS.
Proposed 22.11; Issued, 5%, tax-free, 16.12.
WAR COMMITTEE.
Composition announced by Mr. Asquith, 11.11.
WAR COUNCIL, ALLIED.
First meeting in Paris, 6.12.
WAR LOAN.
New, at 4½% announced, 21.6; £585,000,000 subscribed, 13.7; Indian, issued, 17.8.
WARMBAD (S.W. Africa).
Occupied by Union troops, 3.4.
WARSAW.
Russians retire round, 18.7; Factories evacuated, etc., 25-30.7; attacked on 3 sides, 27.7; Evacuation proceeding, town attacked, 4.8; Fall of, Germans enter, 5.8; Enemy advances E. of, 9.8; Reopening of schools and university, 1.9.
WAR ZONE.
Harsh German answer to U.S.A. *re* rigours in, 5.8.
WELSH GUARDS.
Formation of battalion sanctioned, 12.2.
WESTEINDE (Belgium).
Shelling of German batteries at, 7.9, 2.10.
WESTHOEK (Ypres).
Capture by Germans, 4.5.
WHITE DRIN RIVER (Albania).
Defeat of Serbians, 3.12.
WIELTJE (Ypres).
Capture by Germans, 8.5; Re-capture by British, 9.5.
WIEPRZ RIVER (Galicia).
Russian positions broken west of the, 29.7; Russians forced back across the, 8.8.
"WILHELMINA," s.s.
Arrives at Falmouth, 9.2; Cargo seized, 11.2; Case discussed by U.S.A. and Britain, 16.2, 19.2.
WILMINGTON (U.S.A.).
Big powder factory explosion, 30.11.
WILSON, PRESIDENT.
Speech, hoped U.S.A. would have share in restoration of peace, 20.4; Speech at Philadelphia, "too proud to fight," 10.5; Nominated for re-election, Message to Congress, 7.12.
WILSON, STANLEY, CAPT.
Captured by Austrian submarine, 6.12.
WINDAU (Baltic).
Captured by Germans, 18.7; Bombed by Russians, 2.8, 10.9.
WINDHOEK (S.W. Africa).
Occupation by Union Forces, 12.5.
WIRBALLEN (Russian frontier).
Taken by Germans, 10.2.
WOEVRE, THE.
Heavy artillery fighting in, September.
WOMEN.
30,000 presented themselves at Labour Exchanges for war work by 3.4; Conference on question of employment of women,

Digitized by Google

13.4; International Congress at the Hague, 27.4.
WUMBIAGAS (Cameroons).
Captured by British, 9.10.

YALTA (Crimea).
Bombarded by "Breslau," 8.2.
YARMOUTH.
Bombed by Zeppelin, 19.1.
YAUNDE (Cameroons).
Successful operations, 23-29.11.
YEMEN (Arabia).
Rising in, 25.7.
YPRES.
German attack repulsed, 25.1; Germans gain ground, 20.2. Second battle of, German (gas) advance checked by Canadians, 22.4; Canadians recapture guns, severe fighting, 24-27.4; German offensive stopped, 28.4; Renewed German attacks, 2-11.5; Reorganisation of British line, 12, 13.5; German advance and retreat N. of Ypres, 20, 21.5; Fresh attack repulsed, 24.5. British troops gain ground N. of, 9.7; Artillery activity near, 15.9; German activity in salient, 10.12; Heavy bombardment and gas attacks, enemy repulsed N.E. of, 19.12
YSER.
Unsuccessful German attack on the, 14.7; Inundations compel abandonment of German advanced trenches, 7.12.
YUGO-SLAVIA.
Importance of, as a bulwark of future European peace (Mr. Seton Watson, *Times*), 1.10.

ZAIMIS, M. (Athens).
Called on to form Cabinet, 6.3; Declines, 8.3; Succeeds M. Venizelos as Premier 7.10; Declares policy of armed neutrality, 14.10.
ZALESZCZYCKI (River Dniester).
Fighting in neighbourhood, 10, 11.4; Austrians capture bridgehead, 8.5; Austrians driven out, 9.5.
ZAYECHAR (N.E. Nish).
Incursion of Bulgarian troops S. off 12.10; Bulgarians take E. forts of, 16.10; Bulgarians capture, 27.10.
ZEEBRUGGE.
Air-raids on, 22.1, 12.2, 16.2; Bombarded by British squadron, 28.8, 25.9; Bombarded by British monitors, 3, 17.10.
ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS.
Raid on Norfolk, 19.1; One brought down at Libau, 25.1; Two wrecked off Denmark, 17.2; Raid on Calais, 22.2; Raids over British territory: Tyneside, night of 14.4; E. Anglia, 16.4; Southend, Leigh, Westcliff, 10.5; Ramsgate, 17.5; Southend, 26.5; London, 31.5; London, one destroyed by Lt. Warneford, 17.6; Further raids, various, 9, 12, 17.8; East Coast, 7.9; Eastern Counties and London, 8.9; East Coast, 11, 12, 13.9; Fifteen reported destroyed in year; about 170 killed and 450 wounded in England.
ZEVENKOTE (Ypres).
Captured by Germans, 4.5.
ZHELEZNIK (Belgrade).
Germans storm, 13.10.
ZIBEFCHE (Serbia).
Serbians repulse Bulgarians at, 17.10.
ZLOTA-LIPA RIVER (Galicia).
Reached by Austro-German troops, 4.7; Austrians repulsed on, 9, 11.7; Russian line on, broken, 27.8.
ZOLKIEW (near Lemberg).
Captured by Austro-Germans, 20.6.
ZONNEBEKE (Ypres).
Captured by Germans, 4.5.
ZURAWNO (Dneister River)
Austrians cross at, 6.6; driven back at 10, 11.6; checked again at, 23.6.
ZWARTELEN (Ypres).
British carry German trenches, 18.4.

Digitized by Google

Printed by
THE AVENUE PRESS
(L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd.),
Drury Lane, W.C.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
LOAN DEPT.
RENEWALS ONLY—TEL. NO. 642-3405
This book is due on the last date stamped below, or
on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

REC'D LD JAN 1 '69-8 AM

FEB 8 1970 14

REC'D

APR 8 1970

LD 21A-38m-5,'68
(J401s10)476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

OCT 29 '66-12 AM
50m-7,'

LOAN DEPT.

Digitized by Google

446672 D522
GGt. Brit. Ministry of .5
information. G7
Chronology of the war... v.1
AR 12 1929 Culver
MAR 6 1929
MAY 13 1930 Steere
JUL 7 1930 Hoza
SEP 1 · 1944 Carlson

D522
.5
G7
v.1
446672

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google